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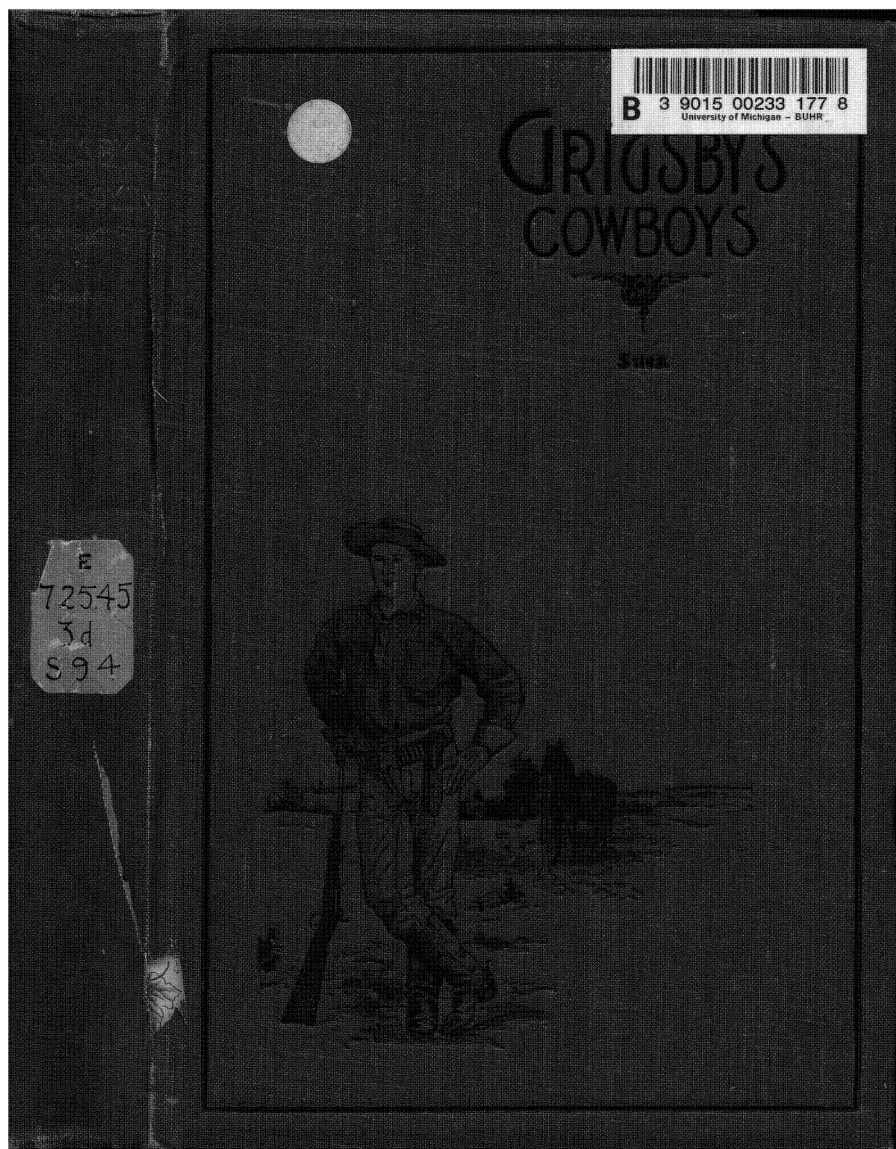
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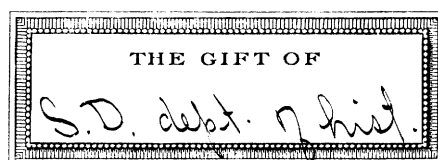
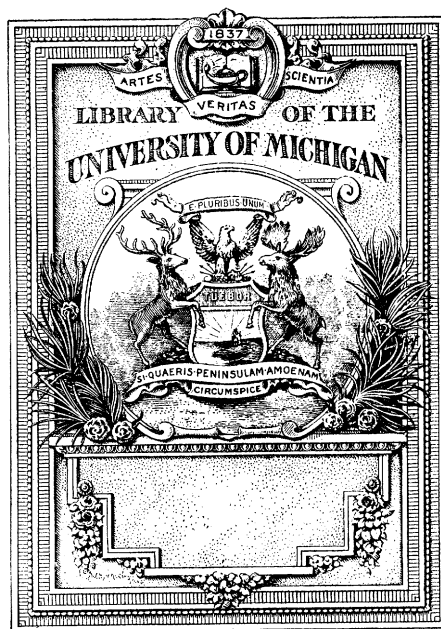
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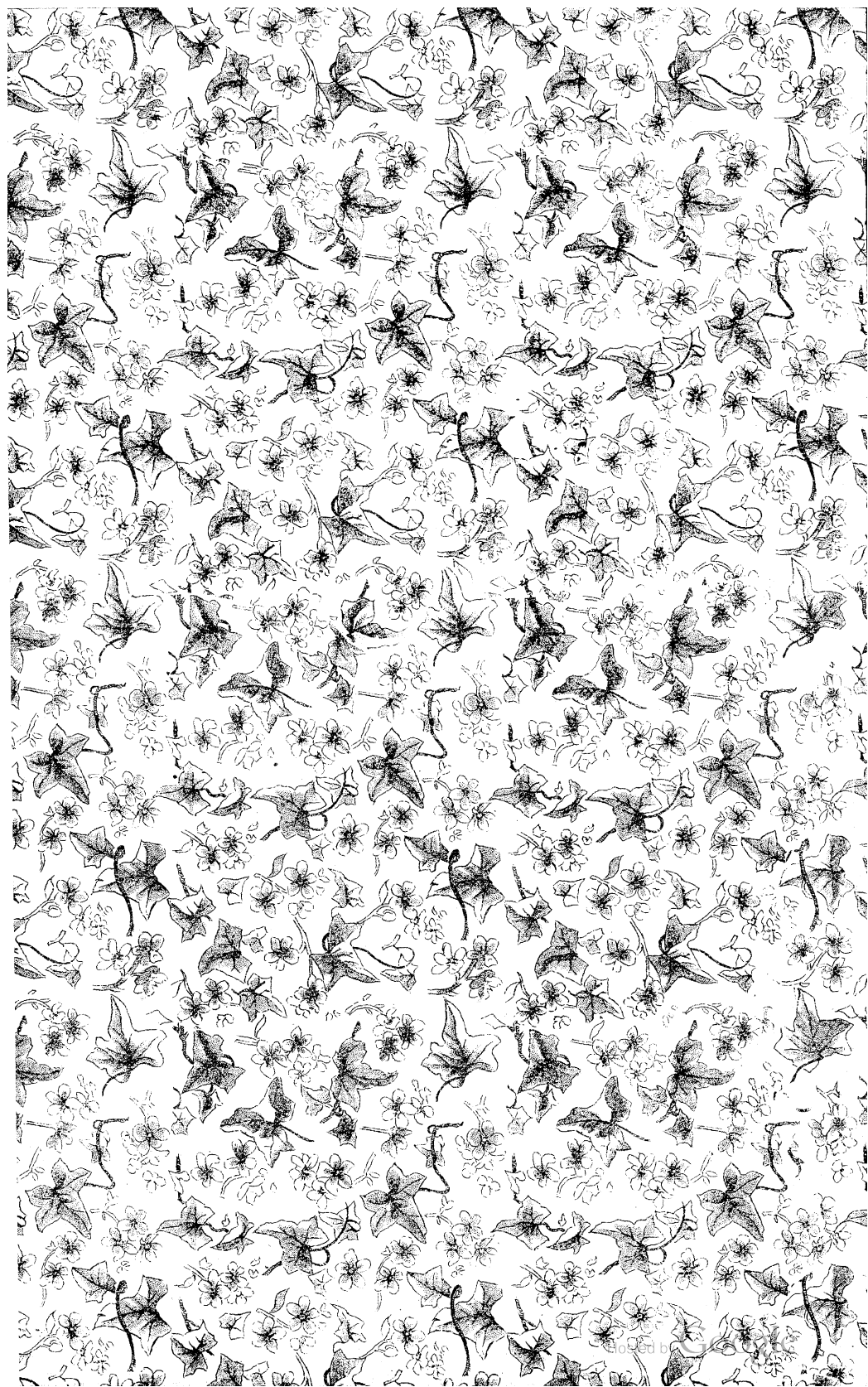
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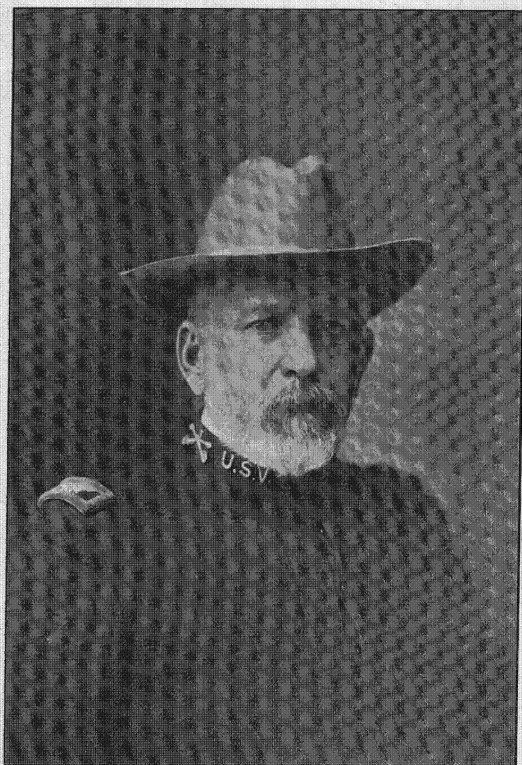
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Colonel Melvin Grigsby.—Commanding First Cavalry Brigade, First
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GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS

Third United States Volunteer Cavalry,
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

A HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE REGIMENT AND COM-
PENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHIES OF THE NOTED
MEN COMPRISING THE SAME.

BY

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Publisher.

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Dedication.

**To the
Officers and Members of the
Third United States Volunteer Cavalry,
My Comrades and Friends, this
work is respectfully
Dedicated
By the Author.**

177425

PREFACE.

After receiving orders that we were to be mustered out of the United States service upon cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain, and while still in camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga., it was the unanimous opinion of the officers and a great many men that a history of the regiment should be written and published, to keep green the memories of our days in camp, the friendships that were formed, as well as the comradeship that bound us together in a common cause.

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the scribe of the regiment—the Adjutant—should be the one to perform this task. I have never shirked a detail. I entered upon the duty assigned me with my whole heart and performed the same to the best of my ability. It is now submitted for the approval of my comrades, who, it is hoped, will deal leniently with this effort.

The Author.

Sioux Falls, August, 1899.

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Introduction.

Colonel Roosevelt, in his introduction to the history of his *Rough Riders*, published in *Scribner's Magazine*, after mentioning the fact that he and General Leonard Wood often took long walks discussing various plans for getting into active service at the front, in the war with Spain, says: "Our doubts were finally dissolved and our way made plain by congress passing an act providing for three regiments of men of special qualifications as to horsemanship and marksmanship." The Colonel did not give the history of that part of the act of congress to which he referred.

It is to Colonel Melvin Grigsby, of Sioux Falls, S. D., that the nation is indebted for the skill and judgment in legislative matters that secured the law providing for the Cowboys, or Rough Riders, and which has resulted in bringing to light the magnificent qualities of Leonard R. Wood and elevating him from Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Brigadier General, United States Volunteers; and Theodore Roosevelt from Assistant Secretary of the Navy to the high position of Governor of New York and a leading presidential possibility, and to popularity in the nation hardly surpassed by any other living men.

In reply to a letter addressed to Colonel Grigsby asking for the history of the act of congress providing for the Rough Rider organizations, we received the following:

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 1, 1899.

My Dear Major: I have yours of July 22, 1899, asking for a brief account of my connection with the law that authorized the Cowboys and Rough Riders.

During the month of January, 1898, and the early part of February, and while I was at Pierre, S. D., attending to my duties as attorney general, there was much war talk. Pierre, as you know, is a great center for the cattle interests of the West and a place where the cowboys often congregate. It was while watching these cowboys riding their bronchos in the streets of Pierre that the idea first came to me that these rough and bronzed riders of the plains, used to camp life in all kinds of weather, and expert shots with rifle and revolver, would make gallant soldiers and daring fighters, in

case the government should be drawn into war with Spain and need volunteers to be sent to Cuba. I found upon talking with a number of them that such service would be eagerly sought by them in case they were needed.

On February 15th our good ship the "Maine" was blown up in the harbor of Havana. I began at once to put my affairs in shape to go to war, and to investigate the chances of getting into the service should war be declared.

On March 23d there was no longer any doubt in my mind that war would be declared; and on that day I wired the Secretary of War tendering my services and suggesting that the Western cowboys would make the most effective soldiers in case volunteers should be called for. In reply to that message I received the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General's Office.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1898.

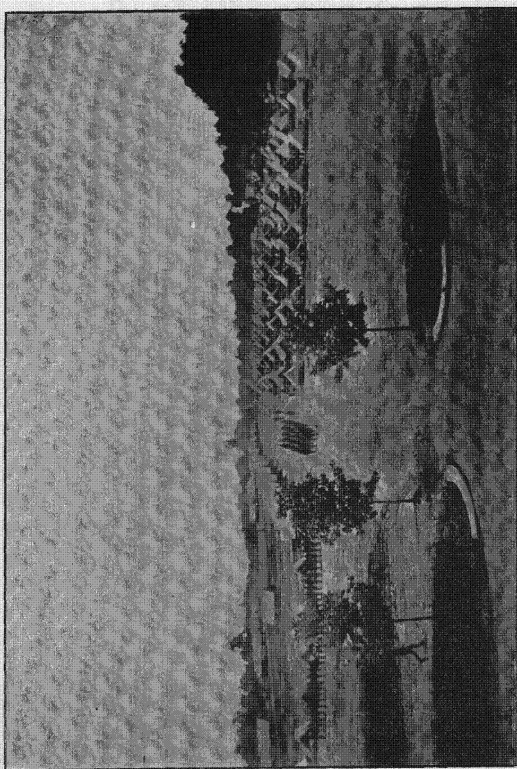
Mr. Melvin Grigsby,
Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Dear Sir: Your telegram of the 23rd instant, addressed to the Secretary of War, has been received. He bids me say to you that in case such services should be required, you will be borne in mind.

(Signed)

Very respectfully,
H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

By the middle of April I had become convinced that there would be no opportunity for either myself or the cowboys, as a distinctive organization, to see service, unless some measure different from the bill that had been introduced in congress providing for volunteers could be secured. I therefore concluded to go to Washington. Arrived there on the 19th of April. Everything there was hurry and excitement. To the representatives of this state, and others of both houses, of my acquaintance, I talked in regard to organizing cowboys into cavalry regiments. The idea was popular. General Miles and the Secretary of War both thought that when the call for volunteers would be made cavalry could be called from those states where that class of men are employed and thus provide for securing them. That scheme was all right so far as the cowboys were concerned, but I saw no way to get in myself in that way, because the governors of the several states would have the appointment of the volunteer officers



Camp of Grigsby's Cowboys.—Brookston, Field, Camp Thomas,
Chickamauga Park, Ga.

from Colonel down, and my relations with Governor Lee were such as to give me no hope in that direction.

I discovered that on March 30th Senator Warren, of Wyoming, had, at the request of Colonel Torrey of his state, introduced a separate bill for the organization of one regiment of Cowboys. By this time the Volunteer Army Bill had passed the House and had been referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, of which Senator Warren was a member. After examining Senator Warren's bill, I concluded that it would be easier to get the Army Bill amended than to get a separate bill passed and concluded to see the Senator.

Upon inquiry I learned that Senator Warren was engaged with the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in the room of that committee, and that the committee would be in session until they were ready to report the Volunteer Army Bill. This situation I reported to Senator Kyle, who had been assisting me in every way possible. He went with me to the committee room where Senator Warren was and called the Senator out. I explained briefly to Senator Warren what I wanted and the fact that an amendment would provide for his man as well as myself and be easier to secure than a separate bill. "That may be true," said the Senator, "but there is no time. We will report the Army Bill in thirty minutes." I showed him the proviso I had drawn as an amendment and asked him to present it to the committee, several of whom I knew would favor the Cowboy scheme. He consented to do so, and within thirty minutes I heard the report of that committee read in the Senate, the bill as presented including the proviso exactly as I had drawn it and was as follows: 55th Congress, 2d Session. H. R. 9944.

* * * * *

"Provided further, That the President may authorize the Secretary of War to organize companies, troops, battalions or regiments, possessing special qualifications, from the nation at large under such rules and regulations, including the appointment of the officers thereof, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

* * * * *

The bill passed the Senate and went back to the House, where the words "not to exceed three thousand men" were added to the proviso and the bill became a law the same day.

The subsequent history of the organization of the regi-

ment you will be able to secure from official documents.

Wishing your enterprise abundant success, I am

(Signed)

Yours very truly,

MELVIN GRIGSBY.

In pursuance of the above-mentioned law the following memorandum was issued by the Secretary of War :

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1898.

Memorandum. By authority of the President of the United States and under the second provision of Section 6 of the Act approved April 22, 1898, entitled "An Act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," the organization of three regiments of cavalry is hereby authorized, to be composed exclusively of frontiersmen possessing special qualifications as horsemen and marksmen, and to be designated the First, Second and Third regiments of the United States Volunteer Cavalry.

I. Each regiment shall consist of twelve troops: One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, one Adjutant (an extra Lieutenant), one Quartermaster (an extra Lieutenant), one Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons (first Lieutenants), one Chaplain, three Hospital Stewards, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Chief Musician, one Saddler Sergeant, one Chief Trumpeter. Each troop shall consist of: One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, six Sergeants, eight Corporals, two farriers and blacksmiths, two trumpeters, one saddler, one wagoner; fifty-nine privates, maximum; fifty-five privates, minimum.

II. Authority to recruit for these regiments will be given to the persons designated to organize and command them, and they may authorize persons of their selection to recruit the several subdivisions.

III. The men will be enlisted individually on the regular form prescribed for the enlistment of soldiers in the Army of the United States; will be required to pass the usual medical examination by a medical officer of the United States Army and will be assembled at the following points, where they will be met by a mustering officer, and mustered into service of the United States, as soon as the minimum for each troop has been reached.

The First Regiment. Prescott, Ariz., Santa Fe, N. M., Muskogee, Ind. Ter., and Guthrie, Oklahoma Ter.

The Second Regiment. Casper and Cheyenne, Wyo.

The Third Regiment. Rapid City and Sioux Falls, S. D.

IV. The commissioned officers of the regiment will be appointed by the Secretary of War.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

Under Section 2 of the above Memorandum the following named persons were designated to organize and command the several regiments.

First Regiment. Captain Leonard Wood, Washington, D. C.

Second Regiment. Judge Torrey, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Third Regiment. Attorney General Melvin Grigsby, Sioux Falls, S. D.

As soon as these appointments were promulgated the newly appointed regimental commanders hastily left Washington to begin the work of recruiting in the districts assigned to each.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

Great was the rejoicing among the friends of Colonel Grigsby at Sioux Falls when the *Argus Leader* bulletin announced on April 28, 1898:

"Attorney General Melvin Grigsby appointed a Colonel in the Volunteer Army."

He had gone to Washington with but a very slight acquaintance among the Senators and members of congress, with the Governor of his state opposed to his military aspirations and a law already passed by one House in which there was no mention made of the cowboy regiments, and consequently but the remotest chance for his getting into service. However, knowing that his idea was the correct one and that it only remained for some one to get the ear of the "powers that be" in order to explain his scheme properly, and have it approved, he felt confident of success. He was correct in his surmise. The personality of Colonel Grigsby soon made him a host of friends among the lawmakers, which, coupled with his persistent efforts, made it possible for him to have the Volunteer Army Bill amended as he modestly describes in the introduction to this work, and through which he won the Colonel's shoulder straps. Only those who were in Washington and in touch with the War Department and with Congress immediately after the declaration of war on April 21, 1898, can realize the magnitude of the Colonel's undertaking and appreciate the result of his efforts. Everybody seemed to be swarming the halls of Congress and corridors of the war department in search of the coveted commission. Many who thought they could muster the necessary "pull" would hear of nothing less than a brigadier's commission in the early days, and finally, when they realized that worth, merit and experience were the principal factors consulted in making officers, ended up by accepting a second lieutenant's commission or none at all. Therefore, Colonel Grigsby's success in landing one of the most desirable commissions and having his plans of organization of the cowboys or Rough Riders accepted, in the face of the fact that he had but recently been politically opposed to the administration and compara-

tively unknown to the officials in Washington, increases in magnitude.

Scarcely had the telegraph announced the fact that the newly made Colonel was coming home to recruit his regiment, when citizens of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, proud of the achievement of their townsman, made preparations to receive him.

On May, 2, 1898, he arrived in Sioux Falls and was met at the depot by "Stout's band" and an immense concourse of citizens and escorted, amid martial strains from the band and the cheering of the people, to a hastily constructed stand at the corner of Phillips Avenue and Ninth Street, where he was welcomed in a spirited and well-chosen speech by Honorable H. H. Keith. Patriotism and war fever ran high, and it seemed as though the turmoil and commotion of war had been temporarily transferred from Washington to the dense crowd that packed every approach to the stand that held the Colonel and the Business Men's League—the latter having had charge of the reception. Men and boys shouted and threw hats into the air, while matrons and maidens cheered and frantically waved parasols and fans. Who that witnessed that scene will ever forget it? It was the first time that South Dakota had stood face to face with a foreign war; in an instant all political animosities, all personal differences were wiped away and the inherent patriotism and loyalty of the American citizens exerted itself.

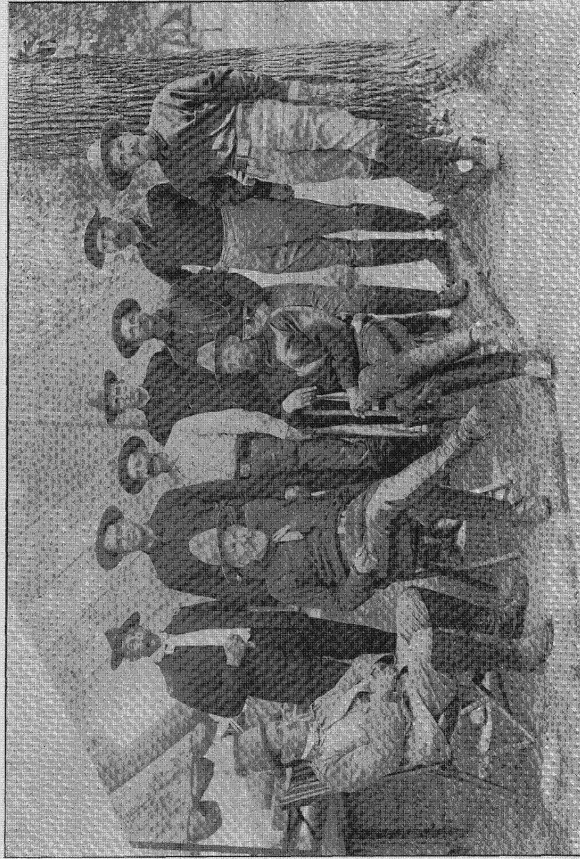
Visibly affected by the reception, Colonel Grigsby arose and replied as follows to Judge Keith:

Fellow Citizens: You have not taken me by surprise in providing this reception. I do not consider that anything I have done has been the moving cause. This whole nation is ablaze with glorious patriotism. Patriotism is up and politics is down.

I saw an account of the way Sioux Falls celebrated the declaration of war. No other city, so far as I know, excelled Sioux Falls in that direction. It made me more than ever proud of the people among whom I have passed half my life. (Cheers.)

South Dakota has reason to rejoice over the fact that she will furnish, population considered, a larger share of the first call for volunteers than any other state in the Union. The regular quota from South Dakota is seven companies of infantry. I am authorized to raise a full regiment of twelve troops of cavalry. One-half or more of these, if suitable men can be obtained, will go from South Dakota. That you may fully appreciate this honor you should know that senators and house members, from almost every state in the Union, besieged the secretary of war, and none succeeded, so far as I could learn.

I trust that every citizen of this state will join with me heart and hand in securing for these companies men and officers that will honor the state. In this work all political jealousies and personal animosities should be forgotten. (Great cheering.) In the selection of these men and their officers politics will not be consid-



Field and Staff of Grigby's Cowboys.

Adj. Sues. Maj. Stewart. Maj. Montreath. Capt. Wilson. Q. M. Parliament. Maj. French. Maj. Fish.
 Chaplain Crevenger. Col. Grigby. Lt. Col. Lloyd.

ered. Let no man enlist with the idea that he is going on a junketing tour, or a picnic excursion. We are in the midst of war, and as Uncle "Billy" Sherman once so laconically expressed it, "War is hell." No man can tell to-day whether this war will end in three months or last ten years. Of one thing we can be sure—this war will not end until independence has been won for Cuba. (Great cheering and cries of "That's right.") When that is accomplished if then the cruel and treacherous Spaniard does not cry "hold, enough," this war will go on, if need be, until the word "Spain" has been wiped off the map of Europe. (Cheers.)

Fellow citizens, there is a silver lining even to this dark cloud of war. The cry of hard times, we have heard for years will be heard no more. For every man that suffers pain upon the battle field, a dozen families will be relieved from the pangs of hunger. But more than all that, the ties that should bind us together as citizens of a common country, under a glorious flag, will be strengthened. More friendly relations between capital and labor will be established. A few months ago political discussions had grown so acrimonious that men were ready to fly at each other's throats, each party claiming that the principles of the other would destroy the republic. Each of these political gladiators will discover, and be forced to admit, that his party has no monopoly of true patriotism and self-sacrificing love of country. (Cheers.) There will now be a cooling time for statesmen. God grant that they may discover a just and equitable mesne between political extremes. Some of you may have thought that the President moved too slowly, especially since the destruction of the "Maine." My friends, I want to say to you that after being in touch with the War Department for two weeks, I came away with unbounded confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of both the President and General Alger. It is very easy, at this distance, to make up your minds that they are too slow, and then take up the cry of "On to Cuba." We should remember that we do not and cannot know all that they must consider before they decide to act. They are both veterans of the last war. I want to say, without reservation, that I believe neither of them is actuated by any other motive than to secure victory in this war for this nation, with as little sacrifice as possible of the lives and property of our people. We should, therefore, stand shoulder to shoulder in tendering both material and moral support. The man who criticises the administration in time of war and imputes bad motives, without a full and complete knowledge of all the facts upon which he passes judgment, belittles himself and furnishes aid and comfort to the enemies of the country.

It is true that patriots are starving in Cuba, and that to aid them we have declared war; but we must consider, before we rush our soldiers into Cuba, that if the Spanish navy should defeat our own, those soldiers would be in a trap and their complete extermination or inglorious surrender would only be a question of time. Let us then possess our souls in patience; each one manfully doing his own part and deserving the blessing of Divine Providence, and victory will surely be ours.

I thank you, fellow citizens; with all my heart I thank you for your generous compliment. (Prolonged cheering.)*

*Taken from the verbatim stenographic report of the speech at the time, and reproduced in full on account of its many prophetic features.

South Dakota furnished one complete regiment of infantry and five troops of cavalry, with a total of sixty-five officers and one thousand four hundred and five enlisted men, with a required quota of twenty-one officers and seven hundred men.

Montana, with practically a like sized quota, furnished but eighty-five less men, both states far exceeding their required quota.

North Dakota in furnishing two battalions of infantry and two troops of cavalry, also exceeded its quota. This record alone, not even mentioning the brilliant record made upon the battle-fields by the troops of these states who were fortunate enough to get into battle, will redound to their everlasting credit, as long as the history of the United States shall live.—THE AUTHOR.



Bakery at Camp Thomas, Ga.—Capacity 70,000 loaves daily.



Station at Lyle, Georgia.—Battlefield Station.

At conclusion of the speech, Colonel Grigsby joined his wife and daughter, who were in waiting, and was by them triumphantly carried home to luncheon.

The same night the Colonel arrived home, May 2, he issued the following commissions for the organization of the subdivisions of his regiment:

Troop A, Seth Bullock, Deadwood, South Dakota.

Troop B, Otto L. Sues, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Troop C, George E. Hair, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

Troop D, John E. Hammond, Sturgis, South Dakota.

Troop E, Robert W. Stewart, Pierre, South Dakota.

A number of other commissions were issued in the state, which, however, had to be revoked on account of the quota of the state, so far as the cavalry was concerned, being cut down. In the meantime the other Northwestern states were bringing all their influence to bear for representation in the regiment, as they, too, had a large number of men in their population especially fitted for service in this regiment, with the result that the following apportionment was made:

South Dakota to have five troops.

Montana four troops.

North Dakota two troops.

Nebraska one troop.

Further recruiting commissions were then issued as follows:

Troop F, Frank Higgins, Missoula, Montana.

Troop G, Charles E. Gregory, Devil's Lake, North Dakota.

Troop H, George A. Nugent, Fargo, North Dakota.

Troop I, Joseph T. Brown, Miles City, Montana.

Troop K, Jacob H. Culver, Milford, Nebraska.

Troop L, D. Gay Stivers, Butte, Montana.

Troop M, John C. Bond, Billings, Montana.

Samuel T. Clover, who had been selected to become the Adjutant of the regiment, finding it impossible to accept the position, Otto L. Sues, at the request of the Colonel, accepted the position, thus vacating the command of Troop B, which was immediately filled by the appointment of John Foster of Chamberlain, South Dakota.

Troop B was mustered in May 12, 1898.

Troop F was mustered in May 13, 1898.

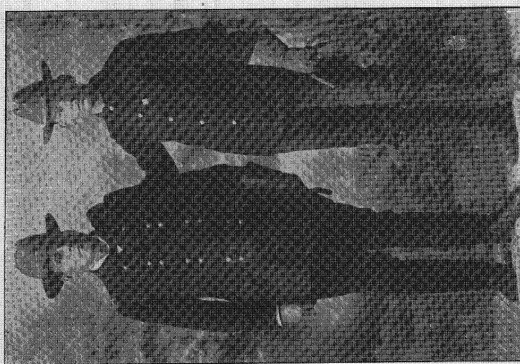
Troop K was mustered in May 14, 1898.

Troop L was mustered in May 15, 1898.

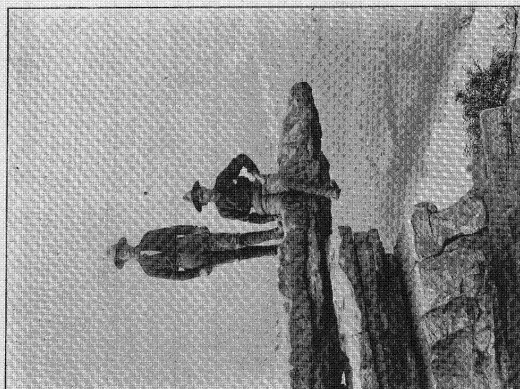
*Troop A was mustered in May 17, 1898.

Troop M was mustered in May 17, 1898.

*See foot note on page 14.



Trumpeter Clarence C. Colby, Troop K, and his
Father, Brigadier General L. W. Colby,
United States Volunteers.



Privates Arrowsmith and McKeon, Troop B.—
Taking a look over Georgia.

Troop E was mustered in May 18, 1898.

*Troop D was mustered in May 18, 1898.

*Troop C was mustered in May 18, 1898.

Troop I was mustered in May 19, 1898.

Troop G was mustered in May 21, 1898.

Troop H was mustered in May 23, 1898.

Thus in twenty-one days the entire regiment was recruited, organized into troops, officers and non-commissioned officers selected and mustered in. Considering that but three of these troops had maintained anything like military organization prior to the declaration of war, the regiment established a record in this particular hardly equaled and never surpassed in the history of volunteer troops.

Great was the excitement in those days. Here and there upon the streets could be seen squads of citizens in line, receiving their first military instruction. Citizens they were in appearance, for they wore the clothes of the farm, the workshop and the range, but soldiers everyone of them at heart. Who will attempt to analyze the spirit of war and military ardor that slumbered behind that innocent civilian garb?

*The date of muster-in is taken from the official roster of the 1st Army Corps, published by command of Gen. John R. Brooke, June 15, 1898.—THE AUTHOR.

CHAPTER II.

"THE GIRLS WE LEFT BEHIND US."

Considering the very few officers who had had any experience in the intricacies of preparing a troop for muster-in, and the vast amount of preliminaries and technicalities to be overcome, all of the troop commanders deserve great credit for the business-like manner in which they each accomplished the duties assigned them, and which pointed to the excellent soldierly qualities later displayed by these officers.

In the troop commanders the efficiency of the regiment is reflected. They are the ones who come in daily and constant contact with the men who furnish the nerves and sinews of the organization, and upon their knowledge rests the reputation and value of the regiment as a fighting machine. Without a competent troop commander the strategical maneuvers of the regimental and squadron commander will come to naught.

In those days of mustering in, business matters had to be straightened out, preparatory to a long absence, elementary drills gone through with every day, requisitions to be made for supplies and altogether it was a most busy time for everybody. Those troops who had the good fortune to be ordered to a military post where supplies were abundant were luckier than those who were away from all military connections and had to depend upon Chickamauga for their first supplies. It may be a matter of surprise to some how it was possible to secure for the principal positions in the regiment—the squadron and troop commands and the staff—men who so easily fell into routine of army ways and attended to their several duties with so little friction. The answer may be found in the fact that from the regimental commander down to the corporals a great many men had served either in the volunteer service or the regular establishment and took easily to the duties required of them.

On May 12, 1898, General Order No. 1 was issued, as follows:

Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry,
Sioux Falls, S. D., May 12, 1898.

General Orders

No. 1.

This regiment now having assumed the semblance of a military organization, the colonel commanding wishes to emphatically im-

press upon all officers, especially troop commanders, the necessity of maintaining the dignity, bearing, courtesy and demeanor commensurate with the position they have been called upon to fill. They should not only by example discourage drinking, gambling and other demoralizing conduct, but should also encourage friendly rivalry in horsemanship and general military qualities, that will make them both good citizens and efficient soldiers. They should, themselves, show a punctilious observance of all the laws, forms, rules, regulations and courtesies that military discipline makes necessary, and so instruct their men.

A high position of honor has been accorded the regiment in the volunteer army of the United States. It therefore devolves upon a most strict attention to duty and the undivided support of every officer and enlisted man in the command to maintain that standard.

This order will be published to each command immediately upon muster-in.

By order of Colonel Grigsby,

OTTO L. SUES,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

On May 18, 1898, Major Leigh H. French was directed to proceed to Fort Meade, South Dakota, and assume command of the "Black Hills Squadron," consisting then of Troops A, C and D; and Major Stewart was assigned to command of the Second Squadron, then consisting of Troops B and E, at Sioux Falls. Major Stewart had been promoted on the 18th from Captain of Troop E to Second Senior Major and succeeded in command of Troop E by Captain Joseph Binder, promoted from First Lieutenant same troop; Second Lieutenant John W. Laughlin having been promoted First Lieutenant from Second and Lowell G. Fuller made Second Lieutenant from First Sergeant, same troop.

In the meantime Captain Godwin and Lieutenant Morgan, Eighth Cavalry, arrived in Sioux Falls for the purpose of purchasing horses for the regiment, Lieutenant Morgan acting as Quartermaster of the troops at Sioux Falls.

The wires were kept busy notifying the War Department of the progress being made at organization, with a view to ordering a move upon Chickamauga, Georgia, the designated rendezvous.

On May 18 orders were received from General Bacon, commanding the Department of Dakota, for a general move on the 20th. Until the hour of receiving definite orders to move, all sorts of rumors were current. First we were to rendezvous at Omaha, then at San Francisco, again it was stated that we would not leave the state until thoroughly equipped. The war fever raged high in the breast of officer and private alike. Everybody wanted to start and get somewhere; it made very little difference where. Action was what was wanted. All wanted to move, and move quickly.

Hence, when definite orders came to move to Chickamauga—considered the first stepping stone to Cuba—there was joy and gladness in the heart of every one of the newly made soldier boys, as was evidenced by the broad grins upon their faces, which, in the case of some of the officers, fought hard with the look of dignified sternness General Order No. 1 had placed there.

Wives, mothers and sisters, who yet hoped for a change of the order to leave, strove hard to repress the tears that welled to their eyes, and endeavored to look pleased for the sake of the dear ones who were about to leave home, friends, family and fireside to obey the stern mandate of duty to encounter the dangers and uncertainties of war—many never to return. What a sad leave-taking. To leave a pleasant home, dear friends and relatives, wife and children for the dangers, hardships and disease of the bivouac and battlefield requires courage indeed; but has it ever occurred to you that the heroism, the courage, the patriotism and bravery displayed by the gentle mother, the loving, trusting wife, the hopeful sister, who sends son, husband or brother to sacrifice his life upon the altar of his country, is equally as brave, if not more so, than one who faces the hardships and danger? What greater trial can be imagined than the uncertainty of remaining at home and expecting that every mail will bring the news that the loved one is the prey of some dangerous fever, or the telegraph announces that he is among the dead upon the field of battle? Ponder upon this and give credit where it belongs; the women, too, God bless them, know the horrors of war.

The movement upon Chickamauga was made in the following order:

Headquarters and Stewart's squadron, consisting of Troops B and E, from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 20, 1898. Arrived May 23, 1898.

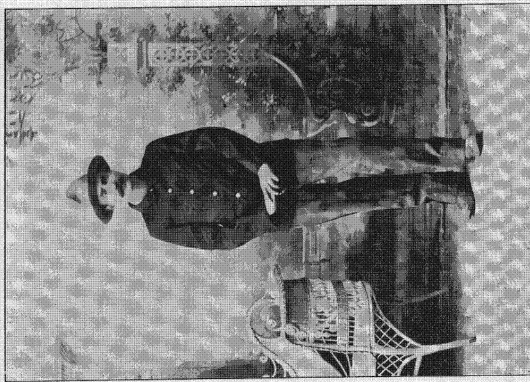
French's squadron, consisting of Troops A, C and D, from Fort Meade, South Dakota, May 23, 1898. Arrived May 27, 1898.

Troop K, under command of Captain Culver, from Lincoln, Nebraska, May 20. Arrived May 23, 1898.

Troop I, under command of Captain Brown, from Fort Keogh, Montana, May 24, 1892. Arrived May 28, 1898.

Troop M, from Billings, Montana, under command of Captain Bond, May 24, 1898. Arrived May 28, 1898.

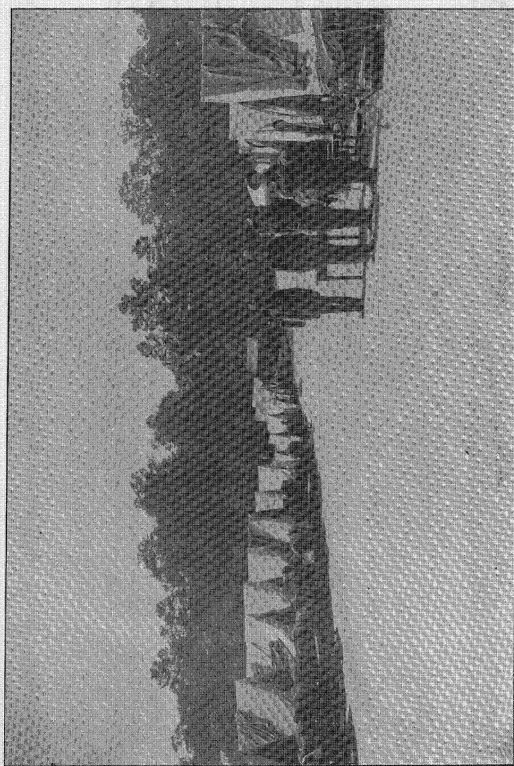
Troop F, under command of Captain Higgins, from Missoula, Montana, May 26, 1898. Arrived May 30, 1898.



Sergeant Charles Large—Troop A.



Sergeant Leslie A. Simpson—Troop G.



Scene of a Troop Street—Troop H.

Troop L, under command of Captain Stivers, from Butte, Montana, May 26, 1898. Arrived May 30, 1898.

Troops G and H, under command of Captain Gregory, from Fargo, North Dakota, May 25, 1898. Arrived May 29, 1898.

To show their regard for the regiment and Colonel Grigsby, the citizens of Sioux Falls planned a farewell banquet. This banquet took place at the Cataract Hotel on the evening of May 19, and was attended by representative citizens, without regard to politics, creed or previous condition, and by the officers of the First South Dakota Infantry, then encamped in the city. The occasion was a most joyous one, at which speeches were made by the most prominent guests and the heartiest good wishes expressed. At the conclusion of the speech-making the guests arose and gave three hearty cheers for Colonel Grigsby and the Cowboy Regiment.

Such was the feeling all over the state, and, in fact, in every state in which troops for the regiment were being organized—the regiment enjoyed a popularity second to none.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Adjutant Sues proceeded to Chickamauga Park ahead of the regiment to make preparations for its proper reception. He departed from Sioux Falls May 19, 1898, arriving at Chickamauga on the 22d.

At last the 20th of May dawned, cloudy and threatening, as though nature were prepared to weep at the coming leave-taking. Early in the morning the streets were astir with citizens and soldiers, the former to help in the last preparations of the latter for departure at 9:30 o'clock a. m. As the hour of departure approached, the signs of weakening could be detected in many of the faces of the fair ones who had come miles to see their beloved ones for the last time. Stewart's squadron was already on board the train—with the exception of Lieutenant Laughlin and ten men, who were left behind to come on later with the horses. The conductor yells "All aboard," the last kiss and handshake has been given, and among the cheers of the assembled thousands, Headquarters and Stewart's squadron start for the war.

Practically this same scene was enacted in every town where the regiment was recruited.

One of the most pathetic scenes witnessed was that between Colonel Grigsby and his aged father, the latter for the second time bidding his son "Godspeed" and sending him to the front.

Great enthusiasm prevailed along the entire route; the several troops traveled from their respective places of muster-in to Chickamauga Park, Georgia. People who had never been outside of their native burg, and who judged the cowboys entirely by what they had read in yellow-covered literature, came out of curiosity to see the men who picked their teeth with a bowie knife and snuffed candles with the bullet from a six-shooter. Others, who had more knowledge of the world and considerable more sense, came also; but the latter came to pay the tribute American citizens always consider due the patriot. The yellow covers were greatly surprised to find that "Grigsby's boys" were orderly, well-behaved, gentlemanly and intelligent; that even the "long-haired parads" who were with the regiment were as well up on current topics and gentlemanly behavior as the best of the spectators. In short, they soon found that the regiment was no spectacular, grand stand aggregation; no "Wild West" on wheels, but composed of intelligent, sensible cowboys, miners and other Western men, who were in the army for business, and that business any duty the Government might call upon them to perform. Sensational stories, and more sensational pictures, appeared in the Chicago papers, depicting the boys with large six-shooters and fierce-looking bowie knives, whereas, as a matter of fact, there was not a six-shooter in the entire command while en route to Chickamauga, nor a knife any bigger or fiercer looking than that issued by the Government to all its soldiers. That, however, did not deter the papers from publishing all kinds of sensational stories about the regiment. These preceded it, so that by the time they arrived at Chickamauga, Tennessee, a great many people were afraid to leave their houses, and some, so we were informed, even barricaded their doors when they heard the Cowboys were in town. However, the courteous, gentlemanly behavior of the regiment in camp soon disabused the minds of the Chattanoogaans, who became their staunchest friends, admirers and defenders against the current slanders. Before the regiment was in camp a month there was not one regiment among the fifty thousand troops camped at Camp Thomas more popular in Chattanooga than were "Grigsby's Cowboys."

Headquarters and Troops B, E and K reported for duty at camp on the morning of the 24th, and were assigned a camping ground in the woods west of the Lafayette road and south of the Brotherton road. In locating the camp in the woods, the first principle of military hygiene, as

prescribed by regulations, was disregarded. A mild protest was made to the commanding General about the location of the camp, which was met with the reply that "*all the open ground must be used for drill purposes.*"

As soon as the horses were unloaded at Lytle, the command was marched to the camping ground, where they arrived in a drenching rain storm, which thoroughly soaked everyone. In the meantime Quartermaster Parlman and his assistant, Quartermaster Sergeant Culver, were working like Trojans, drawing tents and cooking utensils. At four o'clock in the afternoon the first load of tents arrived, together with a load of cooking utensils. It took but a short time to find a couple of cooks in each troop, who soon had the somewhat belated dinner well under way; while the men were busily engaged pitching tents. By dark that evening, all of the officers' tents, the tents of the three troops and the Adjutant's and Quartermaster's offices were up, the horses fed and groomed and a second meal disposed of. The troops that came later found everything ready in camp for them to begin building the little homes that were to shelter them, thanks to the energy of the Regimental Quartermaster's Department. On the 25th everything was running as smoothly as though the regiment had been in camp a month, so far as Stewart's squadron and Headquarters were concerned. New troops would arrive every day until on May 30th the entire regiment was assembled in camp and was rapidly getting down to business.

CHAPTER III.

IN CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

When the regiment was assembled in camp, it was plainly apparant that clothes were among the most urgent necessities, as only three troops, I, K and M, had anything like an equipment in that line, and even these lacked many articles to make the equipment complete. Instructions were at once sent to the various troop commanders to make requisition for the necessary clothing, which was done without delay and the consolidated requisition sent in at once to the Quartermaster General of Camp Thomas. For some reason no clothes could be obtained until about the end of June, and then not nearly what had been requisitioned for. By this time many of the men were barefooted, or nearly so, and their clothes in tatters. One instance in particular came under our notice, that of Saddler Sergeant Trask, who did not succeed in getting a stitch of clothes until after the fourth of July. When the requisitions went in the statement was made that there was sufficient clothing of all kinds in camp, but the fact remains that it was impossible to draw a full requisition until August, and the fault was not due to any neglect on the part of the regimental commander or the Quartermaster either.

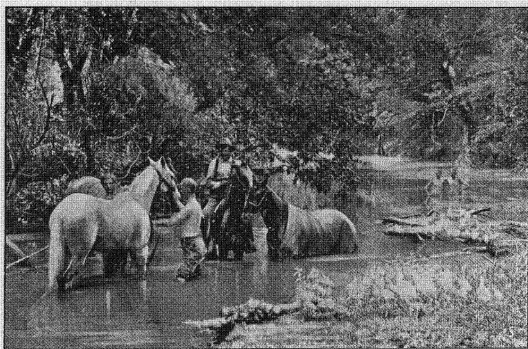
Another great disappointment was the matter of receiving ordnance and ordnance stores. A requisition had been made by telegraph for these supplies before Headquarters left Sioux Falls. The requisition was made in this manner because there were no regular blanks at hand, and in acknowledging receipt of the same there was nothing in the reply of the Chief of Ordnance indicating that the requisition was not entirely satisfactory. After we were in camp about ten days, inquiry was made as to why these stores had not been received, and then the Ordnance Department sent blank requisitions and insisted upon the technicality of having another requisition made upon the regular blank. This was done at once, and if it had been promptly honored the command should have armed prior to any of the engagements in Cuba. However, the complete equipments in this line did not arrive until about the middle of July. Whether the fault was due to neglect, rush of business, lack of

stores or congestion of the railroads leading to Chickamauga, we are unable to state.

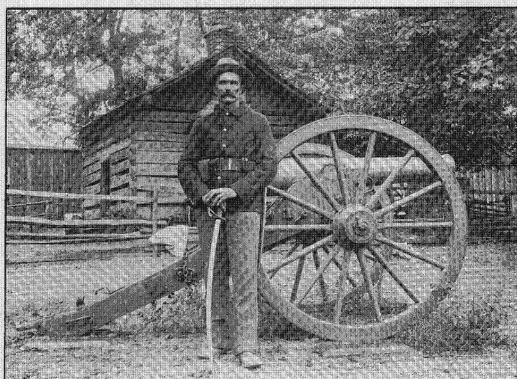
The requisitions for Quartermaster stores were not always honored. Prominent in this particular may be mentioned the refusal to furnish lumber for hospital flooring; although the regimental hospital contained a number of patients who were suffering with measles and other diseases, and whose cots almost stood in water when it rained, which it did quite frequently. It was understood at the time that the refusal was based upon the assertion of the Chief Surgeon, that there was no such thing as a regimental hospital, although in the division hospitals there was only room for the most serious cases. The other sick men had to be treated in camp; nor was the strain relieved until Leiter Hospital was opened and ready for business, which was some time during June. Perhaps it was the intention to let those measles patients remain in the troops with the other men. However, such a course would have exposed the entire command to infection, when the very first direction in the regulations of the medical department of the army require isolation and a limited quarantine in such cases. After the men with the measles had been in this condition for about two weeks, and after repeated protests had been made, they were finally removed, tent and all, to some place near the Second Division hospital. No blame can be attached to the Surgeon General or the Medical Department of the army, as it has been shown that Corps Surgeons were unrestricted in the use of their judgment. That a number of our men did not die in the regimental hospital during June is due to the untiring efforts of Assistant Surgeon Wilson—then the only medical officer with the command—and not to any foresight or judgment displayed by the Corps Surgeon.

It is but just to the Quartermaster General, Colonel Lee, to state that with the exception of the case quoted above, and in some minor matters, in which he refused requisitions, he proved himself a friend to the command and is thanked for many little favors that made camp life more pleasant.

During June the horse details began to arrive. However, the horses brought with Headquarters and the various troops were at once apportioned out to the command for which they were intended, and as far as possible the regiment was mounted. Later the horses necessary to fully mount the command were drawn from the Quartermaster from horses purchased in the Southern market. Until the ordnance stores arrived there were only a few bridles in



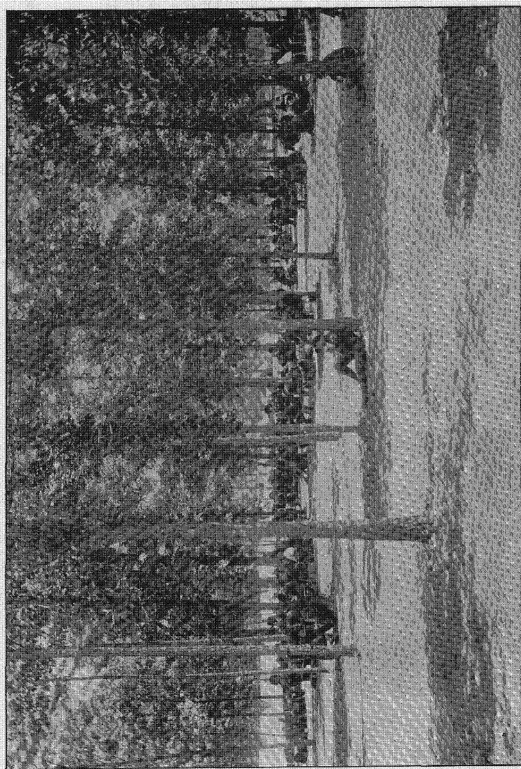
Bathing Horses in Chickamauga Creek.



Private Reuben L. Bowen—Troop K.

camp and they were private property, so that the horses had to be ridden to water with only the halter shank, which in some cases was a small piece of wire and entirely unsafe. As a number of these horses were bronchos that had never been under the saddle they had to be "busted" bare-back. In doing this many amusing things and many clever feats of horsemanship were witnessed; with the result that by the time the bridles and saddles arrived, almost all of the horses were broken to the saddle and were "bridle-wise." Another representative of the equine family was introduced soon after the command arrived in camp, viz., the "army mule." Quartermaster Parlman was the master of ceremonies at the function; turning over eight to each troop, together with two "escort" wagons. Twelve teams of four mules each were intended for regimental headquarters. Now, the Quartermaster is a man who never hesitates to tackle any proposition arising before him in the line of duty. When he drew the first two teams they were hitched up by the "corral gang," and, as only one driver could be found with the detail then with the Quartermaster, he concluded to drive the other team himself. For about eighty rods everything went well, although the frisky prancing of the mules and their cocked up ears would have denoted the rising storm to the more experienced mule director. Parlman did not realize the coming danger until the mules broke into a sharp trot, which increased at every step until they finally broke into a gallop, and ended in a mad run. The Quartermaster was perched high upon the hurricane deck of the spring seat, with grim determination and several very bad thoughts pictured in his countenance. The noise made by the aggregation warned several teams in the road ahead, who managed to get out of the way just in time. The climax came when the little stone bridge was reached, just before arriving at the Brotherton road, when mules, wagon and driver went over into the ditch together. This stopped the team. Strange to say, a broken wagon tongue was the only result of the runaway. It is said that the Quartermaster fell upon his "stern determination" and thus escaped unhurt.

During the Spanish-American war, complaints of soldiers echoed from one end of the broad land to the other concerning their rations. They claimed that they did not get enough to eat; that they were "half starved." A number of these complaints were made in our regiment, not to the authorities who were in a position to investigate, but to the



Sunday Morning in Camp.—Divine Services

"home papers," in which letters from the boys were published depicting terrible tales of suffering. There were some of the boys who were not well, and consequently, to use the parlance of the camp, "off their feed," but it is not believed that there was any case of actual suffering, nor would such conditions have been allowed to exist. Let us analyze the army rations and ascertain whether the fault was with the government that issued the rations or the men themselves, who cooked and served it. In all these complaints we will venture to state, without fear of successful contradiction, that not one man mentioned how often, during the first days after issue (issues are made every ten days), the rations were most extravagantly used, much more being cooked than was eaten, and as a result there was a waste; and before the ten days had expired for which rations had been issued, almost everything had been used up, and until ration day came again the meals were scant and far between. This did not apply to fresh meat and soft bread, however, as issues in these articles were made daily; nor did it apply to any except a few troops in the command; the others were ably handled in this direction.

Paragraph 1252 of the army regulations defines the rations thus: "A ration is the allowance for subsistence of one person for one day, and consists of the meat, the bread, the vegetables, the coffee and the sugar, the seasoning, and the soap and candle components."

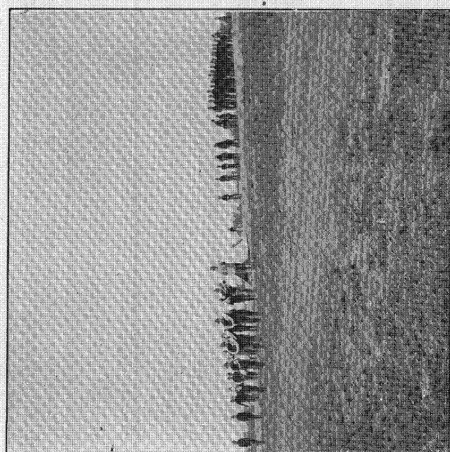
Paragraph 1253, "the kinds and quantities of articles composing the rations for troops where cooking is practicable:"

Articles.	Quantities per Ration.	
	Ounces.	Gills.
<i>Meat Components.</i>		
Fresh beef	20	.....
or fresh mutton, when the cost does not exceed that of beef.....	20	.....
or pork	12	.....
or bacon	12	.....
or salt beef.....	22	.....
or when meat cannot be furnished, dried fish...	14	.....
or pickled fish.....	18	.....
or fresh fish.....	18	.....
<i>Bread Components.</i>		
Flour	18	.....
or soft bread	18	.....
or hard bread.....	16	.....
or corn meal	20	.....
Baking powder for troops in the field, when necessary to enable them to bake their own bread..	16-25

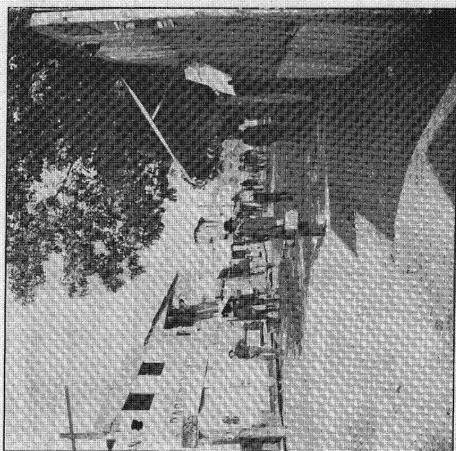
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Articles. <i>Vegetable Components.</i>	Quantities per Ration.	
	Ounces.	Gills.
Beans	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
or peas	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
or rice	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
or hominy	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Potatoes	16	.....
or potatoes 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and onions 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces...	16	.....
or potatoes 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and canned tomatoes 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of other fresh vegetables not canned, when they can be obtained in the vicinity of the post or transported in a whole-some condition from a distance.....	16	.....
<i>Coffee and Sugar Components.</i>		
Coffee, green	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
or roasted coffee	1 7-25	.....
or tea, green or black.....	8-25	.....
Sugar	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
or molasses		16-25
or cane syrup.....		16-25
<i>Seasoning Components.</i>		
Vinegar		7-25
Salt	16-25	.....
Pepper, black	1-25	.....
<i>Soap and Candle Components.</i>		
Soap	16-25	.....
Candles	6-25	.....

Thus we see that each enlisted man is entitled to twenty ounces of fresh meat or mutton, twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or eighteen ounces of fresh or pickled fish per day, eighteen ounces of flour or soft bread, or sixteen ounces of hard bread, two and two-fifths ounces of dried beans or peas, or one and three-fifths of rice or hominy and sixteen ounces of potatoes and onions, to say nothing about the coffee and sugar components and the seasoning. Surely this is more than sufficient for any robust man. Let any able-bodied person multiply the daily ration by ten and set the ten days' rations aside for subsistence and by using any ordinary judgment and reasonable economy, it will be seen that, while the fare may be coarse, it will be healthful and nourishing and more than sufficient to supply all the demands of nature. A slight surplus will even be found in coffee, sugar, pepper, beans and vinegar, that should sell to such an advantage as to supply butter and milk. The savings with but one ration would necessarily be slow, but in handling a troop mess of 810 rations every ten days, a "slush fund" can soon be created from the sale of surplus articles, and from which other required articles can be purchased. It is done every day in the regular establishment.



The Cowboy Band at Guard Mounting.



The Midway at Lytle, Georgia.

The whole secret lies in management—in housekeeping, if you please. That is where the whole trouble about rations arises with new troops. The handling of rations may be considered as the domestic problem of the army and in which the majority of National Guard officers are woefully deficient. Experience alone can teach the proper handling of this question.

The talk of being half-starved with proper management in the troop messes, is absurd. For instance, as was possible at Chickamauga Park, a troop should draw six days of fresh beef, one day of mutton, two days of bacon and one day of fresh fish; six days of beans, two days of peas and two of rice; six days of potatoes and onions, four days of potatoes and canned tomatoes; seven days of coffee and three days of tea; eight days of sugar and two days of cane syrup; eight days of soft bread and two days of flour, and ten days each of vinegar, salt, pepper, soap and candles. These rations would supply a larder from which meals could be constructed that would satisfy even the most fastidious, with an ample sufficiency for all. The very first principle is good housekeeping. Each officer and non-commissioned officer should know the component parts of a ration and be on hand to see that the men get what belongs to them. No officer should, nor is he required to, accept spoiled or tainted meats or other articles of the ration. However, when once accepted it can only be disposed of, without loss to the recipient, by the proceedings of a board of survey, properly approved. In case tainted or spoiled meat is tendered, it should not be accepted, but the necessary meat purchased in the nearest open market and the matter submitted to the Commissary General for adjustment. This is the only method that can be pursued in case there is no good meat to take the place of the spoiled and to keep the men from being deprived of what the government has decided they should receive daily. When actually at the front or in campaign, these matters are of course, regulated by circumstances more or less.

If a command is well and properly fed, they are cheerful, energetic and more or less happy. The first principle of conducting a successful troop, squadron, regiment, brigade, division or corps, or a campaign, is to see that the troops are as well fed and clothed as the circumstances will permit. In such conditions the willingness, ability and efficiency of a command will never have to be questioned. The success in bringing about such a condition reverts to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the troops, to

economy and good "housekeeping" and to the regimental Commissary officer, who, in time of war, as in time of peace, is as important as the most learned general and military strategist.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM COWBOY TO SOLDIER.

No attempt was made at the ceremony of guard mounting until the entire regiment had arrived in camp and reported for duty. A running guard was maintained until May 31, when the first formal guard mounting was held. This first attempt at the ceremony will be an occasion long remembered by all who witnessed it, as it demonstrated how crude the majority of the cowboys were in matters military, and also how ludicrous a lot of untutored civilians can appear when attempting a military ceremony that requires proficiency in drill and maneuver.

Acting Chief Trumpeter Murphy was in charge of the field music, consisting of twenty-four trumpets; but only seven trumpeters could sound a note on the trumpet. The guard was a motley aggregation, due to the fact that but few of the men in camp had uniforms, the others appearing in civilian clothes—some with broad-brimmed hats, some with narrow-brimmed hats; a few wearing a miscellaneous assortment of caps and here and there a derby or other stiff hat; some had on black boots and some tan shoes; some wore swallow-tail coats and others had no coats at all. Not a carbine was in the command except those in possession of Troops K and M, and they were the property of the states of Nebraska and Montana respectively. This condition, particularly of the clothing, was due to the abiding faith the cowboy had in Uncle Sam to provide him with a complete uniform as soon as he should have reported in camp, and not to any neglect he may have displayed in not being better provided. It was not a part of the cowboy's contract to provide uniforms or arms. Notwithstanding their unmilitary appearance, the men were just as attentive and sedate as though they had been in service for years, and mounting the guard was a regular thing with them. Each succeeding guard mounting was an improvement upon the preceding one, until about the last of June, when, in their brown canvas uniforms and campaign hats, the troops presented a uniform appearance and could go through the ceremony of guard mounting like veterans. The field music progressed as rapidly.

As sentinels the cowboys proved themselves masters, because the duty was more or less in keeping with their former occupation. On account of lack of arms, the sentinels walked post with clubs until June 28, when carbines were issued. The club would have proven a satisfactory weapon for the time being and would have a place of honor in this review were it not for one incident that indelibly blackened its record as an armament in time of war. The Sixty-ninth New York Infantry came to the park late in May and were camped very near our command. Some few days after they came the guard in our camp was mounted as usual and started on their rounds, flourishing their clubs much like a Broadway copper. The Sixty-ninth, it must be understood, was recruited in and around the Bowery in New York City, and the regiment to a man, with the possible exception of the Chaplain, hated a policeman for divers and sundry reasons. Everything went well until about eleven at night, when our Cowboy sentinel was sighted by the flickering torch at the commissary tent by a new man on the guard line of the Sixty-ninth. Our sentinel was walking his post all unconscious of the fate in store for him. As he reached the farther end of his beat, and turned to go back, he was surprised to find himself face to face with the Bowery sentinel, who had his bayonet dangerously near the cowboy's solar plexus. Then the following ensued:

Sixty-ninth—"An phwat arr ye doin' so closht fernist me posht?"

Cowboy—"Why, I am on my own beat."

Sixty-ninth—"Arrah, go way; yer no perliceman, though I'm er mind ta pinch ye fer lookin' loike wann."

Cowboy—"I am a sentinel belonging to Grigsby's Cowboys."

Sixty-ninth—"Ha! ha! he! he! Oh, Pat (to the approaching corporal who had been disturbed by the loud converse), do ye moind ther blackguard prowlin' around here wid a shillalah, an' thin thryin' te tell us he's a sintinel?"

Both in chorus—"Ha! ha! he! he!"

Corporal—"Pfwell, I'll have te assurt me 'taurity and runn him in."

And our cowboy was taken off and confined in the guard house of the Sixty-ninth for being a suspicious character. All of his protests that he was in the discharge of duty when captured were met with derisive shouts of laughter. The innocent Irish boys could not realize how anyone could profess



A Group of Deadwood Cowboys.

to be a soldier acting as a sentinel on post and not have a gun.

In making his rounds at midnight, Lieutenant Anderson, of Troop D, who was the officer of the guard, missed the sentinel, and though a rigid search was instituted at once, and the Lieutenant personally inquired along the entire officers' line for the man who had stolen one of his sentinels, no light was thrown upon the dark mystery until shortly after guard mounting the next morning, when an officer of the Sixty-ninth brought over the missing man, explained the error and apologized on behalf of his regiment for the unintentional indignity.

With all this to contend with, no arms, no uniforms to amount to anything, no saddles or bridles, and not even halters for their horses, the early days in camp were rather trying; but there was no complaint, no fault-finding, because the prospects of getting to the front were bright—the war was young yet.

On June 13 occurred the first death in the regiment, that of Herbert Lawrence, of Troop E. It had been known for some days that his life was despaired of, but, notwithstanding that, his death came like a shock, as it brought the realization that there was an enemy in camp; in the shape of the typhoid microbe, that could not be combated with shot and shell, and an enemy that was working incessantly day and night to turn a flank or gain a strategical advantage over an army that had nothing but a robust constitution for a defense, and which, in the case of Lawrence, had been shown not to be impregnable.

The month of June was extremely hot and very trying to the men, who were not accustomed to a Southern climate. It rained almost incessantly from the 19th to the 25th of June. The heat and damp weather began to tell on the Northwestern horses also, several of which died on the 24th.

Notwithstanding the heat and wet weather, the progress that was being made in drill was nothing short of phenomenal. The foot movements had been drilled so long and thoroughly that it was a positive relief when saddles were issued on June 27, together with halters, nose bags, saddle blankets and watering bridles. Carbines were issued June 28, and the instruction in the manual of arms was taken up at once. On June 30 the regiment went out upon its first mounted drill, each troop being drilled separately by its commander, under the supervision of the squadron commanders, the entire work being superintended by Colonel

Lloyd in person. The regiment was now a complete military machine, of which every officer and man formed a part. Beginning with the private in ranks, the corporal commanding his squad, the sergeant his section, the lieutenant his platoon, the captain his troop, the major his squadron and the colonel the regiment, every officer and man knew his position thoroughly and what was expected of him. Sabers were issued early in July, and on the 12th curb-bridles were issued, which, with the issue of rubber ponchos on the 14th of July, made the equipment complete. In the meantime the troops were industriously engaged at mounted work, and during the heat of the day, in the shade of the large oak trees abounding in the camp, would put in from two to three hours work with carbine and saber. Adjutant General Sues, then of the First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, was detailed to instruct the officers of the regiment in the offensive and defensive use of the saber, mounted and dismounted. The zeal and energy displayed by the officers in mastering the details of the use of this favorite weapon soon made them all efficient and expert swordsmen, and they in turn rapidly developed their troopers.

The following appeared editorially in the *Chattanooga Times* of July 9, 1898:

"Grigsby's Rough Riders are showing themselves superior in every respect, and are becoming familiarly known as the crack regiment of the Park."

The gentlemanly conduct and discipline of the regiment was as well known and commented upon as was its military efficiency. In less than two months the identity of the cowboy had been lost, and in his place stood a soldier, and a mighty good one, too.

With the arrival of the paymaster on July 2 came a rumor that we were to be paid off at once, sent to Tampa, Florida, fully equipped there, and at once sent to Cuba. Then came the news of the battle around Santiago, followed by the rumor that we were at once to be sent to Cuba as a part of the reinforcements, and some of the boys actually packed their saddle pockets, so authentic did this rumor appear, and so reasonable, especially as it was reported at that time that General Weyler had left Havana with an army of 70,000 men to wrest the province of Santiago from the victorious Americans. Naturally, as rumor followed rumor and no action was taken, the men began to look around for some one to blame. They accepted everything they heard in good faith, and, as is usually the case in military camps, some

privates knew more about what was going on and what ought to be done than the commanding general, and as a consequence a great deal of dissatisfaction arose. So the month of July was passed drilling at an average of four hours a day in the boiling sun and fighting mosquitoes and countless other insects at night. Every day an order to move would be looked for and every night the officers and men alike would retire disappointed.

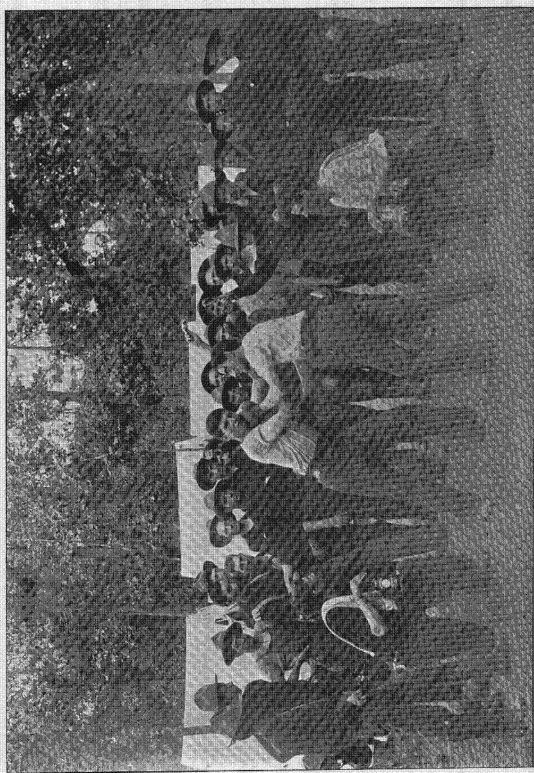
By July 15 only a casual observation of the regiment at work would have convinced any military man that the command was ready and fit to take the field against the very best troops. Almost every man in the regiment was an expert shot with both carbine and revolver, and a thorough horseman to begin with. Confidence in the saddle, by far the most difficult acquired cavalry requirement, they already possessed, with a knowledge of firearms that would have made almost every round of ammunition count.

The regiment was the only one in the entire camp (which on July 4 numbered 58,548, officers and men) which was armed with the Krag-Jorgensen arm, with the exception of the few regular troops in camp; the others were all armed with the Springfield rifle or carbine.

On July 16 the regiment had its first regimental review, and made such a fine military appearance, handled their horses and arms in such an able and efficient manner, that one of General Brooke's staff officers who witnessed the review and saw the steady ranks pass by in platoon column, at the walk, trot and the gallop, remarked: "You cannot tell that regiment from regular troops who have been in the service for years. If I had not seen them myself when they came here less than two months ago I would never have believed such progress possible." That remark tells the whole story, and is the highest possible compliment, coming as it did from a man who had been at that time in the service for over twenty-three years and was an unprejudiced and unbiased critic. The aptitude displayed and the rapidity with which these men fell into the ways of the army and mastered the details and technicalities of drill surprised all of their officers and themselves more than anyone else.

The efficiency and military qualities of the Cowboys soon became known throughout the entire camp and in Chattanooga, so that each evening at regimental parade, review or drill, thousands would flock to the "Wilder Field" to see the Cowboys drill.

With the arrival of August, when more than two months had passed, each of which had been marked by frequent and



Only in Fun.—A Favorite Amusement of the Cowboys When Off Duty.—Troop B.

incessant rumors circulated in the regiment that we were soon to go to the front, but which had proved to be only rumors, some cowboy, with more poetic genius than regard for military etiquette or euphuism, improvised the following lines to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia:—"

THE COWBOY'S LAMENT.

We are waiting, Uncle Samuel, an even thousand strong;
We are waiting for the "forward march" to hump itself along;
We are waiting for a chance to fight for country, right or wrong,
And not camp down here in Georgia.

We are waiting, Uncle Samuel, awaiting meek and mild,
With policin' camp and doin' chores our spirits are beguiled;
But what we keep a thinkin' and thinkin' 'till we're riled is,
"Why ain't we moved out of Georgia?"

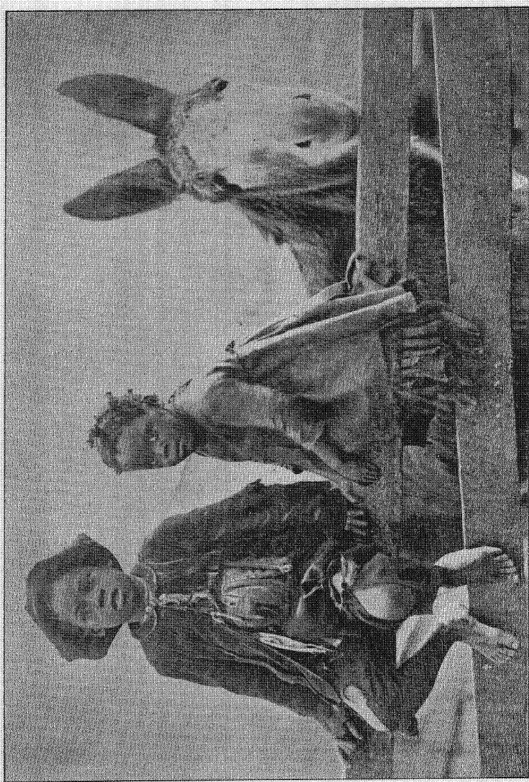
We are cavortin' as camp rangers and doin' park police,
And buildin' repytashuns as pious men o' peace,
And our sweetheart's farewell letter has tatters in the crease,
But still we are camped here in Georgia.

Our Colonel tried his level best to get us an equal chance,
But still we sit awaitin' here, a-wearin' out our pants—
To which an old maid's longin' is not a circumstance—
Yet we ain't marchin' out of Georgia.

So blow your bugle, Uncle Sam, an' put it in the blow
That this here regiment of ours shall be the next to go;
We've beat Job's record waitin'—now, begosh, we want a show,
So please send us marchin' out of Georgia.

These verses were freely circulated among the troops and sung with a great deal more power than vocal proficiency. They appealed to the boys because they embraced their sentiments to the fullest extent. In other words, everyone had become heartily sick of camping in Georgia.

Naturally the blame for this inaction was fixed upon regimental headquarters and headquarters of the First Cavalry brigade, First Corps, in which the regiment was then serving, having been attached to that brigade on June 1. Practically the entire congressional delegation from four states was working to get the regiment into action, while Colonel Grigsby was exerting every influence he could bring to bear to take the regiment to the front. This is a matter of record and can easily be verified if access may be obtained to either the correspondence in the War Department or the files of the Western Union Telegraph Company. For the Santiago campaign we were not equipped; reinforcements were not sent to Cuba, which left the next military movement the campaign in Porto Rico. When the news came from Washington that General Brooke was to have com-



Watching Grigsby's Cowboys Drill.

mand of the campaign against Porto Rico there was great rejoicing in the regiment, because the General had often said that the Cowboy regiment, with which he was favorably impressed, and toward which he was very soldierly inclined, would leave Camp Thomas when *he* did. When General Brooke was called to Washington for a consultation in regard to the Porto Rican matter Cowboy stock was considerably above par. Soon after the General's return, however, it became known that the selection of the regiments that were to compose the Porto Rican expedition would be made in Washington, and not by the officer selected to command the campaign. As soon as Colonel Grigsby was advised of this fact he asked leave of absence to go to Washington to urge the claims of the Cowboy regiment to become a part of the invading army. Every soldier will recognize in a procedure of this kind a serious breach of discipline, and it was so recognized by Colonel Grigsby; however, he preferred to stand in contempt of military ethics, for the time being at least, if by so doing he could get the regiment into action. He conferred with General Brooke about the matter and was advised by the latter to give up the idea of going to Washington, but instead make formal application to the War Department to become a part of Brooke's army, giving a full description of the efficiency of the regiment and why it was especially adapted for the proposed campaign. This application was properly made and sent through the regular military channels, and we know received a very strong indorsement from General Brooke. No reply was received to this communication, as we are in a position to state positively, from the fact that we received and recorded all the headquarters communications, although messages and letters were sent by almost every officer who had an influential friend in Washington.

It is not the purpose of this history to indulge in criticisms on the management of the war, because we do not profess to know all of the reasons that were necessarily before those upon whom the responsibility for orders rested, but to us in the field it seemed strange that what seemed to be political influence was the most potent factor in determining what regiments should go to the front. General Brooke had been for months in charge of a great camp of instruction. He was the man most capable of determining which of the regiments of his command were best equipped and qualified for an active campaign, and our application had his hearty approval and indorsement. We have it from

good authority that General Brooke was not called upon to designate a single regiment for the expedition he was to command, although many were taken from his immediate command at Camp Thomas. The list of those permitted to go was made in Washington. Under such circumstances it was not at all strange that a regiment of which so much was expected, and which was considered so thoroughly qualified for just such a campaign, should have been entirely ignored in the face of the recommendations of a number of military men high in authority. The messages and letters that were sent and those received in reply in the effort that was made to get the Cowboys to Porto Rico were all on the top of the table at Brigade Headquarters and accessible to any one interested. The majority of the officers of the regiment were daily at Colonel Grigsby's tent talking over the prospects of getting to the front and looking over the correspondence. It is remarkable that under such circumstances a rumor should have been set afloat weeks afterwards, and when every chance of an engagement in the Spanish-American war had vanished, that the Colonel had had an opportunity to take his regiment to the front and did not accept. We can state authoritatively that the only opportunity to go to the front that did present itself was the Porto Rican campaign, and the detailed history of the effort made to get into that campaign is stated fully above, which can be verified by the records referred to. These records will also disclose the fact that no opportunity was ever given the regiment, mounted or dismounted, to get to the front.

After General Wade succeeded General Brooke in command of Camp Thomas pamphlets were issued to the regiment giving detailed instructions and information regarding the defenses of Havana, the approaches, mined roads, etc., and it was stated upon good authority that we were intended for the fall campaign against Havana, considered by all military experts as *the* campaign of the war. The declaration of peace, however, took away every hope of active service at the front in the Spanish-American war.

All the rumors that the regiment had had an opportunity to go to the front were without the slightest foundation in fact and were no doubt due to the disappointment felt by officers and men alike in not having an opportunity to demonstrate in actual war the discipline and general military efficiency they had labored so hard to acquire and in which they had become so proficient.

To those of our comrades who are laboring under the belief that only the troops who were fortunate enough to get into an engagement are patriots and heroes and deserving of the nation's commendation, we say that you are entitled to the same credit and deserving of the same commendation as though you had been in a thousand battles and won every one of them. When you raised your right hand and swore allegiance to the United States as a soldier you discharged the highest duty of American citizenship. The fact that you were not needed in actual combat to demonstrate to the world that this is the greatest country the sun shines on, whose every citizen is a patriot, and if need be a soldier, makes not the slightest particle of difference. By your unselfish and patriotic action your name was inscribed upon the roll of honor which will last as long as time shall endure.

CHAPTER V.

THE LAST DAYS IN CAMP.

The camp in the woods selected by Corps Headquarters for the regiment proved very unhealthy, especially in wet weather, and there was a great deal of wet weather during June and July. The state of health of the entire command in Camp Thomas had become absolutely alarming. The men who one day enjoyed the very best of health were in a raging fever the next. We were in the midst of a general and far-reaching epidemic of typhoid fever. It was denied for a time by the authorities that there was an epidemic of fever, but the frequency with which the cases occurred, until nearly 50 per cent of the command were more or less affected, could be termed nothing less.

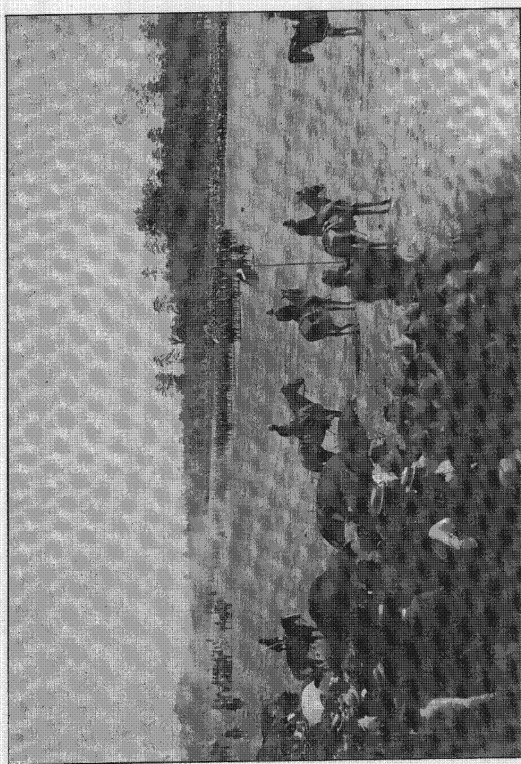
A general movement of all camps was ordered. On July 30 our regimental camp was moved to a ridge, where we went into camp in the open, beside the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. On this ridge, known as the Brotherton Field, the August sun beat down with unmerciful relentlessness upon the men, who had nothing but the thin canvas shelter. However, if there was a breeze stirring we were bound to get a share of it, and the nights were cool and comfortable, which made a restful sleep possible—a luxury we had not always enjoyed in the woods—and altogether the conditions were much improved. The change was easily noticeable in the men, as the sick report after changing camp was not perceptibly increased, although the hospitals were full of our sick and convalescent, besides the many who were being treated in private families in Chattanooga. On August 25 and 30 about one hundred and fifty men from among those who were able to travel were sent North on sick furlough. Dr. Grigsby, who was at that time in charge of the medical affairs of the regiment, deserves great credit for his untiring efforts in bringing about this movement to the North, no doubt saving many lives thereby.

In the meantime General Breckenridge relieved General Wade in command of Camp Thomas and ordered the first grand review of the troops in camp for August 9. On this occasion there were 40,000 troops of all branches of the service in line, who passed in review before as many spectators.

On the 10th it became generally known that Spain had given up the war and that hostilities had ceased, although the terms of peace yet remained to be decided. Thus did we see every hope of active service vanish and a certain unrest and discontent became apparent among both officers and men. On August 15, Troop H relieved Troop D off provost guard, which, together with the camp and stable guard, was about the only duty performed by the regiment at this time.

The rumors of muster-out were flying around thick and fast. It was also reported that the regiment would be sent to Cuba for garrison duty, which latter report was received with a great deal of dissatisfaction by the men. They had enlisted for the war with Spain, to take part in active hostilities, and did not feel inclined to perform garrison duty in Cuba or anywhere else. They reasoned that such duty belonged to the regular establishment and not to the volunteers.

On the 16th, Colonel Grigsby went to Washington to obtain permission to fill his regiment from the hundreds of applicants, to take the place of the men who desired to be discharged under the War Department order. His mission was misunderstood or misrepresented in the regiment, with the result that when he arrived at the War Department he was confronted with numerous telegrams and a petition from the regiment requesting to be mustered out, as the war was over. This petition, or round-robin, was obtained in the regiment at meetings held by the enlisted men at night, at which the subject was fully discussed and the resolution "no garrison duty" unanimously passed. This action was taken by the men under the impression that the mission of Colonel Grigsby to Washington was for the purpose of forcing them to remain in service against their wishes, when, as a matter of fact, his purpose was to merely get authority to maintain the regimental organization by enlistments to take the place of such men as wanted to be discharged. Colonel Grigsby had not the slightest inkling of the existence of the round-robin until he was confronted therewith at the war department. Looking at the matter at this time in the view of subsequent events, there is not the slightest doubt that the agitation leading to the signing of the round-robin was ill-advised. There was absolutely no obstruction in the way of those who wished to leave the service, and the same law which gave them a right to go home also gave those who did not want to leave a right to attempt to maintain the regi-



The Grand Review.—The Cowboys Approaching the Reviewing Stand.

mental organization. There is no question that those desiring active service would have had that opportunity in the Philippines if the regimental organization had not been disrupted by those who were over-anxious to get home. When what appeared to be the opinion of the majority of the men became known to Colonel Grigsby, he took no further steps to keep the regiment in service, but returned to camp to await the notice of muster-out.

On August 17 occurred the second grand review of the troops in camp, and on the 20th "field day," occasions that will be long remembered.

On Sunday, August 28, official notice of muster-out on September 8 was received.

August 29 all ordnance and ordnance stores were turned in, and all horses turned over to the Depot Quartermaster on the 30th. On August 31, Lieutenant Colonel Cabell, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry (Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Cavalry), was designated as mustering officer for the regiment, and began his duties at once.

September 1 to 8 were spent in the preparation of the muster-out rolls and the final medical examinations. On September 4 occurred the last regular guard mounting, with Lieutenant Charles E. Stowers commanding the guard. On September 5 Colonel Grigsby issued the following farewell to the regiment:

General Orders No. 63,

Headquarters Third U. S. Vol. Cav.,

Camp George H. Thomas,

Chickamauga Park, Ga., Sept. 5, 1898.

The time being close at hand when this organization will cease to exist as a military body, I take this opportunity to thank the officers and men of this regiment for their patriotism, fidelity, zeal and attention to duty. The regiment is one that it has been an honor to command and of which any commander could be justly proud.

Although it is a great disappointment to all of us that we were not permitted to form a part of the line of battle at the front, it cannot be said of the "Cowboy Regiment"—either officers or men—that they did not do everything possible, not only to get ready at the earliest possible moment for active service, but also to induce those in authority to select this regiment as a part of the army of invasion.

It has been well and justly said by President McKinley that those soldiers who tendered their lives to the country and performed uncomplainingly their duties in camps of in-

struction, under conditions most unfavorable to health and comfort—most of them subjected to dangers from diseases that are liable to affect men who leave their Northern homes for a Southern climate in midsummer and who did not get a chance to get to the front—are deserving of as much credit as those who were chosen to go against the enemy.

And I wish to add in this connection that it has been a matter of infinite pride and satisfaction to your commander to hear from all sides favorable and complimentary comments upon your soldierly appearance, your proficiency in drill and perfect gentility and soldierly courtesy that has characterized your relations with the camp at large and the citizens of Chattanooga and vicinity. You have so well maintained your characters as gentlemen that it is everywhere remarked that the "Cowboy Cavalry" was one of the most orderly and gentlemanly organizations that has been in Camp Thomas. This reputation carries with it a responsibility, and that responsibility is to see that we live up to our reputation and leave Chattanooga and go to our homes quietly, satisfied that we have done our whole duty and have left an example of the true type of the American citizen-soldier.

Do not imagine that the time spent in this camp has been wasted for yourselves or that your country has not received full value for all expenses incurred. You have but to consult the records of the nation to discover that a knowledge of the duties of a soldier fits men to better perform the functions of civil life. The present President of the United States was a private soldier in 1861. It is not unreasonable to predict that members of this "Cowboy Regiment" will hereafter be found in the legislative halls, in congress, and in armies that will hereafter be called into service. In any and all of these positions, as well as in the humbler stations, the knowledge and discipline that you have acquired will be invaluable to many of you as well as to your country.

Whatever may be your future condition of life, whether of low or high degree, you will all be ever gratefully remembered by your late commander, whose latch string will always hang out for every man—officer or private—of the "Cowboy Cavalry."

MELVIN GRIGSBY,

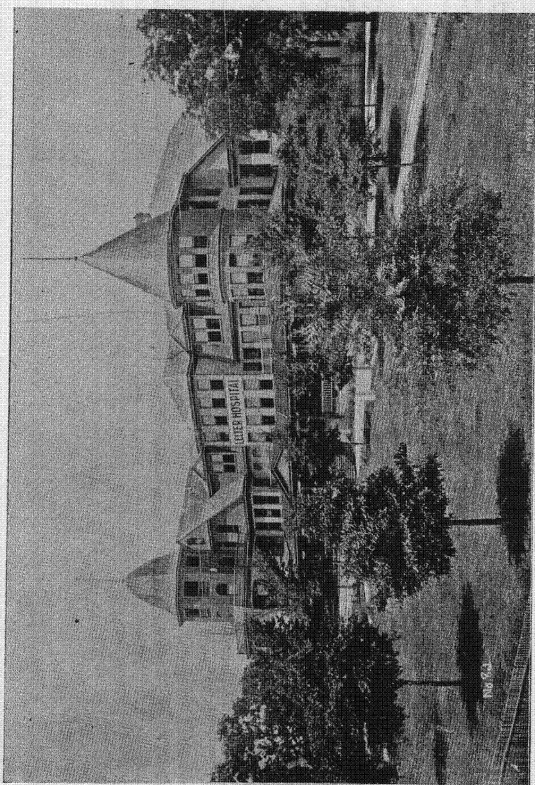
Colonel Commanding Third U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

On Thursday, September 8, Troop L was paid and mustered out. This was the first troop mustered out of the service, and Captain D. Gay Stivers was the first member of the

organization to sever his official connection with the regiment by muster-out at the expiration of his service. On Saturday, the 10th, all tents were down and all Quartermaster's property turned in, excepting one tent at regimental headquarters being used by the Paymaster as an office. The tents of Troop H were the last to come down—they fell at 1:30 p. m. on the 10th.

The work of paying the troops and mustering them out was progressing as fast as possible under Paymaster Wilkins and Major Baldwin, Assistant Inspector General. The latter had superseded Colonel Cabell as mustering officer, the Colonel having been hurt by the falling of his horse. The mental strain upon Major Wilkins, who had been at work incessantly for several days, was plainly visible. At 10:05 p. m. on the night of the 10th the Chickamauga Park Theater, built by some speculators in the early days of the war, and which was just across the road from Brotherton Field, went up in flames. The excitement of this fire seemed to affect the already overstrained nerves of the Paymaster to such an extent that he collapsed entirely and fell into a dead faint under the table piled high with thousands of dollars. The guard immediately formed a cordon around the pay table, while the clerk hastily began to pack away the money in the strong box. In the meantime Surgeons Wilson and Grigsby had the Paymaster in hand and were applying restoratives. He regained consciousness in a short time, but was too weak to finish paying that night. As there was no shelter in camp, nothing remained for those yet unpaid but to proceed to Chattanooga. The payment of a part of Troop H, Troop K and Headquarters was resumed the next morning at the government building at Chattanooga, Tenn. The last man paid was Dr. George A. Steele, Hospital Steward, who was paid at 3:10 p. m. on Sunday, September 11. All discharges are dated as of September 8, and the official date of muster-out is so designated, although but two troops were mustered out on that date, the others being mustered between that date and September 11. However, all the men who were on sick furlough at the time of muster-out were discharged and paid at a date subsequent to that mentioned above.

The men began to leave for home almost as soon as mustered out, and the old familiar tune, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," could be heard on every hand, emanating from every conceivable instrument and in vocal chorus. The boys were citizens once more and on their way back to



Lister Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga., Where a Number of Our Boys Died.

the life that would require that their sabers be made into branding irons, mining tools or plowshares.

The story of our days in camp would be incomplete should we fail to mention the many friendships that were formed and fraternal bonds that were forged in those days at Camp Thomas; not alone in our own regiment, but in the entire Cavalry Brigade, more especially among the membership of that magnificent cavalry organization, the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. Long will our memories dwell in pleasant recollection upon the splendid manhood, firm friendship and excellent military qualifications embraced in this organization—of Colonel Edward C. Young, Lieutenant Colonel Roy B. Harper, Majors Butler, Alsip, Hurt, Cuthbertson; Captains Bornique, Forman, Lino, Oglesby, Quincy; that genial gentleman and camp orator, Lieutenant H. Dorsey Patton, and the entire regiment in fact—and we take this occasion to publicly express the high regard and true fellowship entertained by the Cowboys for “Young’s Superbas,” which has so often formed the topic of private conversation in our regiment.

Nor have we forgotten the many favors and the friendships for which we are indebted to the citizens of Chattanooga. Coming among them as entire strangers, with a reputation as cowboys that did not commend itself to them, yet in less than one short month they were our very best friends. There was not a home in the entire city that was not open to the sick boys of Camp Thomas, and where the treatment received was as careful and painstaking as was ever received by any invalid in his own home. For these kindnesses and the hospitality you extended in true Southern style, to these boys from the Western plains, we thank you, citizens of Chattanooga, in behalf of our regiment, which is deeply conscious of the many favors for which they are in your debt.

The following extracts from the newspapers of Chattanooga and Chicago show the regard in which the Cowboys were held by the communities in which they were known:

Chattanooga Times (Editorial): The Rough Riders, Colonel Grigsby’s regiment, who are being mustered out at the park, have made hosts of friends in this city. When they came here everybody was expecting that they would be the “toughs” of the park, more because of the name “cowboy” than from any knowledge anybody had of them.

But everybody was agreeably disappointed. They have been among the most orderly men in the park, and have made more individual friends than any command in the park, except possibly the Second Kentucky and Colonel Tyson’s regiment (Tennessee).

The cowboys have especial champions in the ladies of the city, because they have been proverbially the protectors of lady visitors to the park.

A number of ladies have stated to *The Times* that the cowboys ought to have a great send-off from the people of Chattanooga, because on several occasions they interfered when ruffianly infantrymen were insulting women, and with the chivalry of the true knight drove them off. One lady writing to *The Times* about the Rough Riders, said of them, "I have been among these boys and have helped look after their sick, and I have never seen a more royal set of gentlemen anywhere than were to be found in the cowboy camp, and they deserve all the praise and credit you can give them."

Chicago Evening Post (Editorial): Grigsby's Rough Riders, who passed through Chicago on their way home some weeks ago, were a gentle, well-behaved set of young fellows.

They made a point to see that all women had seats in the crowded suburban cars, and they were quiet and undemonstrative in omnibuses, even when the schools cheered them in passing. One, who had lost his hat, mentioned the fact with a smile. But the worn blue uniforms—not the bare or covered head—took one's eye. When they hear how another regiment of Rough Riders behaved in New York these boys from the plains shine in one's memory.

A RETROSPECT.

Cowboys, the days of your soldiering's o'er;
You've returned to your ranges and hills;
The harsh bugle notes will disturb you no more
To arouse you to duties or drills.

So when you are riding o'er the wide plain,
With nothing your speed to retard,
Turn back in your thoughts to heat and to rain,
And to days you were mounted on guard.

Then think of the boys you met there in camp—
Note friendships on memory's scroll,
And think of the comrades who marched with us then,
But have answered the call of Death's roll.

Think of the rules for your government there,
Which were tested for many a year;
You'll now realize how needful they were,
Though "red tape" they then did appear.

I'll say to you now, though you may not agree,
That the lessons you learned there and then
Will aid you in life, if their object you see,
And place you high among men.

And when you have lived your three score and ten,
And have reached the end of life's span,
Let the verdict be such as to say of you then:
"He lived and he died like a man."

O. L. S., 1899.

CHAPTER VI.

THE REGIMENTAL COMMAND.

What the President is to the United States and the Governor is to the state, that the regimental commander is to the regiment. The first two must obey the people by adhering to the declared policy of the party to which they belong, and which has been indorsed by the voice of the people while the latter has more definite commanders in the superior officers set over him.

The soldierly qualities, discipline and military efficiency of a regiment is largely shaped and maintained by the regimental commander. However, he cannot be successful unless he caters, to a certain extent at least, to the opinions of his officers and men—no more than can a President succeed unless he shapes his course along the lines of popular demand. This idea may be combated by the adherents of the old military school, but those who have made the matter a study will not deny that the freedom of thought and speech inculcated in the breast of the American by the institutions of his country are, more or less, carried with him into his military service. This feeling of freedom, pride and equality, however, in no way interferes with the American as a soldier, because he is educated and enlightened, and punctiliously observes all the rules, regulations, customs and courtesies which he knows are required by military discipline.

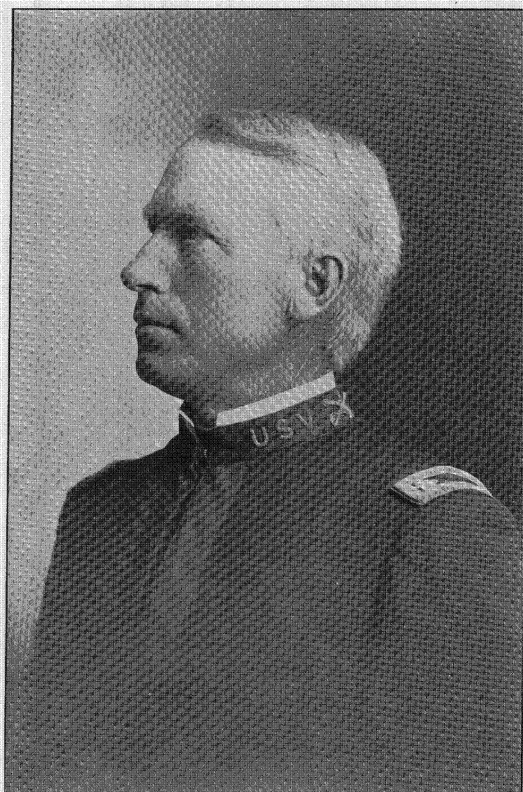
Of his bravery, there never was and never will be any doubt. There never has been a case where the American soldier has had to be driven into battle by his officers, and we can safely predict that there never will be. The haughty, overbearing martinet will never become a success with such men in his command—and such men are the only kind composing the armies of these United States. With them, five minutes of reasoning will go farther, in the establishment of discipline, than five years of military arrogance and big-headed display of rank. Lucky is the commander who early realizes this fact, as he *must* realize it sooner or later.

It depends upon the wisdom, judgment, discipline and knowledge of the colonel whether his regiment becomes a compact, capable, fighting machine, or is merely an aggregation of units. In order to accomplish the former in a

volunteer organization, it requires both military tact and diplomatic skill. There is, first, the natural rivalry between companies or troops, organized in different cities of different states—as was the case with Grigsby's Cowboys; and, second, the rivalry between battalions or squadrons. The first step must be taken to direct the efforts of the individual to the upbuilding of the regiment as a whole, and not of his particular troop or squadron, to the detriment of other organizations within the same regiment. This necessity was promptly recognized by Colonel Grigsby, who early piloted the men into forgetting individual commands in the upbuilding of the regimental *esprit du corps*. It was the pride of every officer and soldier to be able to say: "I belong to Grigsby's Cowboys."

On June 1, 1898, the cavalry force of the camp consisted of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and a squadron of Kentucky Cavalry, which organizations were formed into the First Cavalry Brigade of the First Corps. On the same day the commander of the forces in the field designated Colonel Grigsby as acting brigadier general, in command of the cavalry brigade. While the Colonel much preferred to continue simply in command of the Cowboys, yet, as an obedient soldier and the ranking cavalry officer in camp, he had no alternative but to accept the brigade command, thus vacating the regimental command, in which he was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Lloyd.

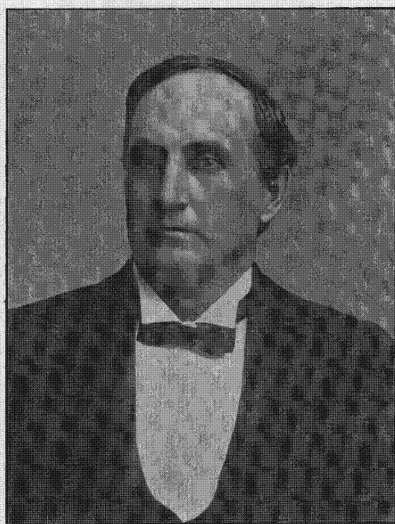
Colonel Lloyd was graduated at West Point Military Academy and is as capable an officer as served in the volunteer army during the Spanish-American war. He was a strict disciplinarian, very exacting and perhaps a little technical, but *just* at all times. He was himself ready and prompt for every duty, and expected the same readiness from every man in the command. By some he was not liked, because it was thought he was unnecessarily severe. Unfortunately the regiment never had an opportunity to get into active service where the value and wisdom of the exacting and painstaking efforts of Colonel Lloyd could have been demonstrated in the military knowledge and soldierly efficiency of the command. To his teachings and individual efforts is largely due the high standing attained by the regiment as a military organization. Colonel Lloyd enjoyed the full confidence and respect of Colonel Grigsby, and together they went over every proposition calculated to en-



Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Lloyd—Commanding Regiment.

hance the military efficiency and discipline of the regiment. Only active service could have demonstrated the wisdom of their united efforts.

The Chaplain—It can be safely said that there was no more popular officer in the entire regiment than Chaplain Galon S. Clevenger. Possessed of a striking personality, a remarkably acute mind and that pleasant manner which makes you feel perfectly at home upon first acquaintance, together with a marked Christian solicitude that forces you to recognize a friend in him at once, it is no wonder that he was idolized by officers and men alike before he was in camp a week. He succeeded with the Cowboys where ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have failed, because he is a thorough student of character, and because of the experience gained in church work in the Black Hills and other Dakota points, which had made him thoroughly familiar with the men he had been called upon to serve. He did not attempt to reform men by the force of threatened damnation, but in his quiet, unobtrusive way, and in his sermons that were filled with patriotism and sound reasoning, pointed out the right path and relied upon the strength of will and force of character of the men to follow where he led. He did not frown when he saw a smile upon the faces of the men, but smiled with them, and soon enjoyed their perfect confidence. It was his especial duty to attend to the correspondence and other needs of the sick. Usually, where the addresses of the relatives of the sick boys could be obtained, he would keep them advised of the condition of their loved ones. All of the military funerals occurring in the regiment—and there were quite a number—were under his direct charge. He was untiring in obtaining delicacies for the sick and doing everything to make their stay in the hospital as pleasant as possible, and rendering that spiritual aid so comfortable to those over whom the mantle of death was spreading. Through his efforts, the Red Cross Society, both in camp and in the cities where the various troops had been organized, were kept advised as to the most urgent necessities of the sick, and through them obtained many comforts that would otherwise not have been forthcoming. The untiring efforts of the Red Cross Society everywhere to relieve the sick-bed of any of its discomforts and make convalescence more enjoyable certainly places its membership in the front rank of noble women, who deserve the lasting gratitude and blessing of every soldier of that war. In our feeble way we extend to this excellent



Chaplain Galon S. Clevenger.

organization our most heartfelt thanks for the many kindnesses for which our regiment is indebted to them.

As the conditions existing in the various military hospitals in Chickamauga Park and elsewhere have been the theme of extended public discussion, the Chaplain's views of the conditions, as he found them, and which are given in full below, may be of some interest:

Freeport, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1899.

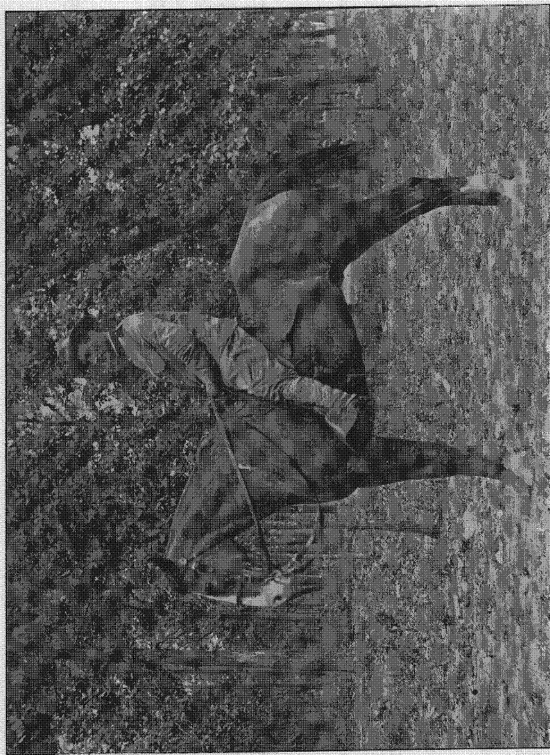
Adjutant General O. L. Sues, Sioux Falls, S. D.

My Dear Sir and Friend: Yours requesting me to write a brief article on the care of the sick in the hospitals at Chickamauga Park, during the Spanish-American War, is at hand. I gladly bear witness to the work of the surgeons and nurses who were so faithful in their efforts to save life during the terrible epidemic of typhoid fever that visited our troops while encamped at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. Only those who were with the army and daily visited the hospitals can realize what a serious epidemic it was.

The camp hospitals were usually crowded and difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient cots for the sick. The division hospitals were always full and the Leiter hospital was taxed to its utmost capacity. Finally the large Sternberg hospital—covering three or four acres of ground—was erected, and it, too, was full of sick men.

I daily visited these hospitals and I can say that every lack of care that I observed arose from the fact that men had been detailed from the ranks to nurse, and though they exerted themselves to the utmost to be of service to their sick comrades, their inexperience in taking care of the sick was very noticeable. Wherever there were trained female nurses the care of the sick was excellent. I did not observe a single case of neglect in either the Leiter or Sternberg hospitals where trained nurses were employed. I do not believe it possible for the boys to have received better care at home than they received at Leiter hospital. It is true the boys sometimes complained and the newspaper correspondents told tales of neglect; but sick boys do not always know what is safe and best for them, and newspaper correspondents are not always careful about facts. The fact is, both the surgeons and nurses, as a rule, gave themselves up to save life.

If space would permit, I could tell of many cases of unselfish devotion upon the part of the nurses for the comfort of the boys. One day, two very sick boys had been brought on cots from camp to Lytle Station, to be taken to Chattanooga for treatment. The sick men were covered with dust, and both had raging fevers. There happened to be at the station two female nurses from Leiter hospital who were on their way to Lookout Mountain for a little rest, which it was plainly apparent they both needed very much. They were off duty and under no more obligation to render assistance than was anyone else among the hundreds of bystanders. As soon as they caught sight of the sick boys they gave themselves up to the duty of ministering. They went to those boys, looked them over carefully and then knelt beside their cots to bathe their fevered faces. Nor did they leave them until they saw them safely at their destination. The comfort of the nurses, and the fact that they were losing hours of their precious and much needed "time off," was a secondary consideration. Very many instances of this kind came under my observation. Usually a boy would have a touch of homesickness when he first went to the hospital sick, and the sympathy



Chaplain Galon S. Clevenger—Getting Ready to Start to Leiter.

and kindness rendered by the nurses were often better than medicines.

I desire to bear witness to the faithfulness of our surgeons, Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Grigsby. Our Major Surgeon resigned about two months after his appointment and the work of looking after the sick devolved upon Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Grigsby, and they were most faithful in the discharge of their duties. Captain Wilson became so worn out that he, too, took the fever, and then the care of the sick largely devolved upon Lieutenant Grigsby.

Dr. Piper, detailed from the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry to assist in our regimental hospital, rendered most efficient aid. His kind, genial manner won for him a host of friends.

I desire also to bear witness to the patience and the soldierly qualities of the sick boys in the hospitals. The lives of many of them hung in the balance for days and weeks, and yet one scarcely heard a murmur. Especially was this true of Grigsby's Cowboys. I have heard both the surgeons and nurses bear witness to their manliness, patience and bravery.

Yours very truly,

G. S. CLEVINGER,

Socially, the Chaplain was "one of the boys," and one whom his brother officers liked to tease because of his general good nature. Knowing that he eschewed everything in the shape of intoxicants, some misguided sinner thought it a brilliant idea to stuff a lot of empty whisky bottles under the floor of the Chaplain's tent. The latter went on complacently, all unconscious of the mine over which he was living. When camp was moved this same sinner invited everybody within reach to be present at the time the Chaplain's floor was raised by sections, to be carted to the new camping ground. Finally as the floor came up a dozen or more empty whisky bottles met the view of the astonished divine, who was busy superintending the removal of his mansion. In accordance with a prearranged program a mighty shout went up from the crowd, in which such remarks as, "Oh, Chaplain, how could you?" "We didn't know you drank!" and other similar cries were interjected. As the Chaplain has proved his entire innocence, the question is: "Who is the culprit?"

BIOGRAPHIES.

COLONEL MELVIN GRIGSBY.

Colonel Melvin Grigsby was born at Potosi, Grant County, Wisconsin, on the 8th of June, 1845. At the time of his birth his father was a miner in the lead mines near Potosi and lived in a miner's cabin. When Melvin was four years old his father moved to a farm two miles from the village.

There he grew up as a farmer's boy, working during the summer and attending the district school held in the log school house during the winter.

In the fall of 1861 he was attending the Lancaster Institute at the county seat of the county when Colonel C. C. Washburne came there recruiting for the Second Wisconsin Cavalry. Having first obtained his father's consent, Melvin enlisted in Company C of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, which was recruited at Patch Grove, in Grant County, by Captain R. R. Woods. Myron W. Woods, afterwards Major, was First Lieutenant, and D. C. Riley, afterward Captain, Second Lieutenant.

Colonel Grigsby's war experience, lasting over three years, included prison life at Cahaba, Ala., Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S. C., and his final escape from the latter prison is told by himself in a little book entitled "The Smoked Yank."

In the fall of 1865, after returning from the war, he entered the University of Wisconsin. In 1866 he went to the First State Normal School of Wisconsin, where he graduated in 1869. After graduating he was one year principal of the High School at Harcon, Wis., one year principal at Darlington, Wis., and was principal of the graded schools of Delevan, Wis., in the spring of 1872, when he resigned to "go West and grow up with the country." Taking a horse from his father's farm, he rode across the country seeking a location for the practice of law, until he reached Sioux Falls. Here he decided to set his stakes and went into a law partnership and land business with R. F. Pettigrew. This partnership continued for four years. He served one year as Clerk of the Courts for Minnehaha County, and two terms as alderman of the City of Sioux Falls; was member of the council in the Territorial Legislature of 1887; was elected to the office of Attorney General of the state in the fall of 1896, which office he held at the time he was commissioned Colonel of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Colonel Grigsby remained in command of the Cowboy regiment from May 19, 1898, to June 2 of the same year, when he was appointed Acting Brigadier General and commanded the First Cavalry Brigade, First Army Corps, practically until muster-out September 8, 1899.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES F. LLOYD.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Lloyd was born in Guttenburg, Sweden, July 27, 1851. When seven months old, his parents came to America, locating at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and in 1861 removed to Lansing, Iowa. At both of these places he attended the public schools. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, by Senator William B. Allison in 1869. He entered the academy in September, 1870, and was graduated June 17, 1874. He was at once commissioned a Second Lieutenant, United States Army, and assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry, with which regiment he served continuously until he resigned June 10, 1883.

When he joined his regiment, upon original assignment, headquarters of the Fourteenth Infantry was at Camp Douglass, near Salt Lake City, Utah. His company was stationed at this post, and here the Lieutenant rendered his first military service. He remained at Douglass, doing the usual garrison duty, until June, 1876, when ordered out with the troops from that post, to participate in the Sioux expedition of that year under General George A. Crook. He served throughout the campaign and returned, after its termination, with the command to Fort Robinson, Utah, where his company had been ordered to take station. He was shortly thereafter appointed Post Adjutant for Fort Robinson, and when the Military District of the Black Hills was organized, with Colonel Bradley in command, Lloyd was made Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the district. In 1878 his company was ordered to take post at Fort Cameron, Utah; and after performing duty with his company for about two years, Lloyd was appointed Post Adjutant-Quartermaster-Commissary officer, which position he retained until the regiment changed station from Utah to Colorado, the Headquarters going to camp on White river, where his company was assigned. While serving at this post he received what he considered an advantageous offer to embark in civil life and try his fortune at commercial pursuits at Butte, Montana. Accordingly he sent in his resignation, to take effect June 10, 1883, and with his family removed to Butte. After a residence of three or four years in Butte, the organization of the National Guard of Montana began to be agitated, resulting in the formation of a sufficient number of companies of infantry to organize a regiment. Colonel Lloyd was elected and accepted the

Captaincy of Company G, and upon the organization of the regiment shortly thereafter, he was elected its first Colonel. He served one term in this office and was re-elected. However, the duties of the office required more time than he could spare, and he resigned before the expiration of his second term, being succeeded by Colonel H. C. Kessler, who commanded the now famous regiment in the Philippines and who has since been appointed Brigadier General United States Volunteers.

Upon the inauguration of J. E. Richards as Governor of Montana, Colonel Lloyd was appointed Adjutant General of the state, serving as such from January 1, 1893, to January 9, 1897.

At the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, Colonel Lloyd tendered his services to the Governor of Montana, but failed to be assigned to any duty. Through the efforts of the Montana delegation in congress, however, he was tendered and accepted the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as Grigsby's Cowboys. He was mustered into service by Captain Ahern, U. S. A., on May 14, 1898, and five days later was on his way to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, reporting to Colonel Grigsby for duty upon his arrival there.

On June 1 he succeeded Colonel Grigsby in command of the regiment, the latter having been elevated to the command of the First Cavalry Brigade, and during the rest of his service Colonel Lloyd practically commanded the regiment in camp. He was mustered out with the regiment September 8, 1898, after which he returned to mercantile pursuits at Butte, Montana.

CHAPLAIN GALON S. CLEVINGER.

Reverend Galen S. Clevenger was born in Kennon, Ohio, and educated in the McNeely Normal School, Dennison University and Rochester Theological Seminary.

In 1882 the American Baptist Home Mission Society sent him to Dakota to develop churches. His first work in what is now known as South Dakota was at Brookings, the seat of the State Agricultural College. Here he developed a strong church and exercised most excellent influence over the students in his Bible teachings. From Brookings he went to Vermillion, the seat of the State University, where again he reached and influenced scores of young people.

In 1889 he was sent to the Black Hills as a pioneer missionary for the Baptists. He came to the Hills when there was not a Baptist church building in the entire Hills country, and when the majority of the inhabitants were noted far and wide for their reckless behavior. Among these people Rev. Clevenger came as an entire stranger, and by his sterling worth, his force of character and earnest work, can feel assured that the fact that the Baptists are now among the leading denominations in the Black Hills is largely due to his personal efforts and sound reasoning.

A few months prior to his muster into the United States service, he was called to fill the pulpit in the First Baptist church of Pierre, South Dakota, where he developed a large Sunday evening class to listen to his exposition of "Christ's Conversations."

When Grigsby's Cowboys were organized he was selected as the most fitting divine to serve as Chaplain with the Cowboys, to a great many of whom he was well and favorably known.

That no mistake was made in the selection of the Chaplain is evidenced by the following unsolicited testimonials from his superior officers:

Colonel Grigsby says: "I want to say that Chaplain Clevenger is the model Chaplain. I have never seen an Army Chaplain who could approach him in energy, kindness and constant care for his men. From the time of his arrival in camp until he was finally mustered out he spent every moment of his time, when not taking his required sleep, in going from troop to troop, visiting the sick, securing attention for them and making life more pleasant. He received all the letters sent to Headquarters by parents and friends of the men, and himself looked up each case and wrote replies. He was constantly going, not only from tent to tent, but from hospital to hospital, and doing service for the men, by whom he was idolized."

Major Carter, who commanded the Leiter hospital says: "I desire to bear witness to the zeal and discretion of Chaplain Clevenger in the discharge of his duties. He was a very frequent and always welcome visitor at Leiter hospital. He was constant in his attentions, not only to the men of his own regiment, but also to others who desired the solace and comfort of religious counsel. As an officer of some years of ex-

perience, I say the regiment was fortunate in possessing such a Chaplain."

Testimony of a like nature could be added from every officer and man in the regiment, all of whom recognize a friend in the Chaplain. After muster-out, Chaplain Clevenger returned to his charge at Pierre, South Dakota, where he makes his home.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Mustered In.	Remarks
Colonel:		
†*Melvin Grigsby.....	May 19, 1898....	Detached.
Lieutenant Colonel:		
†*Charles F. Lloyd....	May 14, 1898....	Commanding Regiment.
Majors:		
‡Leigh H. French....	May 17, 1898....	Comdg. 1st Squadron.
‡Robert W. Stewart..	May 18, 1898....	Comdg. 2d Squadron.
‡James H. Monteath..	May 21, 1898....	Comdg. 3d Squadron.
Regimental Adjutant:		
‡*Otto L. Sues.....	May 16, 1898....	Detached.
Regimental Quartermaster:		
‡*Ralph W. Parlman..	May 14, 1898....	Detached.
Major and Surgeon:		
‡*H. Gurdon Fish.....	June 18, 1898....	
Capt. and Asst. Surg.:		
‡Roy A. Wilson.....	May 23, 1898....	
1st Lts. & Asst. Surgs.:		
‡Edward S. Grigsby..	July 13, 1898....	
‡Edward D. Piper....	Sept. 26, 1898....	
Chaplain:		
†*Galon S. Clevenger..	May 19, 1898....	
Captains:		
‡John Foster.....	May 12, 1898....	Commanding Troop B.
‡Frank G. Higgins....	May 13, 1898....	Commanding Troop F.
‡Jacob H. Culver....	May 14, 1898....	Commanding Troop K.
‡D. Gay Stivers.....	May 15, 1898....	Commanding Troop L.
‡Seth Bullock.....	May 17, 1898....	Commanding Troop A.
‡John C. Bond.....	May 17, 1898....	Commanding Troop M.
‡Joseph B. Binder....	May 18, 1898....	Commanding Troop E.
‡John E. Hammon....	May 18, 1898....	Commanding Troop D.
‡George E. Hair.....	May 18, 1898....	Commanding Troop C.
‡Joseph T. Brown....	May 19, 1898....	Commanding Troop I.
‡Charles E. Gregory..	May 21, 1898....	Commanding Troop G.
‡George A. Nugent....	May 23, 1898....	Commanding Troop H.
First Lieutenants:		
‡George Grigsby.....	May 12, 1898....	Troop B.
‡William Cave.....	May 13, 1898....	Troop F.
‡William S. Kinney....	May 14, 1898....	Troop K.
‡George Wedekind....	May 15, 1898....	Troop L.
‡Myron E. Wells.....	May 17, 1898....	Troop A.
‡Herbert V. Bailey....	May 17, 1898....	Troop M.

*†See foot note on Page 68.

Name and Rank.	Mustered In.	Remarks.
‡David F. Connor...	May 18, 1898....	Troop D.
‡John W. Laughlin..	May 18, 1898....	Troop E.
Rush Spencer Wells.	May 18, 1898....	Troop C.
‡John McKay.....	May 19, 1898....	Troop I.
Newton A. Way.....	May 21, 1898....	Troop G.
‡Charles E. Stowers..	May 23, 1898....	Troop H.
Second Lieutenants:		
‡John N. Wright....	May 12, 1898....	Troop B.
‡Charles H. Hall....	May 13, 1898....	Troop F.
‡Edwin E. Culver....	May 14, 1898....	Troop K.
‡Frank W. Haskins..	May 15, 1898....	Troop L.
‡Robert Leavens....	May 17, 1898....	Troop M.
‡Lowell G. Fuller....	May 18, 1898....	Troop E.
‡James Cusick.....	May 18, 1898....	Troop A.
Almon B. Wells....	May 18, 1898....	Troop C.
‡Walter L. Anderson.	May 18, 1898....	Troop D.
‡Edwin McEnterf....	May 19, 1898....	Troop I.
‡Dana Burkholder...	May 21, 1898....	Troop G.
‡Albert E. Sunderhauf	May 23, 1898....	Troop H.
Sergeant Major:		Attached.
*‡Wesley T. Stafford..	May 13, 1898....	
Quartermaster Sergt.:		
*‡Clarence C. Culver..	May 14, 1898....	
Color Sergeant:		
*‡Merritt L. Day.....	May 8, 1898....	
Chief Trumpeter:		
*James Brown.....	May 17, 1898....	
Saddler Sergeant:		
*Wilbur C. Trask....	May 16, 1898....	
Hospital Stewards:		
*Harry H. Miller....	May 12, 1898....	
*William B. Calhoun.	May 13, 1898....	
*George A. Steele....	May 11, 1898....	
Principal Musician:		
*William Sewell.....	May 30, 1898....	

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN, AND REMARKS.

Colonel Melvin Grigsby; promoted to command of the First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, June 1, 1898, per General Orders No. 24, Headquarters First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Lloyd; in command of the regiment since June 1, 1898.

Adjutant Otto L. Sues; promoted to Adjutant General First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, June 2, 1898, per General Orders No. 1, c. s. Headquarters First Cavalry Brigade, First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf.

Quartermaster Ralph W. Parlman; promoted to Quartermaster First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, June 2, 1898, per General Orders No. 1, c. s. Headquarters First Cavalry Brigade, First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf.

Surgeon H. Gurdon Fish, promoted to Surgeon First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, July 3, 1898, resigned August 15, 1898.

*See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this Chapter.

‡See Biographies, this Chapter.

‡See Biography in proper Department or Squadron.

- Sergeant Major Wesley T. Stafford; originally mustered in as First Sergeant Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Sergeant Major July 7, 1898, per General Orders No. 23, c. s. Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Quartermaster Sergeant Clarence C. Culver; originally mustered in as Quartermaster Sergeant Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant May 31, 1898, per General Orders No. 5, c. s. Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Color Sergeant Merritt L. Day; originally mustered in as Sergeant Troop A, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Regimental Color Sergeant July 20, 1898, per General Orders No. 27, c. s. Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Chief Trumpeter James Brown; originally mustered in as trumpeter Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Chief Trumpeter July 20, 1898, per General Orders No. 27, c. s. Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Saddler Sergeant Wilbur C. Trask; originally mustered in as private Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Saddler Sergeant May 31, 1898, per General Orders No. 5, c. s. Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Hospital Steward William B. Calhoun; originally mustered in as Corporal Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Regimental Hospital Steward June 15, 1898, per General Orders No. 10, c. s. Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Hospital Steward George A. Steele; originally mustered in as Sergeant Troop H, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Regimental Hospital Steward June 15, 1898, per General Orders No. 10, c. s. Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Hospital Steward Harry H. Miller; originally mustered in as private Troop A, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Hospital Steward May 31, 1898, per General Orders No. 5, c. s. Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Sergeant Major Frank Ball. (See record with Troop E.)
- Chief Trumpeter John E. Hammon, Jr. (See record with Troop D.)
- Acting Chief Trumpeter Patrick W. Murphy. (See record with Troop B.)



Adjutant General Otto L. Sues.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ADJUTANT'S OFFICE.

The Army Regulations define the duties of the Regimental Adjutant as follows:

The Adjutant, under the direction of the regimental commander, will have charge of the various rosters of service; he will make, publish, and verify all details, keep the records of the regiment, and perform such military duties with troops as are required by regulations. Through him the regimental commander communicates with the officers and men of his command.

The adjutant should be courteous to, and on friendly terms with, the officers of the command he represents, and will avoid all discussions of the orders or military conduct of his superiors. He should be informed upon all points of military usage and etiquette, and, on proper occasions, aid with his advice and experience the subalterns of the regiment, especially those just entering the service. He will endeavor at all times to exert the influence belonging to his station in sustaining the reputation, discipline, and harmony of the regiment.

The adjutant and quartermaster are, under the regimental commander, responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the non-commissioned staff and band.

Custom of the service has divided the responsibility for the non-commissioned staff and band thus: The Adjutant commands the entire non-commissioned staff and band except the Quartermaster Sergeant and the Saddler Sergeant, who properly belong to the Quartermaster's Department.

A careful perusal of the above requirements will evince the fact that the Adjutant is required by law to be an ideal soldier, gentleman and hale-fellow-well-met. He must look pleased and deeply interested when the Colonel tells him the joke he heard General so-and-so tell (no matter how old), and must exercise considerable tact in order to laugh at the proper time; he must smile sweetly when a Captain is pouring out his tale of woe about the loss of certain property, from the responsibility for which he believes a board of survey should absolve him; he must assume a look of sympathetic indignation when a Troop Quartermaster Sergeant uncorks several phials of pent-up wrath about a skipper on the meat; he must be a walking encyclopedia, prepared to answer any question off-hand, from the position of a lance corporal at the mess table to the best brand of whisky for military purposes. He must do all that and more, and must fill all of the requirements exacted of him without complaint. The posi-

tion of the Adjutant in the regiment can be compared to that of the Irishman who wrote home to his native land that he had secured a lucrative position in America, with nothing to do but carry a hod of bricks seven stories up a ladder and the man up there had all the work to do. In a regiment the Adjutant carries the bricks.

Adjutant Sues served with the regiment as Adjutant from May 16 until June 2, 1898, when he was made Adjutant General First Cavalry Brigade, First Army Corps, and First Lieutenant David F. Connor, Troop D, a man with fourteen years' experience in the regular establishment, was put in as Adjutant. Adjutant Connor served until August 22, when he was taken sick and did not fully recover until after muster-out. After Lieutenant Connor was taken sick Adjutant General Sues conducted the regimental adjutant's office in addition to his other duties, except for about ten days, when this important duty was looked after by Lieutenant John N. Wright, of Troop B.

Sergeant Major Frank Ball, who was the first Regimental Sergeant Major, was an experienced soldier from the Eighth Cavalry, and under his instructions the office soon became very efficient. Frank A. Morse, of Troop M, was regimental clerk until the organization of the Cavalry Brigade, when he was made brigade clerk, and later brigade commissary sergeant.

Sergeant Thomas W. Wilkes was regimental postmaster and handled the immense volume of mail with an accuracy and dispatch that would do credit to any superintendent of a free delivery system.

On July 7, Sergeant Major Ball was transferred to Troop E, as First Sergeant, and First Sergeant Wesley T. Stafford, of Troop E, was appointed Sergeant Major. Sergeant Major Stafford had had considerable experience in the office of Sergeant Major, having served as such in the South Dakota National Guard.

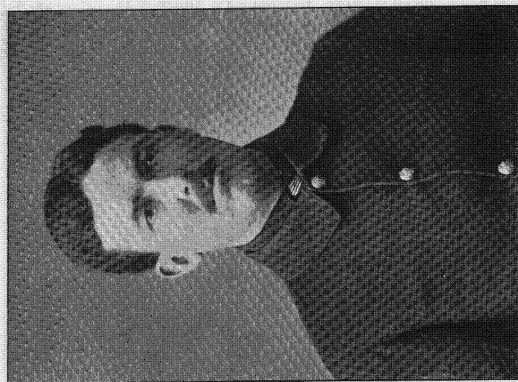
Sergeant William B. Dwinnell, of Troop C, was detailed into the Adjutant's office on June 20, and was at once placed in general charge of passes, furloughs and letters received, while Corporal Jacob F. Taggart, of Troop G, and Corporal Frank Dunnigan, Troop I, appointed about the same time, had charge of the letters sent, details and orders.

Sergeant Merritt L. Day was appointed color sergeant July 20, and served as such until muster-out.

Professor William F. Sewell was appointed musician and had general charge of the band. In that connection we can



Sergeant Major Wesley T. Stafford.



Color Sergeant M. L. Day.

say, without fear of successful contradiction, that never was a musical organization perfected so rapidly as was the Cowboy Band under Sewell. The first week after the instruments arrived the band had been organized, practiced and drilled and attended guard mounting. At the end of the second week the band performed mounted with great credit, and, what was more remarkable, without an accident whatever, as the bronchos seemed to be fascinated by the music.

Patrick Murphy was the first Chief Trumpeter, and gave way to Chief Trumpeter Hammon July 6, and he in turn was relieved by Chief Trumpeter James Brown on July 20, 1898. Brown served in that capacity until muster-out.

The routine of camp duty was set forth as follows in General Orders:

Headquarters Third United States Vol. Cav.
Camp Thomas, Ga., June 29, 1898.

General Orders No. 19:

Commencing to-morrow and until further orders the following service calls will be observed in the regiment:

First call for reveille.....	4:45 a. m.
Reveille.....	5:00 a. m.
Breakfast immediately after reveille.	
Drill call (Boots and Saddles).....	5:25 a. m.
Assembly	5:30 a. m.
Recall from drill.....	8:00 a. m.
Sick call	8:00 a. m.
Fatigue call and stables.....	8:00 a. m.
Drill (Manual of Carbine).....	9:00 a. m.
Recall from drill (Manual of Carbine).....	9:30 a. m.
Recall from fatigue.....	11:30 a. m.
First sergeant's call.....	11:50 a. m.
Dinner	12:00 m.
Fatigue call	1:00 p. m.
Drill call (Manual of Arms).....	3 p. m.
Recall from fatigue.....	3:15 p. m.
Recall from drill (Manual of Arms).....	3:30 p. m.
Stables and water-call.....	5:10 p. m.
Supper	5:50 p. m.
Guard mounting.....	6:10 p. m.
Assembly of details.....	6:15 p. m.
Adjutant's call	6:20 p. m.
First call for retreat, or mounted parade.....	6:35 p. m.
Assembly	6:40 p. m.
Retreat	6:45 p. m.
Tattoo	9:00 p. m.
Call to quarters.....	9:10 p. m.
Taps	9:15 p. m.

By order of Lieut. Col. Lloyd,

D. F. CONNOR,
First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

ROSTER OF THE FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE.
RANK OF BRIGADE OFFICERS.

Name.	Muster in.	Rank and Regiment.	Remarks.
Melvin Grigsby	May 19, 1898.	Col. 3d U. S. Vol. Cav..	Com. Brigade.
Otto L. Sues..	May 16, 1898.	Adj. 3d U. S. Vol. Cav.	Adj. General.
R. W. Parlman	May 14, 1898.	Q. M. 3d U. S. Vol. Cav..	Brigade Q. M.
F. E. Bunts...	May 9, 1898.	Maj. & Sg. 1st Ohio Cav	Brig'de Surg
H. Gurdon Fish	May 21, 1898.	Maj. and Surg. 3d U. S..	Brig'de Surg
Orville W. Mc-			
Michaels ...	June 18, 1898	1st Lieut. 1st Ill. Cav..	Brig. Com'sy.
W. D. Forsyth	May 9, 1898.	1st Lieut. 1st Ohio.....	Aide-de-camp.
Geo. Grigsby..	May 12, 1898.	1st Lieut. 3d U. S. V. C..	Aide-de-camp.
Jas. E. Rend..	May 21, 1898.	2d Lieut 1st Ill. Cav....	Aide-de-camp.

Name and Rank.	Command.	Muster-in.
Colonel:		
Edward C. Young.....	First Illinois Vol. Cav....	May 21, 1898.
Lieutenant Colonels:		
M. W. Day.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Charles F. Lloyd.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 14, 1898.
Roy B. Harper.....	First Illinois Vol. Cav....	May 21, 1898.
Majors:		
Webb C. Hayes.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
James E. Runcie.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Leigh H. French.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 17, 1898.
Robert W. Stewart....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
Jas. H. Monteath.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
William P. Butler....	First Illinois Vol. Cav....	May 21, 1898.
Frank B. Alsip.....	First Illinois Vol. Cav....	May 21, 1898.
John S. Burt.....	First Illinois Vol. Cav....	May 21, 1898.
Wm. Cuthberton.....	First Illinois Vol. Cav....	May 21, 1898.
Captains:		
R. E. Burdick.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Henry W. Corning.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Wm. M. Scofield.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Byron L. Barger.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Henry De H. Waite....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Fred W. Beekman.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Fred J. Herman.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
George L. Converse....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
John Foster.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 12, 1898.
Frank G. Higgins.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 12, 1898.
Jacob H. Culver.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 13, 1898.
D. Gay Stivers.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 14, 1898.
Seth Bullock.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 15, 1898.
John C. Bond.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 17, 1898.
Joseph B. Binder.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 17, 1898.
John E. Hammon.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
George E. Hair.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
Joseph T. Brown.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
Galon S. Clevenger....	And Chap. 3d U. S. V. C..	May 19, 1898.
Charles E. Gregory....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 19, 1898.
Alvor S. Bornique....	And Adj. 1st Ill. V. C....	May 21, 1898.
Milton J. Foreman....	And Q. M. 1st Ill. V. C....	May 21, 1898.
Charles S. Bullock....	And Chap. 1st Ill. V. C....	May 21, 1898.
T. J. Robeson.....	And Asst. Sur. 1st I. V. C.	May 21, 1898.
Paul S. Lino.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Cleon L. Hills.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
John D. G. Oglesby....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Thomas E. Quincy.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.

Name and Rank.	Command.	Muster-in.
Captains:		
Edward C. Butler.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Thomas E. Young.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Wm. H. Roberts.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Fred L. Pray.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
George P. Tyner.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
John J. McDonnell.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
James H. Conlon.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Robert B. Fort.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
George A. Nugent.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Roy A. Wilson.....	And Asst. Sur. 3d U.S.V.C.	May 23, 1898.
Ulysses S. G. Perkins...	First Ky. Vol. Cav.....	May 28, 1898.
Jefferson Prather.....	First Ky. Vol. Cav.....	May 28, 1898.
First Lieutenants:		
Charles H. Castle.....	And Asst. Sur. 1st O. V. C.	May 9, 1898.
Arthur C. Rogers.....	And Adj. 1st Ohio V. C...	May 9, 1898.
Thomas S. Grasselli....	And Q. M. 1st Ohio V. C...	May 9, 1898.
C. L. Burrige.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Frank W. Wood.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
J. M. Shallenberger....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
D. Dan Burgert.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Walter D. Cline.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Max Fleishman.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Charles E. Patton.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
William Cave.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 13, 1898.
William S. Kinney.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 14, 1898.
George Wedekind.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 15, 1898.
Myron E. Wells.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 17, 1898.
Herbert V. Bailey.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 17, 1898.
David F. Connor.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
John W. Laughlin.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
Rush Spencer Wells....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
John McKay.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 19, 1898.
Newton A. Way.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Jesse Rowe.....	And Asst. Sur. 1st Ill. V.C.	May 21, 1898.
George A. Lind.....	And Sqd. Adj. 1st Ill. V. C.	May 21, 1898.
Louis Reeves.....	And Sqd. Adj. 1st Ill. V. C.	May 21, 1898.
H. Dorsey Patton.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Edward E. Pierson.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Harry S. Stanton.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Wright A. Patterson....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Charles Beam.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Emil A. Hoeppner.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
John C. Talbot.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Archibald Watt.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
A. M. Chamberlain.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Charles W. Bear.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Edmond McMahon.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Bayard A. Wright.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 23, 1898.
Charles E. Stowers.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 23, 1898.
Charles A. Tinsley.....	First Ky. Vol. Cav.....	May 28, 1898.
Newton P. Howard.....	First Ky. Vol. Cav.....	May 28, 1898.
Edward S. Grigsby.....	And Asst. Sur. 3d U.S.V.C.	July 13, 1898.
Edward D. Piper.....	And Asst. Sur. 3d U.S.V.C.	Sept. 26, 1898.
Second Lieutenants:		
Paul Howland.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Geo. A. J. Gampre.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Henry E. Doty.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Sheldon Carey.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
Geo. W. Van Camp.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
N. S. Monsarratt.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.

Name and Rank.	Command.	Muster-in.
Second Lieutenant:		
Dorm C. Mitchell.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898
Wm. C. Bailey.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898
Jos. L. Hagemeyer.....	First Ohio Vol. Cav.....	May 9, 1898.
John N. Wright.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 12, 1898.
Charles H. Hall.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 13, 1898.
Edwin E. Culver.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 14, 1898.
Frank W. Haskins.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 15, 1898.
Robert Leavens.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 17, 1898.
Lowell G. Fuller.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
James Cusick.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
Almon B. Wells.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
Walter L. Anderson....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 18, 1898.
Edwin McEnterf.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 19, 1898.
Dan Burkholder.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Jos. C. Wilson.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Fred J. Knorr.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Fred Boyer.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Thomas F. Tipton.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Charles H. Alsip.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Henry Bunn.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Charles H. Eager.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Benjamin F. Chase.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Paul W. Linebarger....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Rudolph Liebrecht.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
Walter J. Chapman.....	First Ill. Vol. Cav.....	May 21, 1898.
A. E. Sunderhauf.....	Third U. S. Vol. Cav.....	May 23, 1898.
Readie P. Black.....	First Ky. Vol. Cav.....	May 28, 1898.
Daniel M. Hager.....	First Ky. Vol. Cav.....	May 28, 1898.

The following assignments of the various troops to squadrons was published in General Orders May 30, 1898:

First Squadron, Major Leigh H. French, Commanding. (Synonym: Black Hills Squadron)—Troop A, Deadwood, S. D.; Troop C, Belle Fourche, S. D.; Troop D, Sturgis, S. D.; Troop K, Milford, Neb.

Second Squadron, Major Robert W. Stewart, Commanding. (Synonym: Inter-Dakota Squadron)—Troop B, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Troop E, Pierre, S. D.; Troop G, Devil's Lake, N. D.; Troop H, Fargo, N. D.

Third Squadron, Major James H. Monteath, Commanding. (Synonym: Montana Squadron)—Troop F, Missoula, Mont.; Troop I, Miles City, Mont.; Troop L, Butte, Mont.; Troop M, Billings, Mont.

BIOGRAPHIES.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OTTO L. SUES.

Otto Louis Sues was born in Baltimore, Md., August 3, 1863, where his father, who had been wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff, was stationed on recruiting service. In the latter sixties he removed with his father's family to Washington, D. C., where he was graduated from the high schools. He entered the Fourth United States Cavalry as private, July 2, 1883, passing rapidly through the grades of corporal, sergeant, troop quartermaster sergeant and acting first sergeant

of Troop E; participated with his troop in the "Chatto Indian campaign" of 1883; the engagement with and capture of Mexican mutineers near Esnada, Lower California, January, 1885; the Geronimo Indian campaign of 1885-6, a campaign of eighteen months' duration; the first Kid campaign of 1887, and in numerous details after rustlers and train robbers so common along the Mexican border during the eighties. The majority of his service was rendered in the Department of Arizona, commanded by General George A. Crook until May, 1886, when General Nelson A. Miles took command to close the Geronimo war, which had been begun a year previous. In that campaign he was in Mexico under both Captains Henry W. Lawton, late Major General United States Volunteers, and C. A. P. Hatfield, of the Fourth Cavalry. Qualified as sharpshooter in 1884 and again in 1893-4-5. Entered the Old War and Navy Division (which handles the regular army claims), United States Pension Bureau, December 16, 1888, at the same time passing examination as First Lieutenant of Infantry in the District of Columbia, to which position he was commissioned by President Harrison April 17, 1889, and to Captain of Company D, First Regiment of Infantry, in the District of Columbia, April 21, 1889, four days later. Commissioned Major in the same organization by President Cleveland June 5, 1893, and assigned to command of the Fifth Battalion of Infantry, and transferred to the Second Regiment of Infantry, in which he served until February 1, 1897, when he resigned. Commanded provisional regiment composed of one regiment of infantry and one troop of cavalry, in camp of instruction, Camp Blake, Maryland, 1894, and commanded camp of instruction at Camp McKibben, Maryland, composed of fourteen companies of infantry, one battalion of engineers and trial company of bicyclists, 1895. He was an enthusiastic member of the order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and was for two terms Captain of Phil Kearney Camp No. 15, and in 1894 was elected the commander of the Division of Maryland, comprising at that time the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and the District of Columbia. Was Adjutant of the First Regiment, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, of which regiment he was later Lieutenant Colonel. At the national encampment of the Uniform Rank at Kansas City, Missouri, 1892, he was Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania brigade, which included the District troops. He was detailed as special United States Pension Examiner and sent to Sioux Falls, S. D., July

16, 1896, where he was serving when commissioned as Adjutant Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. Appointed Adjutant General First Cavalry Brigade, First Army Corps, June 2, 1898, in which position he served until muster-out September 8, 1898, after which he was ordered back to Sioux Falls, S. D., as Special Pension Examiner for South Dakota, southwestern Minnesota and northwestern Iowa, in which capacity he is now serving.

ADJUTANT D. F. CONNOR.

(For biography see Troop D.)

SERGEANT MAJOR FRANK BALL.

Sergeant Major Ball is a full-fledged Dakota boy. Born and raised in a military atmosphere, a strong liking for a military life developed early, and finally caused him to enlist in the Eighth United States Cavalry, with which regiment he served as Trumpeter. He was discharged at expiration of term of service just in time to enter Troop D, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, as Sergeant, from which position he was appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment May 30, 1898. July 8 he was transferred to Troop E, same regiment, as First Sergeant, in which capacity he was serving when mustered out September 8, 1898. His home is at Ashley, North Dakota.

SERGEANT MAJOR WESLEY T. STAFFORD.

Wesley T. Stafford was born in Marion, Iowa, in 1875. Removed with his parents to Dakota in 1881, where he remained until 1897, when he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law, having read law three years in the offices of Aplin & Lynch, of Huron, S. D., and been admitted to the bar in 1896. He was one of the organizers of Company G, First South Dakota National Guard, of which company he was the original First Sergeant. In 1897 he was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major First South Dakota National Guard, and held that position until the breaking out of the war with Spain. At the commencement of hostilities he at once closed his office and reported for duty with his regiment and served with the same in camp at Sioux Falls for twenty days, after which he was transferred to the cavalry branch and was mustered in as Quartermaster Sergeant of Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and on May 18 was appointed to the First Sergeantcy of the same troop, vice Fuller, promoted. On

July 7 he was made Regimental Sergeant Major of the Third and so served until muster-out, September 8, 1898. After muster-out he returned to Huron for a short visit; then went to Sioux City, where he is now engaged in a lucrative law practice. He is especially strong as a labor attorney, having made this branch of legal jurisprudence a specialty. He is attorney for the United Trades Assembly of Sioux City, Ia., as well as their financial agent.

COLOR SERGEANT MERRITT LEE DAY.

Merritt Lee Day was born July 28, 1874, in Humboldt County, Iowa, and with his parents removed to Dakota the following year. The family resided in the eastern portion of the state until 1887, when they moved to Rapid City, in the Black Hills, where they remained until 1893, when young Merritt went to Plumas County, California, and engaged in mining for several years. In the spring of 1897 he returned to the Black Hills, locating at Deadwood, and soon thereafter began operation of the Gilt Edge mine, which he continued to operate with success and profit until he enlisted in the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May, 1898. He was the first man to enlist in Troop A, and was promptly made a Sergeant. His fine physique and good qualities made him conspicuous in the regiment and led to his selection for the honorable position of Color Sergeant of the regiment, in which position he served until mustered out with the regiment in September, 1898. After muster-out Sergeant Day returned to Deadwood, where he is now engaged in mine operations.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT FRANK A. MORSE.

Sergeant Frank A. Morse was born in Gilmer, Ill., September 9, 1873, removing with his parents to Montana in 1879, after a residence of five years at Chippewa Falls, Wis. He was educated in the common schools of Montana, and in 1893 graduated from the Metropolitan Business College in Chicago, since which time he has followed bookkeeping. For three years he was connected with the Northern Pacific Railway and the B. M. & G. N. Ry. as clerk, and for two years in a clerical position in the offices of the clerk, treasurer and assessor of Yellowstone County, Mont. He enlisted in Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, April 24, 1898, and was mustered in May 28, 1898; detailed as Adjutant's clerk June 1, and clerk to the Adjutant General First Cavalry Brigade June 6, 1898. On September 3, 1898,



Sergeant William B. Dwinnee (Troop C), Regimental
Clerk.



Chief Trumpeter John E. Hammon, Jr.

for faithful service rendered, he was appointed Brigade Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Billings, Mont., where he is now serving as deputy county assessor of Yellowstone County. Sergeant Morse is a most painstaking, efficient and competent clerk, as was testified to by all who had occasion to inspect his books, and for which he was often highly complimented.

SERGEANT WILLIAM B. DWINNELL.

Sergeant William B. Dwinnell was born October 19, 1871, on a farm near Frankfort, Kansas. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Frankfort high school with honors June 21, 1889. In December of the same year he went to Deadwood, S. D., entering the law offices of Van Cise & Wilson as stenographer and to study law. He remained with this firm until February 1, 1892, and then entered the law office of Colonel William R. Steele. In the fall of 1892 he went to Minneapolis and took a short term in the law school, returning in 1893 to Deadwood, where he formed a law partnership with Frank McLaughlin. This firm continued but a short time, and in July, 1896, Dwinnell formed a law partnership with his former employer, Colonel Steele, which firm exists at the present time. Sergeant Dwinnell was admitted to practice in 1893, and practices in all the courts in the state. He is prominent in Pythian circles, having been elected Chancellor Commander of his lodge when but twenty-three years of age. When active hostilities became an assured fact Dwinnell left his lucrative practice and enlisted in Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, in which his talents soon earned for him a Sergeantcy. On June 20 Sergeant Dwinnell was detailed into the Adjutant's office, where he had charge of passes, furloughs and letters received. After actual hostilities ceased Sergeant Dwinnell concluded to return to his law practice without further delay and applied for his honorable discharge, which was granted by the President of the United States August 19, 1898.

CHIEF TRUMPETER JOHN E. HAMMON.

Chief Trumpeter John E. Hammon was born within the shadow of Fort Meade, it might be said, and from early boyhood he was thoroughly conversant with military matters. He enlisted in Troop D, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, when the troop was organized, and was made a trumpeter. He was appointed Chief Trumpeter of the regiment

July 6, 1898, but after continued ill-health for two weeks was transferred back to his troop without any reflection upon his conduct or qualifications. He was mustered out with the command September 8, 1898, and after discharge entered the band of the First United States Cavalry, with which organization he is now serving.

CHIEF TRUMPETER JAMES BROWN.

Chief Trumpeter Brown enlisted in Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at Billings, Mont., and was mustered into volunteer service with that troop and was shortly afterward made Trumpeter. On July 20, 1898, he was made Regimental Chief Trumpeter, and served as such until muster-out. He is at present in the Fourth United States Cavalry, serving in the Philippines.

CORPORAL JACOB F. TAGGART.

Corporal J. F. Taggart enlisted in Troop G, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry and was mustered in with the said troop. On June 20 he was detailed into the office of the Regimental Adjutant, where he had charge of letters sent, details and orders. He was appointed a Corporal in Troop G shortly before muster-out. After discharge he again enlisted in the volunteer army and is now serving in the Philippines.

SERGEANT THOMAS W. WILKES.

Sergeant Thomas W. Wilkes is a Sioux Falls, South Dakota, boy, where he attended the public schools, afterward reading law and being admitted to practice in South Dakota. Sergeant Wilkes has always been an athlete, and when Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, was organized, he was among the first to enlist, and was mustered in as Sergeant. He was clerk in the Adjutant's office during the days of organization, and on May 28 was appointed Regimental Postmaster, serving in that position until July 11, when he succumbed to the prevailing malarial fever, on account of which he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability July 21, 1898. He is a lawyer by profession, and resides at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.



Captain Ralph W. Parlman, Brigade Quartermaster.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Who has ever served in the regular establishment or the volunteer army and has not, at some time or other, with malice aforethought, and without the slightest provocation, roundly "cussed" the Quartermaster? It is not because he has been derelict in his duties or has neglected anything, but because it has been the unwritten law of the army ever since it has been established to heap upon the unoffending head of the Quartermaster the accumulated wrath and fault-finding of the entire command. When the Inspector "jacks up" the Captain for a lack of certain supplies the Captain has forgotten to make requisition for, he squares himself by cussing the Quartermaster; when the Colonel's attention is directed to the fact that the department commander has been unmercifully bumped around in the old ambulance from the station to the post he apologizes by cussing the Quartermaster; when the enlisted man is too busy playing cribbage or "penny ante" to go to the orderly room and give the First Sergeant the correct number of the shoes he wears, but sends in the number by a less busy comrade, and then gets a pair three sizes too large, he cusses the Quartermaster as long as the shoes last. It is one continual round of abuse, and it is all directed upon the head of the Quartermaster. Notwithstanding that, however, there never was a Quartermaster who was not as round and corpulent of form and as jolly as a monk. He seems to thrive upon the wrath of others. The duties of the Quartermaster are defined in the regulations thus: "An officer who looks after the quarters of the soldiers and attends to the supplies." Nowhere in that official definition is mention made that he is to be blamed for every inferior article the contractor manages to squeeze past the Inspector; to be sworn at when a "Sibley stove" fails to draw or roundly denounced whenever one of his mules happens to squeal after taps. Yet it is so.

In order to be a successful Quartermaster one must be an accomplished diplomat, a strategist, somewhat of an emergency liar and the best natured individual in the world. Such an ideal Quartermaster—with the exception of being

an emergency prevaricator—was Captain Ralph Parlman. Without any previous military experience, he assumed the duties of Quartermaster and administered the same with a heroism and display of common sense that requires special mention.

He was mustered into the service on May 14, 1898, by Lieutenant H. E. Ely, of the Twenty-second Infantry, and began his duties at once by receipting for 129 untrained horses, cooking utensils, forage, blankets and tin cups which were invoiced to him by Lieutenant Morgan, of the Eighth Cavalry, serving as Quartermaster of the troops at Sioux Falls, and thus Parlman had the responsibility for the safe-keeping of the new horses heaped upon him the very first day of his service. That first night he had vivid dreams of the whole herd getting away and nothing seen or heard of them again until they came galloping over his pay rolls at \$80 per head. Several times during that first night he awoke himself by yelling "Whoa." That same night a lot of little red devils with brownie caps on came and stole all the blankets, cooking utensils, forage and tin cups he had just receipted for, and it is said that as a result of that terrible first night he lost the major portion of hair off the top of his head. Such are the trials and tribulations of a Quartermaster.

The Quartermaster departed with headquarters for Chickamauga and en route amused himself by worrying whether any of the horses had fallen in the cars and been trampled to death by the others. Chattanooga was reached without especial incident, and then the troubles of the department did begin. There was nothing at all on hand to begin with. Requisitions had to be made for tentage, axes, picks, shovels, lanterns, field ovens, picket ropes, camp kettles, mess pans and the many other equipments necessary to hastily build camp, feed the men and care for the stock. The camp was reached on the morning of May 23, and by noon of that day the site had been located and six Quartermaster teams secured to bring out the baggage. The teams were hired from the surrounding country and were a combination of the poorest type of "Georgia nigger" and the flea-bitten mule. At the same time two four-mule outfits were drawn for the regiment. These mules were only partly broken, and the men not broken to the mules at all. They had a merry time of it until the mules attached to one of the teams ran away and dumped the Quartermaster into a ditch and broke a wagon tongue. This happened on the first day.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks the Quartermaster managed to land in camp about four o'clock on that day with a load of tents, tent poles and pins, field ovens, camp kettles and mess pans, so that the work of pitching tents could begin at once, which rapidly proceeded until there was a home for headquarters and Troops B, E and K, at that time the only troops of the regiment which had arrived. Troop K had joined the Second Squadron and headquarters at Chattanooga on the morning of the 23d.

Only those who were in touch with the Quartermaster's department during those early days at Chickamauga, and know of the confusion that reigned at headquarters, where everybody wanted to be served first, and the shortage of stores, equipage and clothing of all kinds, can imagine what Quartermaster Parlman really accomplished in getting what he did on the first day. In addition to the shortage of supplies, the force at headquarters of the department seemed to be either insufficient or incapable of handling the immense amount of work assigned to them. This condition prevailed for a month or two after the volunteers began coming into Chickamauga.

For the rest of the regiment, which began to come in rapidly after the 23d, the Quartermaster had secured their tentage and supplies in advance and had the most necessary supplies and tents on the ground when they arrived.

The 129 horses that were shipped with headquarters and Troops B and E had but few halters, many had ropes around the neck and some had but small pieces of wire that were used as halters. This condition was called to the attention of the authorities as soon as the command arrived, but it was impossible to get a halter of any kind. The result was that two horses got away from the picket line on the second night in camp and were never heard of again. Subsequently a board of survey absolved the Quartermaster from any responsibility for the loss of the animals.

Sergeant Clarence C. Culver, who had been made Quartermaster Sergeant by Lieutenant Parlman before the command left Sioux Falls, joined headquarters at Chattanooga on the morning of the 23d, and by his hard working, careful, honest assistance contributed a great deal toward the success of the Quartermaster's department in the regiment. His principal duty was to draw and distribute forage. As there was an average of 1,070 horses and 120 mules on the regimental rolls of available transportation, this matter of drawing and distributing forage was no small undertaking. The

forage matter was an important item of the Quartermaster's duties. Often as high as 100,000 pounds of oats and as many pounds of hay would be drawn in one day. It required a very careful man to attend to this matter and keep it straight, and it is said, to the credit of Sergeant Culver, that during the entire time the command was in service there was never a single thing wrong with the forage account. Sergeant Culver possessed so many sterling qualities that he became indispensable to the Quartermaster.

In addition to Sergeant Culver the Quartermaster was furnished three clerks from the regiment and one civilian clerk. Private Leo Casper, Troop M, and Corporal J. H. Kipp and Private C. D. Sanders, both of Troop B, were detailed from the regiment for this important duty. They proved themselves competent, hard-working and trustworthy and contributed in no small degree to the success of the Quartermaster's department.

For a time after reaching camp Quartermaster Parlman also served as Regimental Commissary and ordnance officer, which positions he filled satisfactorily until relieved on account of the press of business in his own department.

The Quartermaster's department at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, was under the direction of the following named officers:

Colonel James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Major J. M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster, U. S. V., Assistant to Chief Quartermaster.

Major D. E. McCarthy, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Assistant to Chief Quartermaster, Battlefield Station, Ga.

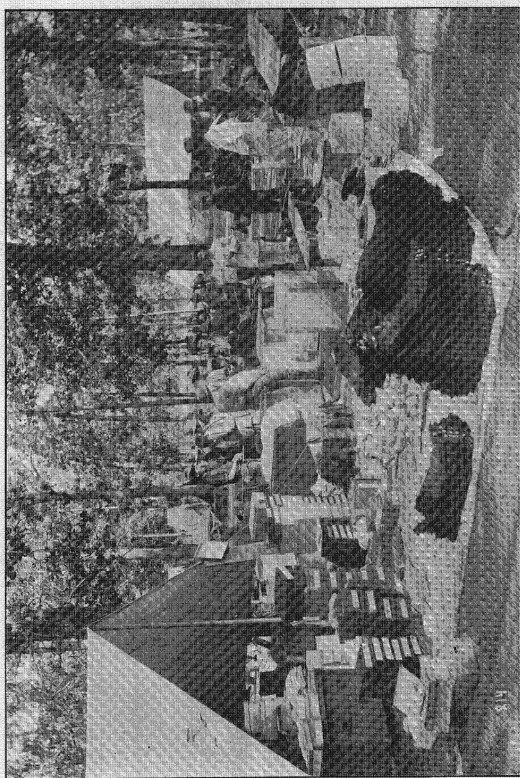
Captain M. G. Zalinski, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Assistant to Chief Quartermaster, Battlefield Station, Ga.

Captain A. S. Bickham, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., Assistant to Chief Quartermaster, Battlefield Station, Ga.

Captain H. P. Young, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., Assistant to Chief Quartermaster, Battlefield Station, Ga.

There is not an article of any description issued in the army except on requisition. If the requisition is in proper form the officer to whom it is directed will approve the same and order the proper department to make the issue. The officer drawing the articles receives an invoice from the issuing officer, to whom he gives a receipt in return.

On June 2, 1898, when the First Cavalry Brigade was formed, Quartermaster Parlman was detached from his regiment and assigned as Brigade Quartermaster. The experience he had gained in his capacity as Regimental Quartermaster stood him in hand so that he had no more difficulty in



Captain Parlman Issuing Clothes.

administering to the wants of four regiments than he formerly had in one.

Lieutenant Herbert V. Bailey, of Troop M, was detailed as Regimental Quartermaster in place of Quartermaster Parlman. Lieutenant Bailey had served for a number of years in the cavalry of the Montana National Guard, and proved an experienced and efficient officer. On July 2, 1898, Lieutenant Bailey was taken sick with fever, which unfitted him for duty practically during the rest of his service. It now became necessary to assign Quartermaster Parlman to duty as Regimental Quartermaster again, in addition to his duties in the brigade. He discharged the duties of both offices satisfactorily.

At the time the command was mustered out all government property was turned over to the Chief Quartermaster at Lytle, Ga., including horses and mules. All expendable property was dropped from the Quartermaster's reports. Property broken or worn out was inspected and condemned, and that lost or stolen covered either by certificate or affidavits or board of survey proceedings.

That this property was all turned over without shortage speaks volumes for the efficiency with which the department was conducted. When it is considered that this property aggregated several hundred thousand dollars in value, and in the end tallied almost to a cent, some idea can be gained as to the careful and efficient work rendered by the Quartermaster and his able assistants.

THE REGIMENTAL VETERINARIAN.

One of the most important positions in the Quartermaster's department is the veterinarian; upon him rests the responsibility of keeping the machinery and transportation in proper order. The hundreds of mules that draw the wagons, the herds of pack animals that are used where wagon transportation is impossible and the cavalry horses are all looked after by the veterinarian. He must see that they are kept in a perfect state of health, he must be able to detect an infectious disease among the animals at once and take the proper steps to establish a quarantine, to say nothing of looking after the hundreds of saddle sores, harness galls and bites and kicks the equine world is subject to. It is strange that no provision is made in the regulations for the permanent establishment of this office in a regiment of mounted troops, as its importance is easily apparent to the most casual observer. In a troop the veterinary work is usually done by the farrier,



A Portable Field Blacksmith Shop.

who, however, is not required to be a graduated veterinarian, and as a result the work is not always satisfactory.

In this particular the regiment was especially fortunate. For a long time the efforts to obtain a regimental veterinary were fruitless. The horses which had been brought from the West were suffering severely from the change of climate and required the attention and care of an experienced man. Such a man was found in Troop E in the person of Dr. William L. Hagler, a graduate veterinarian, who, in addition to his duties as farrier of his troop, attended to the duties of regimental veterinarian until the appointment of Dr. Leslie C. Karn on July 13, 1898. When Dr. Karn reported for duty he had 1,200 horses and 200 mules under his supervision. After a careful inspection of them he discovered that fully one-third of that number were suffering with an epidemic known as influenza, complicated with malarial fever. A hospital picket line was at once established, to which the most serious cases were removed to guard against further infection and all the time and attention of the veterinary were directed to saving the afflicted animals. Among some four hundred horses that were sick, only thirty died under Dr. Karn's treatment. The Northern horse, when acclimated, is worth two of the Southern horses for military purposes. At least such is the opinion advanced by Dr. Karn.

THE REGIMENTAL SADDLER.

Another important branch of the Quartermaster's department is the saddlery, presided over by the Saddler Sergeant. To his care is intrusted the repairs to the harness that are always breaking at a most critical time. He has general supervision of the troop saddlers, who look after the horse equipments of the troopers, and the value of the work of this department should not be underestimated. Saddler Sergeant Wilbur C. Trask had general charge of this department and performed his duties in a most competent and acceptable manner, being a man of many years of experience in this class of work.

THE REGIMENTAL BLACKSMITH.

The regimental or quartermaster's blacksmith has general charge of the repairs of the wagons and the shoeing of the fractious army mule—not an enviable task, you may imagine. After a long day's march he comes into camp and his work then only begins. It is but a short time after camp is made before he has a roaring fire going, and is moulding

new shoes to replace those lost by the mules on the march. The next morning he silently folds his portable field forge and moves on with the command to repeat the performance that night. For him there is no Sabbath, no holiday, no day or night. He must work whenever the occasion requires it. In the troop this same duty is performed, so far as the cavalry mounts are concerned, by the troop blacksmith.

Among the most common sights in camp during the month of July were the horse funerals. On account of the disease from which they died, these animals had to be interred at once. This duty was performed by the prisoners under the direction of the officer of the guard. The animals were dragged to a hole which had been prepared in the adjoining woods, and the carcass shoved in, the feet punched down and the dirt filled in on top. Thus did these poor, dumb brutes give up their lives for their country. They had enlisted, or rather were drafted, for a patriotic duty, and now fill a nameless grave in a strange land and their faithfulness, love and devotion to their riders and the cause he espoused remain unheralded, unsung. Poor brutes.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN R. W. PARLIMAN.

Quartermaster Ralph W. Parlman was born at Newton Falls, Ohio, January 25, 1861. His family shortly thereafter removed to Hastings, Minn. In April, 1879, he came to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, with his father, the late Judge E. Parlman, having graduated from the public schools of Hastings, Minnesota, in 1878. Owing to poor health he went upon his father's farm in Lincoln County, South Dakota, and began his career as a farmer. This life, after a trial of five years, was found unsatisfactory and in 1886 he began the study of law in the office of his father in Sioux Falls, South Dakota; admitted to the bar in 1887. In November of 1889 he was elected state's attorney of Marshall county, South Dakota, to which county he had removed in the meantime—on the Democratic ticket. He served out his term as state's attorney in a creditable manner, and in December, 1890, removed to Webster, Day County, South Dakota. On May 6, 1894, he was appointed postmaster of Webster, South Dakota, by President Cleveland, and served until June 1, 1898. He also served two terms as city at-

torney of Webster and two terms as member of the school board in the same city.

He was mustered into the United States Volunteer service May 14, 1898, as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and on June 2, 1898, was promoted to Captain and Quartermaster First Cavalry Brigade, First Army Corps; which position he held when mustered out September 8, 1898. After muster-out he returned to Webster, South Dakota, and engaged in the practice of law, shortly thereafter removing to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he entered a law partnership with his father. He succeeded to the business when his father died on June 5, 1899, and also to the position of Referee in Bankruptcy for the United States, District South Dakota—a position his father had occupied before his demise—in which position Captain Parlman is now serving.

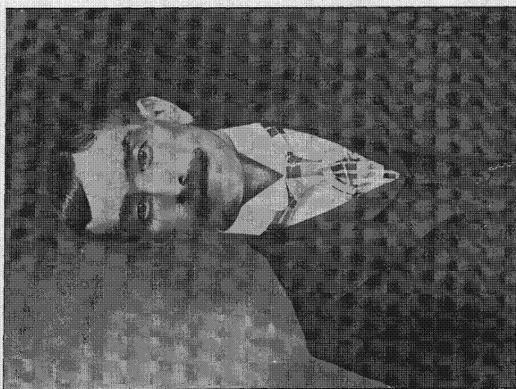
LIEUTENANT HERBERT V. BAILEY.

(For biography of Lieutenant Bailey, see Troop M.)

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT CLARENCE C. CULVER.

Clarence C. Culver was born at Milford, Nebraska, Dec. 25, 1872. He attended and graduated at the Milford high school, then went to the State University of Nebraska, taking a general scientific course and electrical course, also taking a thorough course in military service. Was a member of the University Cadets for six years. On the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he held a good position as cashier of a large firm in Denver, but promptly resigned the position, came home and enlisted as a private in Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the troop and upon joining the regiment was appointed by Colonel Grigsby as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, which position he held until mustered out in September, 1898.

Closing up affairs at Chattanooga, he went to Washington and was sent by the Quartermaster's Department to Camp Meade, Pa., to unravel and straighten out the account of a Brigade Quartermaster. Performed the duties assigned to the satisfaction of the department and the General commanding the Brigade. He was appointed Brigade Quartermaster Clerk and accompanied General Cole's brigade to Columbus, S. C., remaining there all winter in charge of the Quartermaster's Supply Depot.



Dr. L. C. Karn, Regimental Veterinarian.



Clarence C. Culver, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.

In the spring he returned to Washington and was assigned to the duty in the Quartermaster's Department on the Transport Creek; made several trips to Cuba, returning to New York in July; he was ordered to report to San Francisco for duty in the Philippines, where he now is filling an important position in the Quartermaster's Department under General Otis.

SADDLER SERGEANT WILBUR C. TRASK.

Wilbur C. Trask was born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1861, at which place he was educated. He moved to Wisconsin in 1879 and to South Dakota in 1881, locating at Flandreau. He moved to Memphis, Tenn., in 1884, where he was engaged as foreman of one of the largest saddlery establishments in the United States until 1892, when he returned to Flandreau, S. D., where he resided when he was mustered in as private of Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He was appointed regimental saddler May 31, 1898, per General Orders No. 5, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, in which position he served until muster-out September 8, 1898. After muster-out he returned to Flandreau, S. D., for a short time, after which he removed to Elrod, S. D., where he is now engaged in the hotel business.

SERGEANT JOHN H. KIPP.

Sergeant John H. Kipp came to South Dakota in the early days and settled at Aberdeen. He afterward went west to Mound City, S. D., and engaged in the newspaper business at that place. After several years at that business he received the appointment as State Insurance Commissioner for South Dakota, which position he had but shortly left when he enlisted in Troop B, and was mustered in as a corporal with that organization May 12, 1898, being later promoted to Sergeant. During the better part of his service he was in the office of Captain Parlman, both in the regiment and brigade, and was mustered out with his troop Sept. 8, 1898. He again enlisted in the volunteer service at Manila, P. I., in Company K, Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he is now serving as Quartermaster Sergeant.

PRIVATE LEO CARPER.

Leo Carper enlisted in the early days of the war in Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at Billings, Mont., where he had resided for a number of years prior thereto. When he arrived at Camp Thomas he was detailed

as clerk in the Quartermaster's office, where his excellent business methods, strict attention to duty and affable manner made a friend of every man with whom he came in contact. Clerk Carper was retained in the Quartermaster's Department until the final settling up, when he was mustered out with his troop and returned to Billings, where he is now engaged in the railroad business.

PRIVATE CLARK D. SANDERS.

Clark D. Sanders was born at Oshkosh, Wis., and when a child of but a few years of age moved with his parents to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools, later finishing his education at the Rushford High School and Darlinggs' Business College at Rochester, Minn. In 1886 he took up government land in McIntosh county, North Dakota, and for eight years he worked his farm in the summer and taught school in the winter. In 1894 he bought a half interest in the Flandreau Herald, of South Dakota, then owned by Hon. J. E. Kelly, and went to work on the paper, which position he held when he enlisted in Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which troop he was mustered into the service May 12, 1898. Private Sanders prided himself upon two things—first, he was the shortest man in the regiment and was enlisted upon special order from the war department, and second, he gloried in being a private and nothing but a private. Shortly after arriving at Camp Thomas he was detailed into the quartermaster's department, in which he served until mustered out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Flandreau, where he is now engaged upon the Herald, and also county auditor of Moody county, South Dakota, to which position he was elected in the fall of 1898.

VETERINARY SURGEON LESLIE C. KARN.

Doctor Leslie C. Karn was born in Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, Province of Ontario, Canada, August 7, 1863, where he attended the public schools. He next engaged in the drug business at Milverton, Ontario, for seven years and then entered the Ontario Veterinary College, from which he was graduated. He afterwards practiced at Milverton for four years, when he came West and located at Ortonville, Minn. He resided there for three years, after which he removed to Webster, S. D., where he resided when appointed regimental veterinarian on July 13, 1898. He has been deputy state veterinarian for South Dakota since 1897,

and in 1897 made the government inspection of the famous Cheyenne Reservation glanders cases.

After leaving the regiment in September, 1898, when it was mustered out, Dr. Karn returned to Webster, S. D., where he is now engaged in veterinary practice.

VETERINARY SURGEON WILLIAM L. HAGLER.

Dr. William L. Hagler is also a South Dakotan, having settled at Armour in the early days. He has been a very successful veterinary practitioner and deserves great credit for the able manner in which he coped with the epidemic of "pink eye" and influenza at Camp Thomas prior to the arrival of Dr. Karn. The loss of a great number of horses was averted by his prompt action and efficient treatment. Dr. Hagler enlisted as a private in Troop E, with which organization he was mustered in as farrier, afterward being promoted to regimental veterinarian. Had Dr. Hagler been a civilian he would have undoubtedly been made the permanent regimental veterinarian, but as an enlisted man he was ineligible. After muster out, Dr. Hagler returned to Armour, S. D., where he is now engaged in veterinary practice.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

It has been stated by a noted authority that in time of war "beans kill more men than bullets." By that is meant that the death rate from diseases having their origin in the stomach and from improper food is much larger than that due to wounds, and that improperly cooked food is much more fatal than shot and shell. It must not be judged from this statement that the army ration is not the proper food for troops in the field, but rather that the "extras" which are obtained by forging, and through other sources, are the main factors in bringing about this condition. As no distinction is made by the medical department in its treatment of patients for wounds, injuries or sickness of whatsoever origin, the immense amount of work heaped upon this department, and its consequent vast importance, can well be imagined.

For the first few days after arriving in camp there was no physician present with the regiment, and the surgeon of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry extended such medical aid as was necessary. On May 29, First Assistant Surgeon Roy A. Wilson reported for duty, and until the arrival of Major Fish he had sole control of the department.

The position of Major and Surgeon being most important, and one which should only go to an efficient and experienced practitioner, no appointment was made for this office until the entire regiment was in camp and the matter thoroughly canvassed among the officers, which resulted in a meeting for the purpose of selecting an incumbent for the position from the many eminent physicians who were candidates. First Lieutenant Charles E. Stowers, of Troop H, presented the name of Dr. H. Gurdon Fish, of Wheatland, N. D. The name of Dr. Fish was seconded by all of the North Dakota officers and many others, with the result that he was unanimously chosen. Major Fish was mustered in at St. Paul, Minn., on June 12, 1898, and immediately reported for duty. His first day in camp proved him to be the man for the position, as his initial step was the removal of the regimental hospital from the rather low ground it had occupied to a more desirable location. His affable manner, kindness of heart and painstaking energy in behalf of the sick soon won

him a host of friends in the regiment, which he retains to the present day.

On July 3, 1898, Major Fish was made brigade surgeon of the First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, and ably and creditably performed the duties of his office in addition to his work in the regiment. It was much regretted throughout the regiment when, after serving two months, Major Fish announced his intention to resign. His resignation was accepted August 15, 1898.

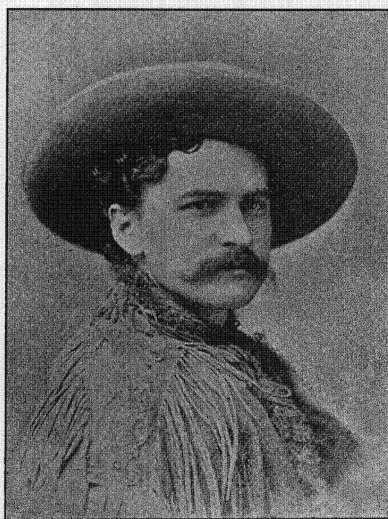
Dr. Edward S. Grigsby, of California, was chosen Second Assistant Surgeon, and was commissioned as such on July 13, 1898, having been mustered in at Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Edward D. Piper, of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, was assigned to the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry as Acting Assistant Surgeon June 25, 1898. He performed his duties in such a painstaking, conscientious manner as to win the esteem of the entire regiment and a commission as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, September 26, 1898. His commission did not come until after the regiment was mustered out, but it was only on account of the pressure of other business at the War Department that it was thus delayed. He rendered the service without asking or expecting reward.

After the resignation of Major Fish, and while Surgeon Wilson was sick with fever and in the hospital, the entire burden of the Medical Department fell upon the shoulders of Surgeon Grigsby and his assistant, Dr. Piper. Dr. Grigsby, although at that time but a young practitioner, acquitted himself like a veteran and won unstinted praise from the officers and men alike, as did Dr. Piper and the able hospital assistants who were on duty during those trying times of the typhoid epidemic.

ROSTER OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Name	Rank	Remarks
H. Gurdon Fish, M. D..	Major and Surgeon....	In charge.
Roy A. Wilson, M. D....	1st Lieut. and Asst. Sur.	Charge sick call.
Ed. S. Grigsby, M. D....	1st Lieut. and Asst. Sur.	Ward Surgeon.
Edward D. Piper, M. D..	1st Lieut. and Asst. Sur.	Ward Surgeon.
Harry H. Miller, Ph. G.	Hospital Steward.....	Chief Steward.
Wm. B. Calhoun, Ph. G.	Hospital Steward.....	Prescrip. Steward
George A. Steel, M. D..	Hospital Steward.....	Ward Steward.
George W. Byrnes.....	Private Troop B.....	Hospital Nurse.
Frank E. Eastling.....	Private Troop H.....	Hospital Nurse.
L. F. Hanson.....	Private Troop L.....	Hospital Nurse.
Edward S. Beatty.....	Private Troop G.....	Hospital Nurse.
William L. Hagler.....	Veterinary Troop E....	Hospital Nurse.
Thomas W. Hicks.....	Private Troop B.....	Ambulance Driv.
Robert McCoskery.....	Private Troop H.....	Ambulance Driv.



Major H. Gurdon Fish, Regimental Surgeon.

Anything like complete medical or surgical data is out of question. The following extract, culled from the final report of Major Fish, gives as complete and concise a statement of that department as is extant:

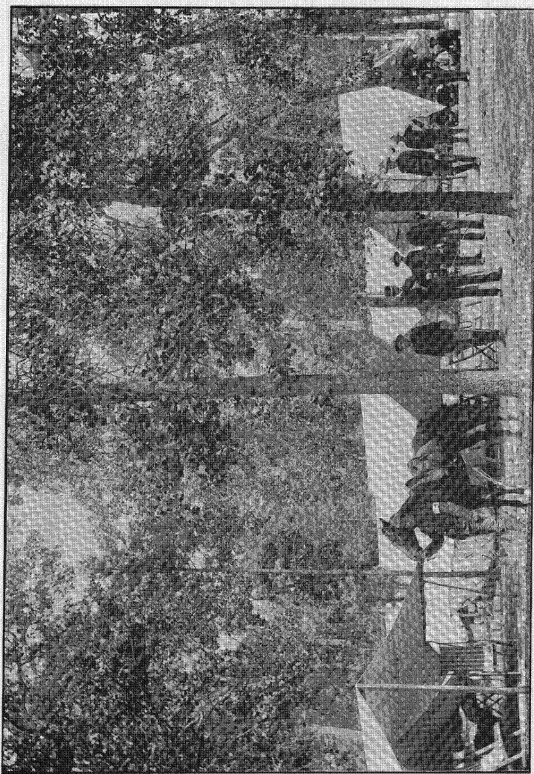
* * * "With the enormous amount of work entailed upon myself and assistants, we had no time to keep any more than the routine records of name, diagnosis, etc., of each case as presented. Two Assistant Surgeons were allowed for our regiment, but only one was appointed until about the end of July.

"Some conception of the amount and extent of our work can be gathered from the following approximate figures: We averaged for the month of June, 75 patients at 'sick call' at 5:30 a. m. This means 2,250 men for the month, to say nothing of those 'in quarters' and in the hospital tents. During July this average ran up to 150 at 'sick call,' or 4,500 men treated at our dispensary tent. Besides this, we averaged 275 men 'in quarters,' who had to be visited frequently; from five to twenty in the measles hospital, and from ten to twenty in our general hospital. At times nearly twenty-five per cent. of our command was on the sick list. Of course this brought forth comment and sometimes mild condemnation from our superiors. We cannot enter into details here scientifically, but will mention some of the prominent factors of this truly alarming condition of a regiment who were expecting and hoping to be sent to the front for battle.

"*Water.*—Almost from the start we had to abandon the supply of water furnished through the pipe system of the park. It was contaminated with a large per cent. of decayed vegetable and animal matter. Recourse was had to the springs and a fairly good supply was secured. I think, however, that too much blame was attached to the water supply as a factor of sickness.

"*Sinks.*—In the sink holes I am convinced we had a most dangerous source of illness. There is no question in my mind as to the genuineness of the theory that the flies carried infection. Millions swarmed in these pest-holes and then gaily flew to the cook's quarter and fairly covered the juicy steaks and succulent pork being prepared for the table. Without any microscope, traces of fecal matter could be discovered in the tracks of these industrious fellows.

"*Climate.*—The sudden transition of our men from the dry northern portion of the West to the damp, sultry, hot climate of the South undoubtedly caused much of our trou-



The Regimental Hospital, Major Fish, Captain Wilson, Hospital Stewards Miller, Calhoun and Steele and Nurses.

ble. Camped amongst the trees, we were each night enveloped in a heavy mist from about 9 o'clock till sunrise. As some expressed it, 'You could smell the malaria in the mist.' A low grade of 'camp fever,' undoubtedly of malarial origin, was one of the most trying types of illness we had.

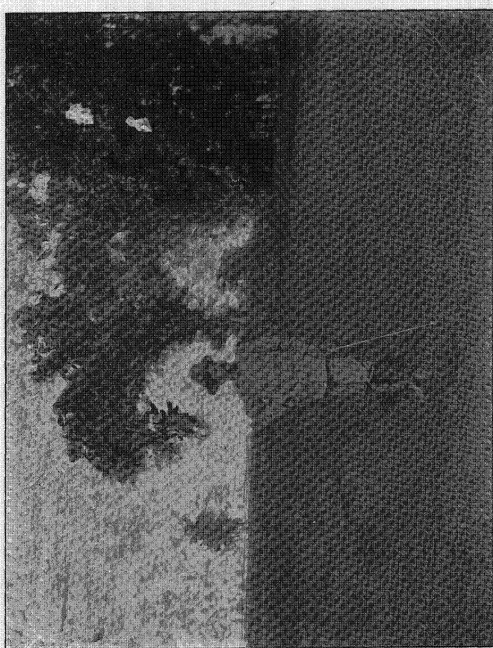
"*Canteen.*—While there can be no doubt that beer drunk in moderation was for some of the men a much more wholesome drink than the water, yet much of our diarrhoeal troubles were easily traceable to its effects when drunk in large quantities, as it was by many. While on this subject I cannot speak too highly of the sobriety of the Cowboys. I remember only one instance when we dressed a wound from a drunken brawl, and probably not a dozen cases of extreme alcoholism came under our notice. Not one of our number was arrested in Chattanooga drunk and disorderly that I know of.

"*Bedding and Tentage.*—The men were crowded too closely together from lack of proper tentage, and, so far as I could learn, without any reason, as there were 'loads' of such supplies at Lytle. The very heavy rains of July kept the scant supply of hay and straw used for bedding in a constant state of dampness and was the occasion of many severe colds.

"*Disinfectants.*—There was an almost complete lack of these very essential articles. A few pounds of chloride of lime were dealt out, but were practically of no use. Why requisitions for these were not honored is one of the numerous things we know not of.

"*Nurses.*—We had not one trained nurse. Men were detailed from the different troops for this important task and many instances of their fidelity was noticed. It was often a touching sight to see a rough-appearing 'cow puncher' administering the tenderest care to the patients, and showing by face and actions almost the anxiety of a mother as she watches her child. Long vigils and most disagreeable work was required of them, and too much credit cannot be given these brave, rough men for their tireless attention to their 'pards.' I am most heartily in favor of trained female nurses. Oh, that we had had a few.

"*Medicines, Hospital Tents, Bunks, etc.*—As regimental hospitals were abolished, and as we were constantly informed 'there was no such thing,' probably we should register no 'kick.' But there was certainly no tenable reason why we could not have what we did not have, namely, plenty of tentage, bunks and drugs for treatment of those we did not send



Major H. Gurdon Fish. (Taken in the Open.)

to division hospitals. If you could have heard the piteous appeals of the 'boys' that they be *not* sent to division hospital but kept at home (so to speak) you would have done as I did, and as General Grigsby wished me to do, kept them there. I sent away four, and two of them died. Out of the thousands we treated in our camp, not one under our personal supervision died.

"Justly do I feel proud of this record and hasten to give unstinted praise and credit to Assistant Surgeon Wilson, upon whom fell most of the work at 'sick call,' I personally taking care of the surgical cases and being of assistance in consultation, etc., visiting the men in quarters and in hospital and working hard early and late—as each of us did. Dr. Steele, one of our stewards, was of great comfort to me. No task was too great for him. Night or day he uncomplainingly answered any call on him, and he saved me miles of travel on sore feet, by attending many of the incessant calls for the doctor. Harry T. Miller, Chief Steward, was very methodical in his records and I regret I have not access to them now. Mr. Calhoun ably assisted him, being a registered pharmacist. Just as I left, Dr. Grigsby, Second Assistant Surgeon, came to camp—a most affable gentleman, highly educated in his profession, and, I learned, a most indefatigable worker among the boys. All speak in the highest terms of his efficient work and care.

"So much has been written of the faulty manner in which the War Department congregated and handled this large body of men that I hesitate to comment. To me it seems that this gigantic, almost superhuman, task was, although hastily accomplished, a marvel in the way of organization, transportation and subsistence. It was unavoidable that delays and mistakes should occur, but I firmly believe that none of the continental powers could mobilize such a vast army in the short space of time we did and have so few 'errors' to its credit.

"I personally inspected the issues of meat, and that which we had was of a good, wholesome character generally. Meats carried over Sundays in the intense damp heat did occasionally get 'ripe,' but none had to be eaten, and no disease was traceable to our meat supply, either fresh or canned. The men were able to secure abundance of fruit, and when they were careful in its selection they were benefited. Many ate, however, of unripe and partially spoiled fruits and of pies sold by hucksters, causing much trouble.

"A large proportion of our sickness was caused by the carelessness of the men and utter disregard of the instructions given them as to sanitation, etc.

"As we drilled for about a month or more without saddles, many were excused from duty from galls and bruises. The men were also overworked in drill, but this was reduced in the last part of July to their betterment. I think it the consensus of opinion of the Surgeons that the regimental hospital should be re-established. Had ours been recognized as such, and our requests for lumber, tents, water boilers, disinfectants, etc., been granted, a more reasonable amount of authority being vested in our Major Surgeons, and less red tape at division headquarters, I for one do not hesitate to say that our command would have suffered only a modicum of sickness and the soul-harrowing 'taps' over a newly filled grave would have been seldom heard.

"I cannot close without an expression of gratitude to my fellow officers for their courtesy and help in my trying position, especially to General Grigsby, who was constantly alert to the physical condition of the men. A parting salute to that genial, jolly, courteous and efficient officer, Adjutant General Sues; praises and thanks to our tireless, kind but firm disciplinarian, Capt. Nugent of Troop H (a regular army officer), who was so much help and comfort to me, and already acknowledged obligations to Lieut. C. E. Stowers of Troop H, to whose efforts I largely owe my selection as Surgeon, and who was so generous, and tried so hard to faithfully perform his duties. He has many kindly acts to his credit which will not be soon forgotten.

"Having finished about our own men, I should do an injustice did I fail to speak of the work of Dr. Piper of the First Illinois Cavalry. Through the courtesy of the genial and beloved Colonel Young, Dr. Piper was assigned to me for duty.

"Although a young graduate, he proved himself a most thorough, competent and well-read physician. Up before reveille, he was constantly at work, and his energy seemed inexhaustible, and withal a most affable, kind and considerate man. He was most valuable to us, and I delight in giving him not only public but just praise."

BIOGRAPHIES.

MAJOR H. GURDON FISH.

Henry Gurdon Fish was born at Somerville, New Jersey, June 3, 1850. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in the spring of 1877. After receiving his diploma he practiced in his native state for two years, having offices at Newark. About that time settlers began to flock to the Territory of Dakota, and Major Fish, alive to the possibilities of the new country, joined the tide of immigration and took residence in what is now known as the thriving town of Wheatland, N. D. About his first operation after coming West was assisting at the birth of Wheatland, where he has been an honored resident and the leading physician for twenty years.

Major Fish is a military man by nature, and his frequent visits to the military posts abounding in the West in early days contributed to his development into a most excellent officer.

At the first murmurs of war between the United States and Spain the major was up and doing, being associated in his efforts with Lieutenant Charles E. Stowers of Wheatland; their combined work resulted in the organization of Troop H.

Major Fish was mustered into the service at St. Paul, Minnesota, as Major and Surgeon, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, on June 12, 1898; was made Surgeon of the First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, on July 3, 1898, and resigned August 15, 1898. He has to his credit the enviable record of not losing, by death, any one of the hundreds of officers and soldiers treated under his general supervision.

Since his discharge from the service, after a short sojourn in the mountains of New York to recuperate his health, Major Fish returned to Wheatland, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine. He is a member of State and County Medical Associations; was for ten years the Coroner of Cass county, and for thirteen years surgeon of Northern Pacific railroad.

CAPTAIN AND ASSISTANT SURGEON ROY A. WILSON.

Roy A. Wilson, M. D., was born in Dennison, Ohio, April 3, 1875. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his studies at the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, Pa. He graduated the youngest member in the class of 1896. After practicing a year at Pittsburg with his father, Dr. T.



Captain Roy A. Wilson.—Assistant Surgeon.



First Lieutenant Edward S. Grigsby.—Assistant Surgeon.

H. Wilson, and brother, Dr. J. M. Wilson, he went West and located in Lead City, South Dakota, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession when he received his appointment, on May 28, 1898, as Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He passed his required physical and scientific examination at Sioux Falls, S. D., and was ordered from there to St. Paul to proceed to Chickamauga Park with the two troops from North Dakota. For some time after arriving in camp and reporting for duty, Mr. Wilson had sole charge of the medical department, being relieved by Major Fish in June, after which Mr. Fish had general supervision of "sick call." He was mustered out of service with the regiment on September 8, 1898, after which he entered the regular establishment, in which he is now serving as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, and stationed at Willet's Point, N. Y.

FIRST LIEUTENANT AND ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD S. GRIGSBY.

Edward Shepard Grigsby was born at San Leandro, Alameda county, California, March 15, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the grammar schools, after which he entered the Hopkins Military Academy, from which he was graduated with honors. He then went east to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1894. He was resident physician at the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York City, during 1894-5. He was commissioned First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon General, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, by President McKinley, July 15, 1898, and reported for duty at Camp Thomas shortly thereafter. During the sickness of Captain Wilson and after Major Fish had resigned, Lieutenant Grigsby had general charge of the medical department, which he practically maintained until muster-out September 8, 1898. Immediately after muster-out Lieutenant Grigsby was appointed contract surgeon at Sternberg hospital, Chickamauga Park, and was later appointed Commissary and Quartermaster of this hospital, in which capacity he served until he resigned, January 31, 1899, at Washington, D. C. Since leaving the service Dr. Grigsby has been practicing in San Francisco, Cal., where he resides at the present time.

FIRST LIEUTENANT AND ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD D. PIPER.

Edward Douglas Piper was born in Chicago, Ill., July 23, 1867, where he attended the public schools until 1884, at

which time he entered the University of Illinois, taking the mechanical engineering course. From 1890 to 1894 he was in business in Chicago with his father, Thomas Piper, uncle and brother; severing his business connection in that year to enter the Northwestern Medical College, from which he received his diploma in 1898. Dr. Piper enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry April 25, 1898, and served in the hospital corps of that regiment until June 25, 1898, when he was detailed as Acting Assistant Surgeon, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and continued to serve in that capacity until the regiment was mustered out September 8, 1898. For faithful services performed he was recommended for the vacant position of Assistant Surgeon in the regiment, to which he was commissioned September 26, 1898. He was mustered out of service November 11, 1898. Since leaving the service Lieutenant Piper has married and settled down to the practice of medicine in Chicago.

CHIEF STEWARD HARRY H. MILLER.

Harry H. Miller is a full-fledged "Black Hills" boy, having resided in Deadwood for years, where he was engaged in the drug business when the Spanish war commenced. When Troop L was organized at Deadwood, Miller enlisted as a private and so served until May 31, when he was promoted Hospital Steward, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, being afterwards designated Chief Steward by the surgeon in charge. The climate at Chickamauga was so different from that at Deadwood, besides the duties being rather hard and the vigils long, that his service began to tell upon his health, with the result that Hospital Steward Miller was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, August 25, 1898. After leaving the service he returned to Deadwood, where he is now conducting a pharmacy, being a regularly graduated pharmacist.

HOSPITAL STEWARD WILLIAM B. CALHOUN.

William B. Calhoun was born January 25, 1870, at Sparta, Wisconsin. When but an infant his parents removed to Willmar, Minnesota, where they remained eight years. On the death of his father they removed to their old home at Sparta, remaining there until 1889. Calhoun then entered the University of Wisconsin, taking a course in pharmacy. In January, 1892, he went West and settled at Billings, Montana, there entering the service of H. T. Ramsey, who was then engaged in the drug business. During



First Lieutenant Edward D. Piper.—Assistant Surgeon.

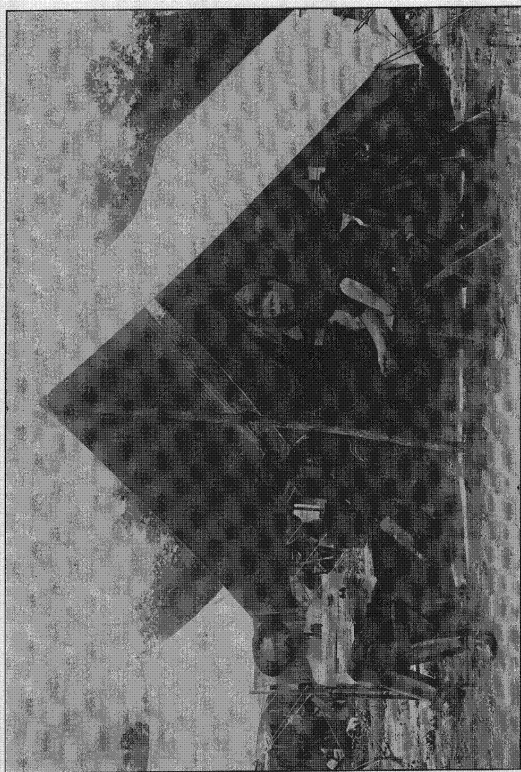


Dr. George A. Steele.—Hospital Steward.

the next two years he clerked for H. J. Armstrong, of Red Lodge, Montana, after which he went to Minneapolis for a thorough course in pharmacy in the Minneapolis Institute of Pharmacy. He then returned to Red Lodge and entered the firm of Lieberg, Holmes & Calhoun, of which he was then the junior member. He was mustered in as Corporal Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and served as such until appointed Hospital Steward, same regiment, June 15, 1898, in which capacity he remained until mustered out with the regiment September 8, 1898, when he returned to Billings, where he is now—the well known junior member of the firm of Holmes & Calhoun, druggists.

HOSPITAL STEWARD GEORGE A. STEELE.

George A. Steele was born at Haverhill, Mass., October 10, 1872, of Puritan stock. His grandfather, Captain Eben Lord, and his five sons, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill; his grandfather served as Captain Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, War of 1812, and during the War of the Rebellion his father and two brothers served in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. So Mr. Steele can point with pride to an honorable military lineage which is not one whit dimmed by his own service in the Spanish-American war. Being left an orphan at an early age, he went to live with his sister in Pennsylvania until ten years of age, at which time he moved to Lincoln, Ill., where he attended the public schools, finishing his education at the Lincoln high school. He was then employed as secretary, assistant bookkeeper and steward at the asylum for the feeble-minded at Lincoln, where he remained until he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1895, taking third honors on his final essay. He afterwards went to North Dakota and located at Havana, where he was appointed county physician, and in the general election of 1896 was elected coroner of Sergeant County, North Dakota. He enlisted May 11 at Fargo in Troop H, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, of which regiment he was soon made Quartermaster Sergeant. In this latter capacity he served until June 15, 1898, when he was appointed Hospital Steward, same regiment. He served as Hospital Steward until muster-out, September 8, 1898. After discharge he accepted a position as assistant superintendent of a sanitarium at Wheaton, Ill., and later was appointed house surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital, Niles, Mich., which position he now holds.



Headquarters Regimental Commissary.
Lieutenant A. E. Sunderhauf. The Mascot. Commissary Clerk.

CHAPTER X.

THE COMMISSARY AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

We have already stated in a preceding chapter the component parts of the government ration and have touched upon the general and widely circulated complaint against "army grub." We have also given our opinion as to the causes and the remedy. In addition, it should be understood that the brigade commissary and the officer acting as regimental commissary of subsistence, in order to be successful, must be efficient and possess a thorough knowledge of the law governing issues of rations; because, if the brigade commissary accepts spoiled or unwholesome stores, or the regimental commissary takes tainted or putrid meat, or half-baked bread, it is likely that the supplies will get into the troop kitchen before they can be condemned. Before a board of survey can be convened, and the proceedings pass through the regular military channels, that might entitle the troop to another issue of fresh meat or bread, or their equivalent in other stores, the meal hour for which the meat was intended will long have passed, and as a consequence the men in the command will be the sufferers unless there is a ready substitute at hand.

The drawing, handling, inspecting, weighing and issuing of rations should always be superintended by a competent officer and never trusted wholly to a subordinate, for the reason that an alert officer clothed with authority to reject improper rations would not receive or even be asked to receive what his subordinates are compelled to take under protest. It requires hard work and strict attention to duty. While a kicker is not to be generally commended, a little kicking, at the right time, by the right person, to the right official, will save many a board of survey and insure a meal of fresh meat whenever it is intended for the command. The position of regimental commissary is one that requires common sense, quick judgment and a fair business education.

In Captain Orville W. McMichael, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, the brigade had a very competent, alert, painstaking commissary officer, whose aim it was to get what be-

longed to the command in wholesome rations, and he usually succeeded. He was also very accommodating in making exchanges for the various troops in the brigade, and altogether nothing but the most pleasant thoughts are clustered around the memory of his official connection with the regiment. It is true that on one or two occasions he accepted goods that should have been rejected, but that was before he had had very much experience in the department, and his official record as a competent officer shines bright and lustrous in comparison with officers who served in a like capacity in other brigades.

On June 2, Lieutenant John N. Wright was detailed as regimental commissary officer, to relieve Captain Parlman, promoted to Quartermaster First Cavalry Brigade, and whose duty required so much of his time as to make it impossible for him to continue longer in that capacity for the regiment. Lieutenant Wright did fairly well. On one or two occasions the men came back from the depot commissary with meat that was slightly tainted and complained that they were compelled to take it because the Lieutenant did not accompany them, but his neglect may be partly attributed to the fact that at the same time he was Adjutant of the Second Squadron, and his duties as such may have interfered with those of commissary. Lieutenant Wright was relieved as regimental commissary on July 31, at his own request, and Lieutenant Alfred E. Sunderhauf, Troop H, appointed in his place. Lieutenant Sunderhauf was a capable, efficient, energetic officer, who was fully alive to every opportunity to assist his command, if hard work could do it. He was out long before reveille in the morning hustling his teams and details together to be the first at the refrigerator cars where the meats were issued, and consequently to receive the choicest meats. He was somewhat of a diplomat, too, as was shown by the manner in which he cultivated the friendship of the depot commissary, being thereby able to make many little changes in the meat issue that perhaps were not in strict accordance with the regulations, but he was working for the benefit of the command, and the fact is undisputed that the regiment was the gainer by his energy and diplomacy.

There were some cases of spoiled and tainted meat that got into the troops, but in each instance there was a board of survey called at once, which convened and promptly condemned the unwholesome meat within a few hours after it

came to camp. There were also several instances where the troop or troops were compelled to go without fresh meat for dinner because the issue for the day had been condemned, but the instances were few and far between. The blame for these occurrences must revert to where we first placed it.

There was no canned roast beef issued at Camp Thomas, so far as we know—certainly none in the regiment—and the hue and cry raised over this article of food during the war does not pertain to our regiment nor the First Cavalry Brigade. What canned goods we did receive were generally first-class, and we know of but eleven cans of miscellaneous canned goods condemned in the entire brigade and they were detected by the brigade commissary and promptly condemned by a board of survey called for by him.

At the brigade commissary, which was situated immediately in rear of our regiment, a general commissary store was maintained, just as is done in every military post. Here almost anything could be purchased that is handled by the Commissary Department of the United States Army.

Some of the articles that could be purchased there were: Canned pears, canned peaches, canned apricots, canned plums, blackberry jam, strawberry jam, grape butter, canned corn, canned tomatoes, canned sweet potatoes, canned succotash, canned pork and beans, canned chicken soup, canned ox tail soup, canned tomato soup, canned vegetable soup, canned mock turtle soup, canned beef broth, deviled ham, deviled chicken, deviled turkey, cigars, chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, pipes, matches, candles, toilet soaps, hair brushes, combs, blacking brushes, shoe blacking, sugar, coffee, bacon, salt and in fact everything that is kept for sale in a first-class grocery store. These articles were all purchasable at exactly what they cost the government in great quantities, plus freight.

The soups, which could be purchased at a reasonable sum, something like twenty cents a quart, proved especially beneficial and nourishing to those who had some slight stomach trouble, but were not sick enough to go on the sick report, or did not care to be reported sick, and to those convalescing.

While it is not expected that a soldier should spend his entire salary, or even the better portion of the same, for something to eat, when the government is supposed to furnish the board, we have already shown that the government furnishes amply, so that it is not necessary to purchase any-

thing; however, as stated, the food is coarse, and man always has been and always will be inclined to epicurian ways when something good is obtainable; besides, the expenditure of a small sum for commissaries would have made the government ration very presentable to those who "could not go it straight." In a great many troops the boys clubbed together and formed messes, and from their joint fund purchased extras from the commissary that made their spread very palatable.

It may be argued that a soldier did not always have money with which to purchase commissaries. It was not required that he should have. Captain McMichael did not require the cash from the men of the cavalry brigade; all that he wanted was that an order be drawn upon him for what was wanted and indorsed by the captain. Of course there was a limit to the credit, but any reasonable demand was not denied. The amounts were charged on the pay-roll against the soldier at the first succeeding pay-day.

The commissary department had a most keen competitor in the vast army of hawkers that infested Camp Thomas with their wagon loads of fried chicken, hard-boiled eggs, ham sandwiches, pies, doughnuts, fruits of all kinds, lemonade and soda pop. Some even brought in large quantities of "moonshine" whisky hidden under heir wares; but of this we can only speak from hearsay, as we never used it nor had the proper password to obtain any. In the opinion of the medical authorities, a great deal of the sickness in camp was due to the indiscriminate use of over-ripe fruit, leaden-crusted pies, greasy doughnuts and other articles purchased from the camp venders. In fact, the origin of a number of stomach diseases was claimed by the same authorities to be directly traceable to said causes, to such an extent that General Brooke issued an order prohibiting the sale of eatables within the reservation limits, except by permission from division headquarters in the infantry divisions, or from headquarters of the cavalry or artillery brigades, which limited the sale to the command the officer had jurisdiction over, and then only after a rigid medical inspection of the wares. The provost guard confiscated and destroyed tons upon tons of unwholesome fruits and other wares offered for sale in violation of the above order.

As the brigade surgeon has already touched upon the matter of beer sold at the canteen, and as that is a question that is largely viewed from whatever standpoint a person

occupies on the temperance question, we will only say, after a lengthy service in Arizona, Mexico, New Mexico, California and Lower California, where we had ample opportunity to observe the effects of beer in a hot climate, that we concur fully in the opinion of Major Fish.

We believe that it will not be denied, after closely following the detailed description of the commissary department given above, that any man who went hungry at Camp Thomas, especially in the First Cavalry Brigade, was a mighty poor hustler and one who would likely starve to death the first day out on actual campaign.

If a man was sick enough to be sent to the hospital, he was insured not only the best of medical treatment, but also a share of the many delicacies furnished the hospital by the National Red Cross Society, and by loving, sympathetic hands of our lady friends in every town where the regiment was raised, from Nebraska to Montana.

If "Sherman's Bummers" or any of the other old campaigners of the civil war had dropped into Camp Thomas, they would have thought they had struck paradise as compared to their days in the field.

Captain McMichael is but little above the regulation requirement in height, and Lieutenant Sunderhauf stands six feet five in his shoes. This discrepancy in height was the cause of a lot of fun being poked at these officers; they were commonly called "the long and the short of it."

Lieutenant Sunderhauf, in addition to his other qualifications, was an experienced relic hunter, and among the many relics he picked up on the Chickamauga battle field was an ebony-hued ten year old son of "Georgy," who was designated as "Sunderhauf's Mascot" during the rest of his remaining in camp, in which title he took great pride.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is plainly apparent to the most casual observer that the ordnance department, in time of war, is most important. The soldier on the firing line depends upon this department to keep him supplied with the leaden messengers he sends into the enemy's lines to let him know that the "Yankee boys" are after his scalp. Without the proper ammunition the best laid plans and most heroic display of personal bravery will come to naught. A striking example of the force of this contention is shown in a recent episode in South Africa, when the mules stampeded with the ordnance sup-

plies, with the result that one of England's most noted regiments was compelled to submit to inglorious capture, although there never was a question as to their personal bravery. It simply demonstrates that the responsibilities of the ordnance officer does not end in merely drawing ammunition; he must see that it is ready for issue at the proper time, and safely conducted through hostile country.

Lieutenant Herbert V. Bailey, of Troop M, was appointed Regimental Ordnance Officer on June 2, 1898, in addition to his duties as Regimental Quartermaster, and began at once to trace the whereabouts of the Krag-Jorgensen carbines and other ordnance stores that had been requisitioned for some three weeks before that at Sioux Falls. However, he gave way to Lieutenant Albert E. Sunderhauf, of Troop H, on June 25, without having received any ordnance stores except the revolvers, but which were not issued during the time he held the position. The change in ordnance officers was made because Lieutenant Bailey was already overworked in the quartermaster's department, and further, because it was contemplated to build a target range which would require the entire attention of the ordnance officer for several days; thus Lieutenant Sunderhauf became the guardian angel of two departments, and in addition was made range officer and inspector of small-arms practice.

Revolving targets were built at a range of 200 yards, and when target practice did take place in July, the bull's eye was so unmercifully shot to pieces, both dismounted with the carbines and mounted with the revolver, that it was not deemed necessary to give the Cowboys any further practice.

With the completion of the equipment on July 14, the regiment was as finely equipped and as fit for active service as any cavalry regiment of modern times. Every detail was looked after, every unit of the great fighting machine was oiled and greased, and Engineer Grigsby need only to have pulled the throttle to have received unanimous and concerted response, had he but been given the opportunity.

The following constitutes the complete equipment for each man:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 bed blanket. | 1 horse brush. |
| 1 saddle blanket. | 1 curry comb. |
| 1 saddle complete. | 1 pair of side lines. |
| 1 pair saddle bags. | 1 halter complete. |
| 1 lariat. | 1 curb bridle complete. |
| 1 picket pin. | 1 nose bag. |

1 K.-J. carbine (magazine).	2 blue flannel shirts.
1 Colt's six-shooter.	2 suits of underwear.
1 saber, scabbard and slings.	2 pairs of socks.
1 carbine boot.	1 pair of gauntlets.
1 canteen.	1 comb.
1 piece shelter tent.	1 brush.
1 cartridge thimble belt.	1 towel.
1 carbine sling belt.	1 piece of soap.
1 pistol holster and belt.	1 folding mess pan.
1 pair spurs.	1 plate (tin).
1 pair leggins.	1 tin cup.
1 rubber poncho.	1 knife.
1 kahki suit.	1 fork.
1 campaign hat.	1 spoon.

And in addition thereto the ordnance department was prepared to issue, the moment orders to move were received—

200 rounds of carbine ball-cartridges.

50 rounds revolver ball-cartridges.

And the Quartermaster's Department—

1 front horse shoe.

1 hind horse shoe.

16 horse shoe nails.

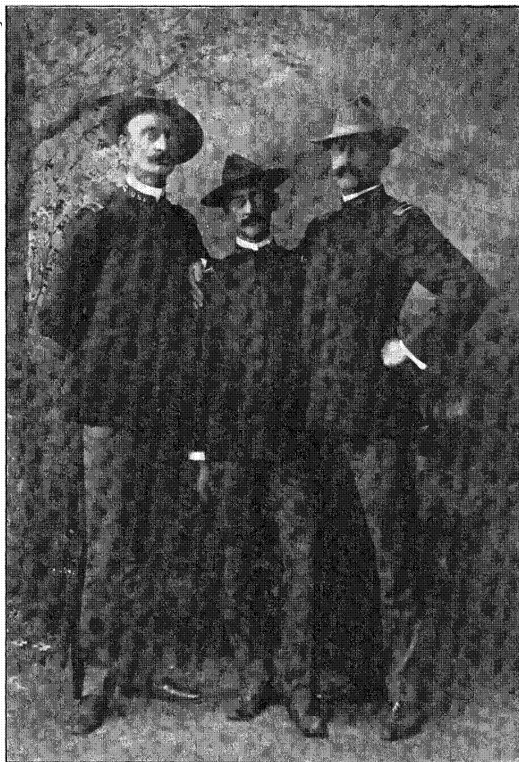
To a layman this would seem an immense lot of stuff to carry into a campaign, but each article has been thoroughly tested and its usefulness demonstrated. Each has its place, either packed on the saddle or carried on the person, and the pack is not at all cumbersome. The soldier himself carries nothing on his person except the necessary clothes and the thimble-belt with 100 rounds of carbine ammunition, and to which belt the revolver holster and ammunition belt is attached, so that the revolver is carried on the person. In action mounted, a very rare occurrence at this time, the carbine is attached to the person by means of the sling belt, which permits the same to be dropped as soon as the chamber and magazine are exhausted; the saber is attached to the right wrist by means of the saber knot, which permits it to hang suspended from the wrist when not in use, or when the right hand is to be employed in the use of the revolver or carbine. The left hand is the bridle hand, and, with the exception when the carbine is in action, is not used to handle the arms. The usual method of warfare for cavalry at the present time is to dismount to fight on foot. Numbers 1, 2 and 3 dismount and link horses, while number 4 moves to shelter with the four horses, usually under

charge of an experienced sergeant. When dismounted it is customary to take only the carbine and six-shooter; the saber is left on the saddle. When mounted and not in action, the carbine is usually carried in a boot under the right leg of the trooper. Each trooper has a shelter tent half, which can be buttoned to another half and thus each two men, commonly known as "bunkies," rig up what is called a "dog" or "pup" tent, and by using their saddles for pillows, one poncho and two blankets under them and two blankets and a poncho over them, to keep out the dampness from both top and bottom, they can sleep quite comfortably, especially if they have put in about fifty miles in the saddle during the day.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN ORVILLE W. McMICHAEL.

Orville W. McMichael was born in Canada, February 11, 1867, and was educated in Woodstock College, University of Toronto, and the Medical Department of the Niagara University, Buffalo, New York. Though born in Canada, he comes from an old New England stock, his family coming to America in 1637, and his great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary army. Captain McMichael came to the United States at the age of twenty, and after receiving his medical education, practiced for a number of years in the state of Illinois. He joined the cavalry branch of the Illinois National Guard a number of years ago, and participated with his troop in the strike at Pullman, Illinois, in 1894. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was serving as an officer in the Illinois cavalry and was offered a commission in the medical department, but preferring active service he was commissioned First Lieutenant, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered in with his regiment May 21, 1898. He was appointed Adjutant Third Squadron, and served as such from muster-in until June 2, 1898, when he was appointed Commissary of Subsistence, First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, in which capacity he served until the brigade was dissolved September 8, 1898. After muster-out Captain McMichael returned to Wheeler, Indiana, and is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession, with offices at Wheeler, Indiana, and Chicago, Illinois.



"Trois Amis."
Lieutenant A. E. Sunderhauf. Major L. H. French.
Captain O. W. McMichael.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT E. SUNDERHAUF.

Albert E. Sunderhauf, of Troop H, was born in Leipzig, Saxony, in 1861. After graduating from the Polytechnical School at that city, he traveled in Italy, France, England, Belgium, Holland, Russia and Austria, and came to the United States in 1881. After a somewhat varied and more or less eventful career in various parts of the United States, consisting of experiences in the lumber camp, on the tow-path, in the mine and in business in New York City, Sunderhauf came West in 1883 and located in Wahpeton, North Dakota, where he held the position of deputy county auditor, deputy sheriff and finally county auditor of Richland county. In 1894 he was appointed register of the United States land office at Fargo, North Dakota, by President Cleveland, and held that position until April 1, 1898. The war with Spain breaking out soon thereafter, Sunderhauf first endeavored to get into Roosevelt's regiment, but that regiment being completed, obtained a commission in the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He raised half of a troop in his own county; in a few days was mustered in at Fargo, North Dakota, and reached Camp Thomas on May 29, 1898. He was made commissary of the regiment, and later on ordnance officer for the regiment, and acquitted himself with as much credit as the average volunteer who had no previous training.

Lieutenant Sunderhauf has confided to the author of this book that when the regiment was mustered out, without getting a chance to see service in the field, he felt heartbroken, disgusted with himself, with the world in general and with the Spaniards in particular.

After service, Lieutenant Sunderhauf returned to Wahpeton, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession, as attorney at law.

THE FIRST SQUADRON

THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY
(BLACK HILLS SQUADRON)

Troops A, C, D and K.

MAJOR LEIGH H. FRENCH,
COMMANDING.

CHAPTER XI.

THE FIRST SQUADRON.

The First Squadron of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry was known from the date of its birth, May 17, 1898, as the "Black Hills Squadron," and was composed of a set of officers and men who, had they had an opportunity to get into active service, would have made one of the brightest records in the military history of the Spanish-American war.

The squadron was composed of Troops A, C, D and K. A, C and D were from the Black Hills, while K was from Milford, Neb. The latter troop was in the National Guard of Nebraska, and as such had participated in the Wounded Knee campaign, hence the entire squadron was made up practically of Black Hills men, or those who had fought Indians in the "Hills."

Troop A had for its commander the noted Indian fighter, Seth Bullock, the first sheriff of Deadwood; a man who is known to every old-timer in the Hills and is universally respected for his many excellent traits and manly qualities. Myron E. Wells, the First Lieutenant, is a trained soldier, having been a Major in the Iowa National Guard and tactical instructor at Ames College, Ia., as early as 1883. James E. Cusick, the Second Lieutenant, while he had had no experience in military matters, was experienced in handling men in the mines at Deadwood, where his management had met with marked success and universal satisfaction. He was unanimously dubbed "Genial Jimmie Cusick." His geniality, however, in no way interfered with his military dignity and efficiency as a soldier.

Troop C was commanded by George E. Hair, of Belle Fourche, S. D., in the "Northern Hills." Captain Hair is a man who is well known in the history of South Dakota, and especially in "newspaperdom" he is remembered as the guiding hand of the *Sturgis Advertiser*, and the *Belle Fourche Weekly Bee*. For two terms he represented his district in the legislature and was prominent in shaping South Dakota laws. Rush Spencer Wells, the First Lieutenant, and his brother, Second Lieutenant A. B. Wells, are

the sons of Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Wells, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. A. These officers were practically born in the army and reared in a military atmosphere. They early imbibed the military spirit that made them conspicuous as excellent officers.

Troop D was led by John E. Hammon. Who has ever been in the Black Hills or the Big Horn Basin or in the "Bad Lands" and has not heard of Hammon? To quote one of his best friends: "Hammon has been connected with military affairs ever since the American eagle was a humming bird." He served under Custer in the famous Seventh Cavalry, and has been with various other organizations since. David F. Connor, his First Lieutenant, has fourteen years' service in the regular army to his credit. He was in the Wounded Knee campaign, and many others, during his service. Walter L. Anderson, formerly of Hot Springs, S. D., but now of Lincoln, Neb., was the Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant Anderson depends upon his legal learning for a livelihood, but the military training he had received at the State University of Iowa, when war was declared, quickly put to flight all dreams of judicial honors and directed his footsteps into a military channel.

Troop K was under that veteran fighter, Jacob H. Culver, of Milford, Neb. Captain Culver began his military career in 1861; served during the entire civil war and in the National Guard of Nebraska for many years after the close of that war. He was not alone in his patriotism, for with him and in his troop were three sons, while a fourth was Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. This record—a father and four sons in the same regiment—was probably unequaled in the Spanish-American war. William S. Kinney was for years First Lieutenant of K when that troop was in the National Guard of Nebraska as Troop A, and he, together with Second Lieutenant Elwin S. Culver, saw service in the Wounded Knee campaign with his troop.

It can be imagined that when Major French was ordered from Sioux Falls to Fort Meade, S. D., where he first saw Troops A, C and D, his squadron, his heart swelled with pride as he noted the fine body of men he had been called upon to command. The liking was mutual. His cordial manner, magnificent manhood and fine military bearing, at once completely won the hearts of the Black Hills boys.

On May 20 French took command of the squadron at Fort Meade and on the 23d of May the command left Sturgis, S. D., en route for Chickamauga Park, Ga.



Major Leigh H. French.—Commanding First Squadron.

The departure from Fort Meade was an occasion none of this gallant band will ever forget. The Eighth United States Cavalry band, fully mounted, was at the head of the command as they marched down the picturesque road to Sturgis, and following were the officers and their wives in carriages—the troopers were on foot. Stores and schools were closed in Sturgis and all business suspended for the time, as everybody turned out to bid the squadron “God-speed,” and to load the command with eatables and drinkables. The scene at the station, when they pulled out, was one of the greatest enthusiasm.

On the route to Chickamauga the men were well behaved, almost without exception, and there commenced a regard between the officers and men which before the end of the summer ripened into the warmest friendship.

On the way through the Northern states the command was greeted at all stops by great, enthusiastic crowds, whose chief concern seemed to be to see that the men had plenty of refreshments. After the Ohio river was crossed they were only stared at, as the natives appeared to be possessed with the inherent idea that to be a cowboy one must naturally be a “bad man.” At Chickamauga Park, Troop K was found waiting and the squadron was complete.

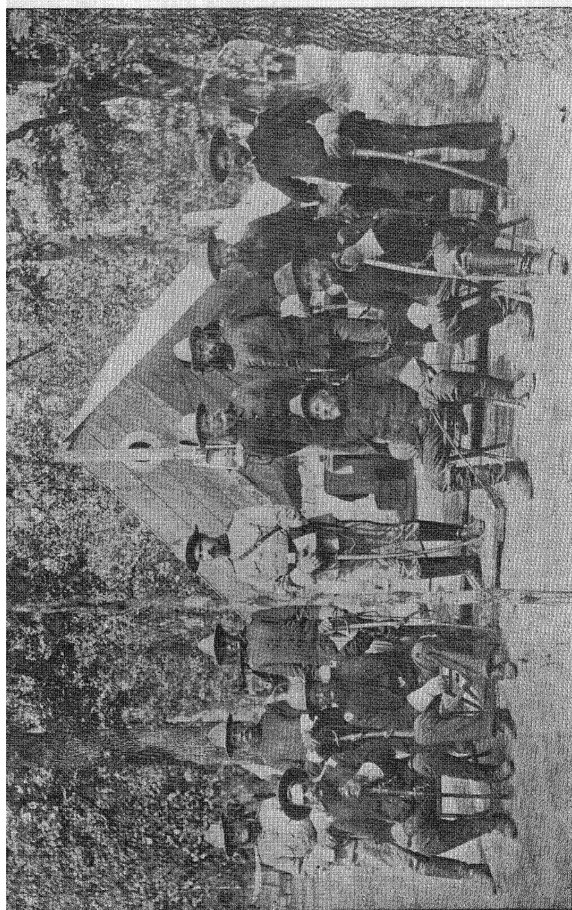
It had been the intention to separate these four troops, but at the unanimous petition of all the officers of the squadron, they were allowed to remain as they were and to be known as the “Black Hills Squadron.”

In its duty in camp the squadron was well disciplined, efficient and soldierly; always making an earnest endeavor to be first in every duty as they were in number.

In non-commissioned officers this squadron was especially strong. Many of them had seen many years’ service in the regular establishment and by their experience contributed no little to the general efficiency of the command.

The friendship that began between Major French and his men at Fort Meade in May, culminated on the 4th day of July in the enlisted men of the squadron presenting their commander with a magnificent saber. Colonel Grigsby, who made the presentation speech on behalf of the men, feelingly referred to the noticeable good fellowship and the great things he expected from the command, as at that time orders to move to the front were daily expected. In accepting the handsome gift the Major was visibly affected; expressing his gratitude, as the gift came entirely from the enlisted men.

Well may he be proud of such a token of regard.



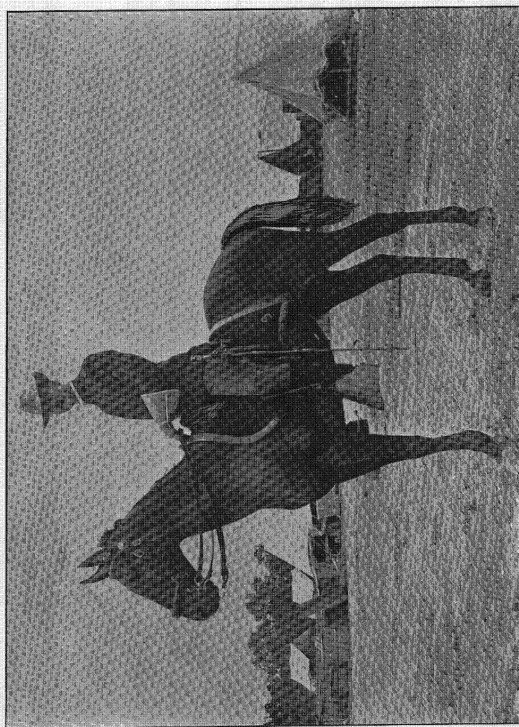
The Officers of the "Black Hills" Squadron.

Lieut. Anderson.	Lieut. Cusick.	Lieut. A. B. Wells.	Lieut. M. E. Wells.	Lieut. Kinney.	Lieut. Culver.	Lieut. Connor.
Captain Bullock.		Major Leigh H. French, Commanding.		Captain Hair.		
		Captain Hammon.				

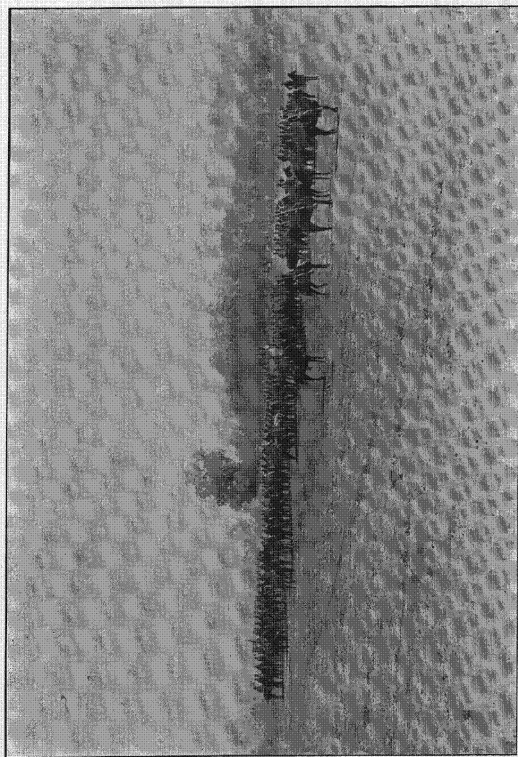
Among this entire squadron of 340 officers and men, all expert horsemen, none could sit a horse better or present a more dashing, equestrian appearance than Major French. He was an ideal cavalry officer.

MAJOR LEIGH H. FRENCH.

Leigh Hill French was born in Dover, New Hampshire, October 1, 1863. His father served throughout the civil war, having at its close attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Federal army. From the time he was sixteen until he reached the age of twenty-six, Major French lived in the West, being most of the time in the cattle business in Tom Green County, Texas, where he was first "cow puncher," and afterwards foreman of a large cattle ranch. In 1882 and 1883 he was assistant editor of the Grand Fork (North Dakota) *Daily News*, of which Honorable H. C. Hansbrough, now senator from North Dakota, was then proprietor. In 1889 Major French determined to become a surgeon, and, in 1893, graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and immediately went abroad, spending three years, which were about evenly divided between post-graduate study in the great hospitals of Europe and big game shooting in northeastern Africa and elsewhere. Since his return to this country Major French has resided in Washington, D. C., where he was a practicing surgeon when the war with Spain was declared. He had always been an enthusiastic follower of matters military, and after coming to Washington was commissioned on the staff of General George H. Harries, commanding the District of Columbia National Guard, by President McKinley. On May 2, 1898, he was enrolled in the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and on May 17 was commissioned senior Major of the same regiment. He was mustered out with the command on September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Washington. He has become interested in copper mining in Montana, and is no longer practicing medicine. Major French has always been an ardent devotee of the chase, is a subscriber to a dozen of the best known packs of hounds in England, and is a member of the Chevy Chase Fox Hounds, whose kennels are near Washington. Major French is a member of the Army and Navy Cosmos and Chevy Chase Clubs in Washington, D. C., and of numerous medical societies in this country and Europe.



Major Leigh H. French.



The "Black Hills Squadron" Mounted.—Major Leigh H. French, Commanding.

CHAPTER XII.

HISTORY OF TROOP A, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

Long before the actual opening of hostilities between Spain and the United States, but when the tension had been drawn to the point of breaking, patriotism ran high in the Black Hills, and the desire to serve their country was the animating spirit of every man in that section of South Dakota. A full regiment could easily have been recruited in the Black Hills, and as it was, so many made application for membership in Troops A, C and D that the greatest care was taken in selecting men fit physically and mentally for the arduous duty of a soldier. The result proved how well the examining physician had performed his duty. Troop A was particularly fortunate in the make-up of its personnel, and, in fact, up until the very last day of drill, furnished very nearly its entire strength for duty whenever called upon.

When Colonel Grigsby received his commission from President McKinley and was called upon to raise a regiment of Cowboys, one of the first men he thought of was Seth Bullock, of Deadwood. He called upon Mr. Bullock to assist him in filling up the regiment. The task assigned Mr. Bullock was one for which he was pre-eminently fitted, and he entered upon the work enthusiastically and in a practical manner. His experience in the West gave him a good insight of character, and his knowledge of men stood him well in hand in selecting the personnel of his troop. Many applicants for membership in Troop A were rejected—some for physical defects and others because they lacked that moral stamina so necessary in the make-up of a good soldier.

So well known and so highly regarded by every one was Captain Bullock, that it was not difficult for him to secure recruits. Thousands in the country hastened to answer the call and all were anxious to serve under him. As officers subordinate to him, Captain Bullock was fortunate in having as First Lieutenant Myron F. Wells, who in the first part of the troop's history did much to bring it into shape. But in his Second Lieutenant, James W. Cusick, of Lead,

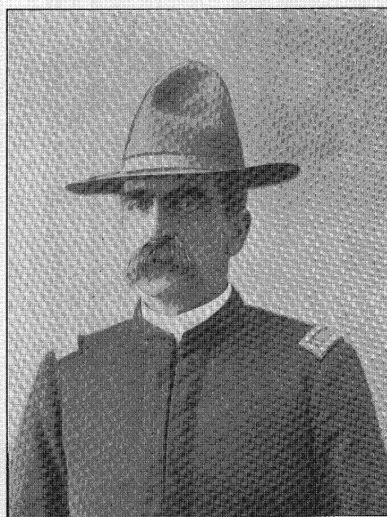
Captain Bullock found a jewel. "Jim," as everyone calls him, took naturally to soldiering, and when the Captain was absent—the First Lieutenant was ill almost from the time he arrived in Georgia—he took command of the troop, drilled it like a veteran and cared for it like a father. He was one of the best and hardest-worked officers in the camp, but never complained; was cheerful and happy at all times and under all conditions. The spirit of good nature which possessed him was catching and the men of his troop seemed infected by it, and "A Troop's Indians," as Colonel Lloyd dubbed them, were the happiest and healthiest soldiers in the Park, and well deserved the title given them by the commanding officer.

The actual work of recruiting began May 2, 1898, and by May 7 an entire troop had been enrolled, and enough to have formed another troop had signed their names to the enlistment papers. This surplus went to swell the ranks of Troops C and D. On May 7th, the troop was ready to be mustered into the service of the United States, the medical examinations having been completed.

On the following day, May 8th, the troop was ordered into camp at Fort Meade with Troops C and D, and on that date mustered into the service. The muster roll had been prepared under direction of Major Wells, Eighth United States Cavalry, and that officer for a time commanded the camp, with Captain Bullock as ranking captain, next in command. The official records show Troop A to have been mustered into the service on May 17, 1898, but this is an error, for the troop was mustered in nine days previously, viz., on the 8th of May, 1898.

The "Black Hills Squadron," as the three troops rendezvoused at Fort Meade were called, were under the direct command of Captain Bullock until the arrival of Major French, and the troop left with the squadron for Chickamauga Park on May 23, 1898, receiving from all the towns passed through rousing receptions and fervent spoken God-speeds.

On May 27th the troop arrived in camp at Chickamauga Park, hungry and tired from their long ride in the cars. The boys were for that day the guests of Troop K, of Nebraska, but were soon initiated into camp life. Tents were pitched that afternoon, trenches dug, the troop street swept and the troop entered upon its time of drill and labor. The drill was incessant and was not made a whit lighter by the almost semi-tropical heat which prevailed. Under the con-



Captain Seth Bullock.—Commanding Troop A.

stant drill the boys soon became as expert as regulars and took pride in the good showing they always made on parade. Their Captain was an ideal soldier, their Second Lieutenant a prince, and why should they not have made a good record?

On September 8th the troop was mustered out of the service. Friendships had been made and ties, which time will never sever, formed between men who, although known to one another before enlistment, were not known for their true worth.

While the troop did not see service in actual warfare, it was anxious to and willing; although hostile bullets did not cut its number down, there was present toward the last a more-to-be-dreaded foe—typhoid fever. Several of the men were taken with it, but only one died. George McLaren, a member of No. 4 squad, one of the best men in the regiment died, but not until he had made a game fight. His Captain never missed a day from the sick boy's bedside, and when he died, held his hands. We gave him a military funeral, the First Arkansas band kindly volunteering their services. Our Major and Captain marched on foot with the burial squad and the First and Second Arkansas Infantry lined the road to do honor to the dead.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN SETH BULLOCK.

Probably one of the best known frontiersmen in the entire Northwest is Seth Bullock, of Deadwood, South Dakota—merchant, miner, prospector and Indian fighter. In the days immediately after the civil war Captain Bullock drifted out to Montana, and is identified with the early history of that state, serving as sheriff at Helena, Mont. When the mining wealth of the Black Hills was discovered and the great stampede to the new Eldorado commenced in 1876, the captain was among the first to pull up stakes in Montana and join the rush to the hills, locating at Deadwood. The cosmopolitan character of the inhabitants of Deadwood in those days required a firm and fearlessly brave hand to make them respect the laws of the camp. Captain Bullock was selected as the first sheriff of Deadwood and soon established not only respect for himself, but for the laws of the settlement and the United States. The wise, impartial and fearless manner in which he discharged the duties of his



A Quartette From the Black Hills.
Private Maclaren, Troop A. Corporal "Al" Smith, Sergeant M. L. Day. Private Hardacker.

office easily places him in the front rank of the many noted men identified with the development of the Black Hills and Deadwood. Captain Bullock is, and has been, largely interested in mining, stock raising and mercantile pursuits. He was among the very first men commissioned by Colonel Grigsby to raise a troop of cavalry for his Cowboy Regiment, and though the captain was at first refused upon a slight technicality by the medical examiners, he was mustered in as Captain May 18, 1898, by special direction of the Honorable Secretary of War. He served with his troop at Chickamauga Park, Ga., until mustered out September 8, 1899, after which he returned to Deadwood, where he is now extensively engaged in mining, milling and stock raising.

FIRST LIEUTENANT MYRON E. WELLS.

Lieutenant Myron Ellsworth Wells was born at Hastings, Minn., May 15, 1861. He entered the Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., in February, 1880, and finished the course, graduating in November, 1883. During these four years he sustained himself at college almost entirely by his own exertions—teaching school during the winter vacations, and by manual and clerical work at the college during the school sessions. Military training being a part of the college curriculum, he early developed great interest in the work, rising rapidly through the grades of Corporal, Orderly Sergeant and Captain. His military instructor during the first three years was General James L. Geddes, one of the heroes of Shiloh, and to General Geddes' influence as a teacher is largely due the fascination which military life has always had for Lieutenant Wells. During his last year at college he was military instructor, being commissioned a Major of the Iowa National Guard by Governor Buren R. Sherman, his commission being dated April 5, 1883.

After leaving college he took up railroading, a line of work he had begun in his youth. For four years he followed civil engineering, working for the Chicago and North-Western and the Burlington and Missouri River railroads. For fourteen years he was in the employ of the Burlington, and at the opening of the Spanish-American war was general foreman at Deadwood, S. D. He was mustered in as First Lieutenant Troop A, May 9, 1898, and the same day accompanied the troop to Fort Meade, S. D., where they were ordered into camp. Two weeks later, when the squadron was ordered to Chickamauga Park, Ga., Lieutenant



Lieutenant Myron E. Wells.—Troop A.

Wells was left in command of a detachment of fifteen men of his troop, to receive and take charge of the horses of his squadron, which it was the first intention of the War Department to purchase in the "Hills," but which were later bought in the South. Lieutenant Wells and his detachment were then ordered to report to the troop at Chickamauga Park, Ga. He was taken sick with typhoid fever July 23, 1898, and was sent at once to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he found the best of friends among the Southern people, to whose care and nursing his return to health was due. He was so far convalescent as to be able to be present at muster-out September 8, 1898, and then returned to Iowa, where he spent three months recuperating his health. He now resides in Lincoln, Neb.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES CUSICK.

James Cusick was born at Edwards, Peoria county, Illinois, in 1867, where he received a common school education. He drifted to the Black Hills some years ago and engaged at mining at Lead City. He is known over the entire Hills country as "Genial Jimmy" Cusick, and his sobriquet is well-earned, as it would be hard indeed to find a person anywhere with a more even, unruffled temperament. Lieutenant Cusick had very extensive mining interests that required his personal supervision at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war; however, his business did not deter him from enlisting as private in Troop A, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain Bullock. When the positions of First and Second Lieutenant were to be filled in the troop the unanimous choice fell upon James Cusick for the second place, and his original enlistment papers were destroyed. He was mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Troop A on May 18, 1898. He was most faithful in his attention to duty, and during that long, hot, sultry summer of 1898, was only away from the troop twenty-four hours. After Captain Bullock was taken sick and First Lieutenant Wells was on sick leave in Chattanooga, the command of the troop devolved upon Lieutenant Cusick, and he conducted himself in such a manner as to win unstinted praise from his superior officers and the men serving under him.

He was mustered out with the troop on September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Lead City, S. D., to take charge of his mining interests.



Lieutenant James Cusick.—Troop A.

He was appointed State Mining Inspector by Governor Lee of South Dakota shortly after his return from Camp Thomas, Ga., in which capacity he is now serving the state.

FIRST SERGEANT GEORGE T. ETTER.

First Sergeant George T. Etter is a born military man. He came to the Black Hills after a lengthy service in the regular establishment, and when Troop A was organized at the outbreak of the Spanish war he was at once selected as the most fitting man for the exacting position of First Sergeant. He is a competent instructor and rendered material aid to his officers in maintaining the high military efficiency for which Troop A was noted. After muster-out he returned to Deadwood, where he now resides, engaged as an engineer.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT JAMES H. CORCORAN.

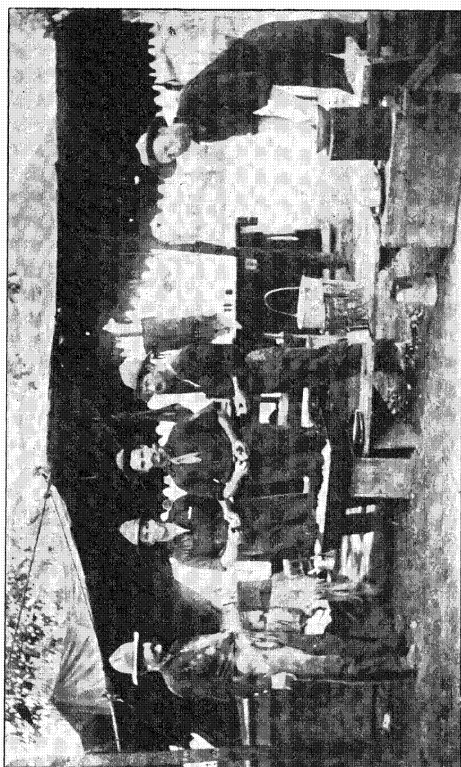
The duties of Troop Quartermaster Sergeant require an attentive, competent soldier, one who is willing to work early and late and be ready to meet the kicks of all his companions because they believe someone else's horse received a grain or two of oats more than did their own. Sergeant Corcoran strictly attended to his duties during his service, and the fact that he came out with more friends in the troop than he had when he enlisted argues that he was a most competent Quartermaster Sergeant.

SERGEANT WILLIAM A. RANKIN.

Sergeant Rankin, who was the Second Duty Sergeant of the troop, is an old-timer in the Hills. He was bound to follow where Bullock led and was among the first to enlist in Troop A. He was a good soldier, always ready for duty, and after muster-out returned to Deadwood, where he is now engaged as a stockman.

SERGEANT CON SULLIVAN.

Sergeant Con Sullivan, who was the Fourth Duty Sergeant of the troop, is a good match for Lieutenant Cusick in geniality. There was no task too arduous for him and no effort too great for him to make things pleasant for his comrades. He is at present at Lead City, where he is engaged in the stock business.



Captain Bullock inspecting Troop A Kitchen.

SERGEANT CHARLES LARGE.

Although Sergeant Charles Large was the Junior Sergeant in the troop in point of rank, he was among the oldest in experience and military knowledge. He was born in Yorkshire, Sheffield, England, and came to America at an early age. From early boyhood he has lived on the frontier and participated in many Indian skirmishes so frequent in those days. He was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers and enlisted in Troop A, being made a Sergeant, which position he filled in a most acceptable manner. Sergeant Large is now a stockman at Deadwood, S. D.

CORPORAL HUGH D. FORD.

Corporal Hugh D. Ford, enlisted at Lead City, S. D., where he was engaged as a miner. When Troop A was organized he was appointed Fifth Corporal, and so served during his entire service. Corporal Ford was a conscientious, painstaking, no-commissioned officer and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his officers and comrades alike. After service he returned to Lead City and to the mines.

CORPORAL ALBERT SMITH.

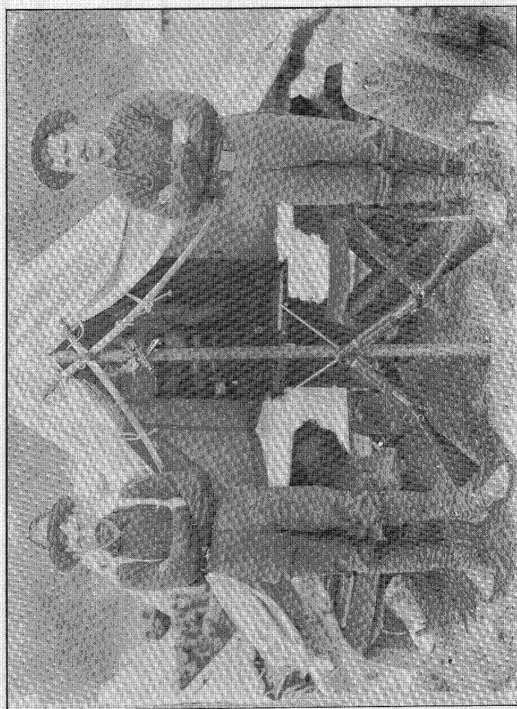
If it should be asked who was the finest specimen of physical manhood in Troop A, there would not be a few who would answer "Al. Smith." He was a stockman before he entered the service and made an ideal Cowboy soldier. He is at present located at Deadwood in the stock business.

PRIVATE GUY V. HARDACKER.

Guy V. Hardacker is a typical Western man. For years he has worked in the mines at Deadwood, Lead City and Terry. When the Spanish war broke out he dropped his miner's pick and followed "Jim" Cusick to the enlisting office. He is one of those men who, had he been given an opportunity, would have helped make glorious history.

PRIVATE CHRIS. ANDERSON.

Private Chris. Anderson was among the first to raise his hand and swear allegiance to the United States when Troop A was organized. He served creditably during the entire time the regiment was in service, and after discharge entered the First United States Cavalry, in which regiment he is now serving.



The First Sergeant's Tent (Orderly Room).—Troop A. First Sergeant Etter.

CORPORAL JOSEPH D. WIGGINS.

Joseph D. Wiggins, who was Third Corporal of Troop A, was for years a cowboy on the ranges adjacent to the Black Hills, and worked in the mines also. Having once had a taste of military life, he concluded that he would like more of it and consequently enlisted in the Eighth United States Cavalry after his discharge from the volunteer service, in which regiment he is now serving.

PRIVATE WILLIAM GODBERRY.

Private William Godberry is another member of Troop A who was not satisfied with the length of service he experienced in the volunteer army and he re-enlisted in the Eighth United States Cavalry, with which regiment he was serving in Cuba at last accounts.

PRIVATE WILLIAM J. MCFARLAND.

Private William J. McFarland was not a cowboy at the time of his enlistment, but followed the more peaceful pursuit of editor of a newspaper. McFarland has been in many parts of the country and his experience has been varied. In some places it is more necessary for an editor to be a good shot than accomplished in other directions, and Mac soon learned to handle a gun as well as a pen. When the Spanish war began and Seth Bullock called for recruits, McFarland closed the sanctum with a bang and let the devil take care of the office until he came back. He was only a private, but that is accounted for by the fact that there was no opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency and value of the combination of newspaperman, diplomat and soldier.

ROSTER OF TROOP A, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY, AT MUSTER-OUT, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
†*Seth Bullock.....	Stockman	Deadwood, S. D.
First Lieutenant:		
†*Myron E. Wells.....	Engineer	Lincoln, Neb.
Second Lieutenant:		
*James E. Cusick.....	Mine Inspector..	Lead City, S. D.
First Sergeant:		
*George T. Etter.....	Engineer	Deadwood, S. D.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
*James H. Corcoran....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
Sergeants:		
Michael McAllen.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
*William A. Rankin....	Stockman	Deadwood, S. D.
Merritt L. Day.....	Mine Supt.....	Deadwood, S. D.

*†See foot note on Page 150.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Sergeants:		
*Con Sullivan.....	Stockman	Lead City, S. D.
Michael J. Mullen.....	Stockman	Lead City, S. D.
*Charles Large.....	Stockman	Deadwood, S. D.
Corporals:		
Frederick Meikel.....	Stockman	Terry, S. D.
Morris S. Johnson.....	Stockman	Deadwood, S. D.
†*Joseph D. Wiggins.....	Soldier	U. S. Army.
Horace Ross.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
*Hugh D. Ford.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
*Albert Smith.....	Stockman	Deadwood, S. D.
Peter L. Edholm.....	Stockman	Deadwood, S. D.
William Gibson.....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Trumpeters:		
Joseph W. Languth.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
John H. Conway.....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Farrier:		
†Martin Gilligan.....	Stockman	See remarks.
Blacksmith:		
Andrew Brower.....	Blacksmith	Deadwood, S. D.
Saddler:		
Sander N. Hecox.....	Saddler	Deadwood, S. D.
Wagoner:		
James E. Huston.....	Stockman	On the range.
Privates:		
Armstrong, Arthur C..	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
†Anderson, Christian...	Soldier	Fort Meade, S. D.
Anderson, Eric.....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Atkins, Benjamin F..	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Ballenger, Jesse E..	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Bartlett, Frank A.....	Cowboy	Crystal Lake, Minn.
Bandry, William.....	Miner	Terraville, S. D.
Blaylock, Ulysses A..	Cowboy	McAllister, I. T.
Blodgett, Eugene.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
Bransfield, William R..	Cowboy	Lafayette, Tenn.
Bray, Andrew N.....	Druggist	Lead City, S. D.
Brotherson, Thomas..	Cowboy	Dickinson, N. D.
Carney, Louis.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Cafferty, Patrick H..	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
Casner, Dwight.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
†Collins, Arthur L.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
Cook, John W.....	Cowboy	Terry, S. D.
Denning, Alfred H..	Miner	Baltimore, Md.
Demorest, Jesse B....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Domke, Charles.....	Miner	New York, N. Y.
Farley, Thomas.....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Finley, Archy R.....	Miner	Pluma, S. D.
Ford, Cornelius.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
†Frizzle, William H..	Soldier	Deadwood, S. D.
Fryrear, Frederick....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
George, Edward.....	Cowboy	Lead City, S. D.
Gilson, Edward L.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
†Godberry, William R..	Soldier	Cuba.
Green, Thomas J.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
Hardacker, Guy V.....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Harris, Martin L.....	Miner	Angels, Cal.
Hogan, Charles F.....	Cowboy	On the range.
Hunt, Benjamin R.....	Cowboy	O'Neill, Neb.

*†See foot note on Page 150.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
Huston, Francis C....	Cowboy	On the range.
Kane, John F.....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
†Karcher, Charles C., Jr.	Soldier	Fort Meade, S. D.
Kuhn, Jacob.....	Cowboy	Havana, Cuba.
Lott, Frank L.....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Linnett, Large C.....	Cook	Fort Meade, S. D.
†Maclaren, George A....	Miner	See remarks.
McFarland, William J..	Editor	Deadwood, S. D.
McMahon, Frederick W	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
McMichael, William...	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Meraner, Frank.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Mitchell, Frederick C..	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Moore, Holly H.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
Neber, Louis.....	Cowboy	Omaha, Neb.
Oliver, William J.....	Miner	Hill City, S. D.
Peterson, Carl.....	Cowboy	Lead City, S. D.
Purvis, Ralph G.....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Rainey, Phillip M.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Rickel, Milton C.....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Schneider, Fred. W....	Cowboy	Scribner, Neb.
Smith, Frank W.....	Cowboy	Whitewood, S. D.
Stewart, John T.....	Cowboy	Whitewood, S. D.
Sutterfield, Frank.....	Cowboy	Terry, S. D.
Wells, Royal S.....	Engineer	Deadwood, S. D.
†Williams, William E..	Miner	See remarks.
†Williams, William R...	Cowboy	See remarks.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

CHANGES, ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN AND REMARKS.

Captain Seth Bullock; mustered in three days after the troop upon special order from the Honorable Secretary of War.

First Lieutenant Myron E. Wells; on sick leave in Chattanooga, Tenn., for thirty days by special orders from Headquarters First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, for disability contracted in the service and line of duty.

Sergeant Merritt L. Day; originally mustered in as Sergeant Troop A, promoted to Regimental Color Sergeant July 20, 1898, per General Orders No. 27, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; on sick furlough at muster-out of regiment. (See remarks, chapter 6, and biography, chapter VII.)

Farrier Martin Gilligan; died at Deadwood, S. D., shortly after muster-out, from fever contracted at Camp Thomas, Ga., in service and line of duty. He was interred at Tecumseh, Neb. (For sketch see chapter 26.)

Private Chris. Anderson; re-enlisted in the United States Army after muster-out of volunteer service, and is now serving in the First United States Cavalry at Fort Meade, S. D.

Corporal Joseph D. Wiggins; re-enlisted in the United States Army after muster-out, and is now serving with the Eighth United States Cavalry in Cuba.

Private Arthur L. Collins; discharged upon Surgeon's certificate of disability August 21, 1898, for disabilities contracted in service and line of duty at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

Private William R. Godberry; re-enlisted in the United States Army after muster-out of volunteer service, and is now serving with the Eighth United States Cavalry in Cuba.

- Private Charles C. Karcher; re-enlisted in United States Army after muster-out of volunteer service, and is now serving with the First United States Cavalry at Fort Meade, S. D.
- Private Large C. Linnett; re-enlisted in the United States Army after muster-out of volunteer service, and is now serving with the First United States Cavalry at Fort Meade, S. D.
- Private George MacLaren; died of typhoid fever in First Division Hospital, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, summer of 1898, and was interred at Humphreys, Neb. (See chapter 26.)
- Private William E. Williams; discharged upon Surgeon's certificate of disability August 21, 1898, for disabilities contracted in service and line of duty at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia.
- Private William R. Williams; died of typhoid fever in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, after muster-out. He is interred at Oshkosh, Wis. (See chapter 26.)

RECAPITULATION—TROOP A.

OCCUPATIONS.

Stockmen	11	Blacksmiths	1
Miners	30	Saddlers	1
Mine Inspectors.....	1	Cowboys	22
Mine Superintendents.....	1	Druggists	1
Professional Soldiers.....	5	Editors	1
Cooks	1		
Engineers	3	Total	84

RESIDENCES.

Deadwood, S. D.....	24	Dickinson, N. D.....	1
Lead City, S. D.....	16	Baltimore, Md.....	1
Terry, S. D.....	14	New York City, N. Y.....	1
Fort Meade, S. D.....	3	Angels, Cal.....	1
Whitewood, S. D.....	2	Scribner, Neb.....	1
Terraville, S. D.....	1	Omaha, Neb.....	1
Pluma, S. D.....	1	Havana, Cuba.....	3
Belle Fourche, S. D.....	1	On the range.....	3
Hill City, S. D.....	1		
Crystal Lake, Minn.....	1	Total	80
Lincoln, Neb.....	1	Dead	3
O'Neill, Neb.....	1	Unknown	1
McAllister, I. T.....	1		
Lafayette, Tenn.....	1	Aggregate.....	84



Captain George E. Hair.—Commanding Troop C.

CHAPTER XIII.

HISTORY OF TROOP C, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

In this Northwestern country, as elsewhere throughout the Union, the young men, on the declaration of war, were anxious to enter the service of Uncle Sam. Living in the vicinity of a regular army post, and having seen so much of regular army life in the Northwest, they were anxious to become cavalrymen. Their reasons were three: First, owing to their acquaintance with, and knowledge of, horses; secondly, from their antipathy to walking, and thirdly, having an idea that much cavalry would be used in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Immediately on the bill providing for a volunteer army becoming a law, George E. Hair, of Belle Fourche, S. D., received a telegram from Washington asking who would raise a troop of cavalry among the cowboys in the northern Black Hills. He replied he would undertake the work. Authority was telegraphed him on May 2, 1898, and he at once opened his recruiting office. Major A. B. Wells, Sr., of the Eighth Cavalry, Fort Meade (now a Lieutenant Colonel), was appointed mustering officer, and Captain Charles R. Kieffer, of Fort Meade, examining Surgeon.

On May 11, 1898, the troop was filled, and commissioned officers sworn in as follows: George E. Hair, Belle Fourche, Captain; Rush Spencer Wells, Fort Meade, First Lieutenant; Almond B. Wells, Jr., Fort Meade, Second Lieutenant.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of May 12, the troop, under orders from Colonel Melvin Grigsby, took the train at Belle Fourche for Fort Meade, where it went into camp and began the arduous labor of endeavoring to make soldiers of its raw material. Work was constant and exacting, with drill twice a day, and all camp duties to perform in addition. At Fort Meade Troop C met for the first time Troops A, of Deadwood (Captain Bullock), and D, of Sturgis (Captain Hammon). Troop C, with the above-mentioned troops of the Black Hills squadron, remained in camp at Fort Meade until noon of May 23, 1898, when, under orders, it marched to Sturgis and took the train en route to the great rendez-

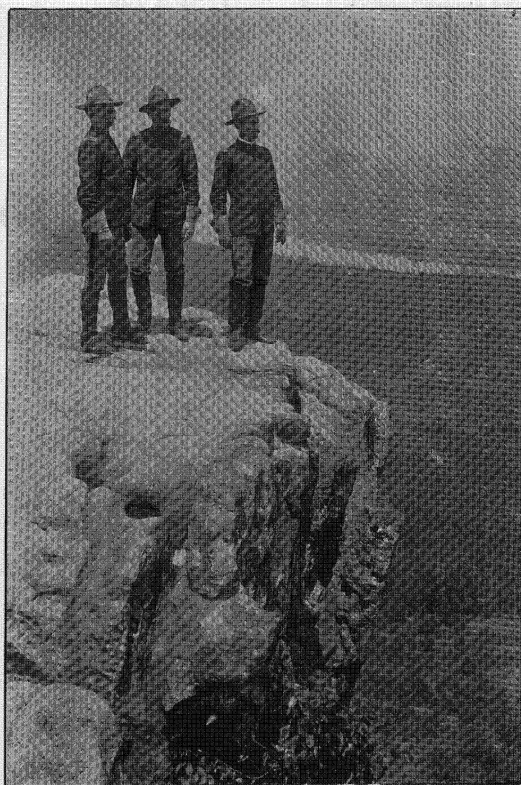
vous at Chickamauga, Ga., via Missouri Valley, Iowa, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chattanooga. It reached Chattanooga at 5:30 p. m., May 27, 1898, remained in the cars that night and moved on to Chickamauga on the morning of the 28th, arriving at its camp ground about noon, where it found headquarters and the second squadron of the regiment already in camp. Routine work was immediately resumed, and drills, guard, police, and fatigue duties were the order of the day and were kept up faithfully until the last day of service, September 10, 1898, when the "boys" of Troop C were discharged from the service of the United States and allowed to do as they pleased once more.

Nothing of general interest occurred to Troop C while at Camp Thomas, although a thousand and one things of interest to its own members transpired almost daily. A complete history of C troop would be the experiences of its four score members.

Troop C had one very great advantage over other troops of the regiment at the commencement of its career. Two of its commissioned officers—the Lieutenants Wells—were born and raised in the regular army, and had received more or less of a military training, while five of its sergeants and two of its corporals had seen from five to fifteen years' service in the cavalry branch of the regular establishment. This previous service was of wonderful assistance to the raw recruits and green officers, and made the troop a well-drilled and well-disciplined body of men within thirty days from its muster-in.

While Troop C suffered much from sickness, yet not one of its men died, the only troop in the entire regiment that did not meet with a death loss.

One other thing is of interest to many. During the term of service of Troop C but three of its members saw the interior of the guard house as prisoners, two of them for an hour each, confined by the troop commander for some slight misdemeanors, no charges preferred, and one, awaiting trial by general court-martial, afterward acquitted. This record, made by supposedly "wild and woolly bad men" from the West, can hardly be duplicated by any of the "gentlemanly *Eastern* organizations in that camp of 78,000 men.



"The Three Musketeers."—Captains Bullock, Foster and Hair.

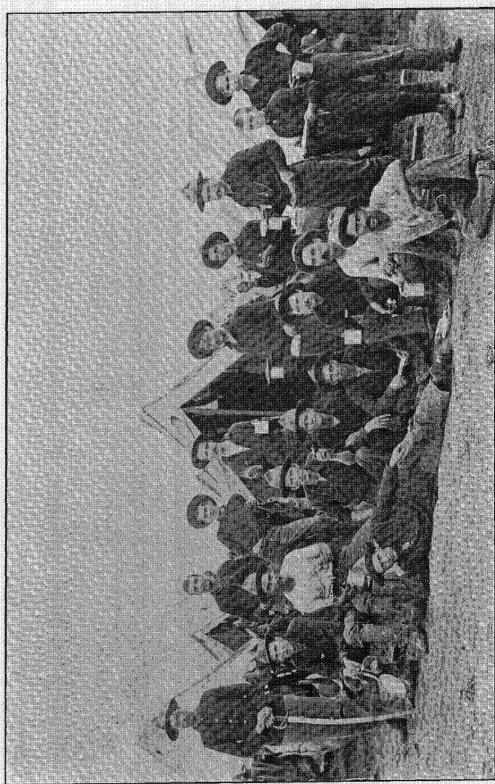
BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. HAIR.

Captain George Edward Hair was born in the State of New York, December 6, 1859, removing with his parents to Pennsylvania in early childhood, where he was educated. In this state he remained until 1878, when he went West and settled in Minnesota. Upon attaining his majority he went to Chicago and entered the employ of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company, with which corporation he remained several years. He first visited the Black Hills in 1883, returning to make his home there in 1886. He came in through Nebraska, having followed the building of the Elkhorn Railroad through Northwestern Nebraska, from Valentine to the Hills, when that section was supposed to be peopled entirely with Indians, road agents, desperadoes and lawless people generally. By trade Captain Hair is a book, news and job printer. For a long time he was editor of the *Advertiser* at Sturgis, S. D.; afterward established the *Weekly Bee* at Belle Fourche, when the latter town was platted in 1891, where he has remained from that time to the present. Captain Hair represented his district in the state legislature between the two sessions of 1895 and 1897, being elected both times as a Republican. He was authorized to recruit men for the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 2, 1898; was mustered in May 11, and served with his troop from that date, at Fort Meade, S. D., and Camp Thomas, Ga., until mustered out September 10, 1898. For four years prior to his entering the volunteer service he was engaged in the mercantile business at Belle Fourche, and on returning from the service he re-entered upon business. Captain Hair has had an interesting experience, and has a large acquaintance on the great ranges and the big Indian reservation. When congress created the law and established the bureau for the taking of the eleventh census, Captain Hair was called to Washington, D. C., where he is now filling an important position in that bureau.

FIRST LIEUTENANT RUSH SPENCER WELLS.

Lieutenant Rush Spencer Wells was born in the army, where his father has been serving in the cavalry branch with distinction for a great many years, being at the present time Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry. Young Wells early fell into military ways and took naturally to the strict discipline with which his life was surrounded. He was prob-



The Boys of Troop C Interrupted at Dinner.

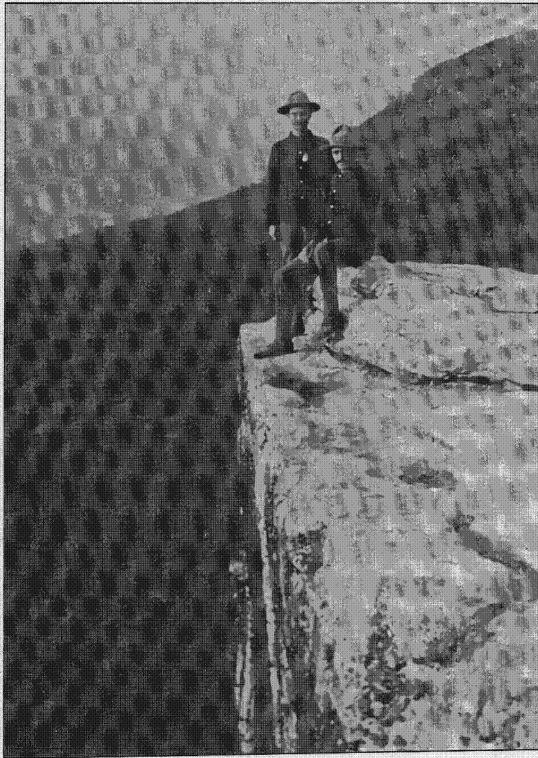
ably as well posted as any officer in the regiment by reason of this early experience, and with his knowledge of matters military, greatly assisted his captain at the organization of Troop C, in which he was commissioned First Lieutenant, as also by his sound advice in camp. After arriving at Camp Thomas, Lieutenant Wells was made Adjutant of the first squadron, which position he filled until he was ordered to Fort Monroe, early in July, to pass an examination for a commission in the regular establishment. He passed his examination without difficulty and was commissioned Second Lieutenant United States Army on July 12, 1898, when he severed his connection with the Cowboy Regiment. During his service in camp, Lieutenant Wells frequently acted as Regimental Adjutant at guard mounting and other ceremonies. He has since been transferred to the Eighth United States Cavalry, with which regiment he was serving in Cuba at last accounts.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALMON B. WELLS, JR.

Lieutenant Almon B. Wells is a brother of Rush Spencer Wells, and like him had considerable military experience before entering the volunteer service. He was a conscientious, painstaking, efficient and capable officer, and contributed no little toward the efficiency of Troop C. He was mustered in with his troop on May 11, and served at Fort Meade and Camp Thomas, Ga., until some time in August, when he was attacked with typhoid fever. For some time his life was despaired of, but through the patient efforts of his mother, who came from Fort Meade to attend her son, and the hospitable family in Chattanooga where he remained during his entire illness, he recovered.

FIRST SERGEANT GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

First Sergeant Taylor has a long service in the regular establishment to his credit, after leaving which he settled down at Deadwood and engaged in the barber business. However, when the President called for volunteers, Sergeant Taylor saw his duty plainly before him and again enlisted, this time in Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, of which organization he was promptly made the First Sergeant, on account of his military experience. Sergeant Taylor is a good soldier, a fine marksman and a genial gentleman. After leaving the service he returned to Deadwood, where he is now engaged in the barber business.



Sergeant Chase and Corporal Thompson (Troop C), on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT ANDREW VOGESSER.

Sergeant Andrew Vogesser, by reason of an extended experience in the regular army, was eminently fitted for the responsible position of Troop Quartermaster Sergeant, and early gave evidence of the training he had received, by the careful manner in which he conducted the affairs of his office. He enlisted in Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at its organization; was appointed and mustered in as a Sergeant, being shortly thereafter designated Troop Quartermaster Sergeant by his captain. He was absent on sick furlough at the time the troop was mustered out and was discharged later.

SERGEANT MICHAEL O'REILLY.

Sergeant Michael O'Reilly was an old sailor, comparatively speaking, having followed the sea for a number of years. He enlisted in Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Spain and was soon made a Sergeant. However, the land service disagreed with him and he early succumbed to fever, on account of which he was discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of disability August 17, 1898.

SERGEANT CLARENCE S. CHASE.

Sergeant Clarence S. Chase was born near Pella, Iowa, December 27, 1868, and moved with his father's family to Humeston, Ia., in 1878, where he developed considerable muscle behind the plow. Graduated from the Central Normal University at Humeston in 1895; taught penmanship near Glenwood, Ia., 1896, and engaged in his favorite pursuit of farming until he came to the Black Hills in the early spring of 1898 and worked on a ranch. He enlisted in Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 11, 1898; was promoted to Corporal May 18, and Sergeant June 2, 1898; was a member of the regimental color guard and was mustered out with his troop September 10, 1898, after which he returned to Belle Fourche in the spring of 1899, at which place he is now engaged in the carpenter trade.

SERGEANT JOHN W. BUTCHER.

Sergeant John W. Butcher was the junior of all the Sergeants in point of rank, but that was because he was a member of the Eighth United States Cavalry at the time the regiment was mustered in and came directly to Camp Thomas

when discharged, arriving there June 19, when he was at once enlisted and warranted a Sergeant of Troop C. Sergeant Butcher was not only one of the finest soldiers in the regiment, but also one of the most experienced rifle shots in the entire regular or volunteer army of the United States. After leaving the volunteer service, Sergeant Butcher returned to his old regiment, the Eighth Cavalry, with which he was serving in Cuba at last accounts.

SERGEANT ULYSSES S. GRIGGS.

Sergeant Ulysses S. Griggs was a non-commissioned officer whose services would have been of inestimable benefit to the regiment had it ever gone to Cuba or Porto Rico, on account of the fact that he is a graduate civil engineer and experienced in his profession. He is of a modest, retiring disposition and performed what duty he was called upon to do in a capable, efficient manner. He was mustered out with the regiment, after which he returned to Tama, Ia., where he is now in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

CORPORAL WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

William H. Thompson was the Second Corporal of Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, in which organization he enlisted May 11, 1898, at Belle Fourche. Corporal Thompson was born near La Crosse, Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1871, and came West at an early age. The most of his time has been spent on the Western frontier, where he has been engaged at every occupation from cowboy to carpenter. He was mustered out with the troop at Camp Thomas, after which he returned to Belle Fourche, S. D., where he is now engaged as a carpenter.

TRUMPETER HARRY T. ELLIOTT.

Trumpeter Harry T. Elliott was a cowboy from the ranges adjacent to the Black Hills, and enlisted in Troop C at the organization of that troop, in which he was appointed a Corporal. He was reduced to private at his own request and later appointed Trumpeter, in which position he served until muster out.

WAGONER RONALD BAIN.

Wagoner Ronald Bain, was a Deadwood stage driver before he entered Troop C, Third United States Volunteer

Cavalry, on May 19, 1898, in which troop he was appointed Wagoner. After arriving at Camp Thomas he was detailed as Teamster in the Regimental Quartermaster's Department and shortly thereafter Assistant Master of Transportation, which position he retained after muster-out September 10, and is now in Havana Province, Cuba, in charge of government transportation.

SADDLER GEORGE M. NYCE.

Saddler George M. Nye enlisted in Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 19, 1898, and served as Saddler during the entire time the troop was in service. After muster-out he joined the Eighth Cavalry and is now serving with that regiment in Cuba.

PRIVATE JOHN GOLLAN.

Private John Gollan enlisted in Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 11, 1898, and served with the troop until muster-out September 10, 1898. Private Gollan is an experienced packer, and after discharge from the volunteer service entered the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, and is now in charge of a pack train in Cuba.

PRIVATE ISADORE MOLASH.

Isadore Molash was born in Monroe county, Michigan, October 14, 1878. His grandfather was in the war of 1812, and his father is a veteran of the civil war. Young Molash removed with his parents to South Dakota in 1883, where he was a cowboy on his father's ranch near Hotch City until a year or so before he enlisted, when he went to the Black Hills and from there enlisted in Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 11, 1898, serving with his troop until late in August, when he was taken sick and sent to Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., where he was when the troop was mustered out. After discharge he re-enlisted in Company I, Forty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he is now serving in the Philippines.

Among the other interesting members of this troop were Fred L. Curtaz, Noah Davis, Arthur J. Schultz and Eugene L. Stillwell, all Deadwood stage drivers. Those who know of the hardships and perils that confront the Deadwood stage driver can realize how eminently fitted these men were for the service they had been selected to perform in the Cowboy Regiment.

**ROSTER OF TROOP C, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY AT MUSTER-OUT SEPTEMBER 10, 1898.**

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
*George E. Hair.....	Merchant	Belle Fourche, S. D.
First Lieutenant:		
†*Rush Spencer Wells...	U. S. Army.....	War Department.
Second Lieutenant:		
†*Almond B. Wells, Jr...	Student	Fort Meade, S. D.
First Sergeant:		
*George W. Taylor.....	Barber	Deadwood, S. D.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
†*Andrew Vogesser.....	Farmer	Deadwood, S. D.
Sergeants:		
Robert H. Nemitz.....	Painter	Deadwood, S. D.
*Ulysses S. Griggs.....	Civil Engineer...	Tama, Iowa.
John H. Horner.....	Lawyer	Deadwood, S. D.
†William B. Dwinnell...	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
†Clarence S. Chase.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
†*John W. Butcher.....	Soldier	War Department.
Corporals:		
Thomas Tully.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
*William H. Thompson...	Carpenter	Belle Fourche, S. D.
William Doyle.....	Brakeman	Deadwood, S. D.
James W. Hilton.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Henry C. Reeds.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Frank E. Rochon.....	Engineer	Deadwood, S. D.
James McBride.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
William A. Sherrill....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Trumpeters:		
†Chauncey Rickard.....	Clerk	Deadwood, S. D.
†*Harry T. Elliott.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
Farrier:		
George P. Thayer.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
Blacksmith:		
†Charles Durematt.....	Blacksmith	New York, N. Y.
Saddler:		
†*George M. Nyce.....	Cowboy	8th U. S. Cavalry.
Wagoner:		
*Ronald Bain.....	Stage Driver....	Q. M. Dept., Cuba.
Privates:		
Anderson, Gideon.....	Farmer	Deadwood, S. D.
†Armstrong, George R...	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Averill, Rupert E.....	Miner	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Babcock, Harvey.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Bebb, William R.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
Burnett, Charles.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
†Burton, Edward.....	Cook	Deadwood, S. D.
Cable, Dell.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
Connolly, Michael.....	Miller	Deadwood, S. D.
Congleton, John W....	Painter	Deadwood, S. D.
*Curtaz, Fred L.....	Stage Driver....	Deadwood, S. D.
Davies, Ellis.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
*Davis, Noah.....	Stage Driver....	Deadwood, S. D.
Dinnick, Stanley R....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Doyle, John E.....	Carpenter	Deadwood, S. D.
Edson, Artimus.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Felt, Joseph.....	Fireman	Deadwood, S. D.

*†See foot note on Page 164.

GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
Foley, Joseph.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Giertz, Orlando B.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
*Gollan, John.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Gray, Ernest.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Harley, Vernon.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
†Hedrick, Joseph W....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Hogue, Frank W.....	Cowboy	Rapid City, S. D.
†Hook, Fred.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
Hoey, Samuel.....	Laborer	Deadwood, S. D.
Larrimer, Charles R....	Clerk	Deadwood, S. D.
Libbey, Leon J.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Ludwig, George.....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
McConaughy, Theo. J..	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
McCoy, William.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Miller, Allen.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
†*Molash, Isadore.....	Cowboy	I, 45th U. S. V. Inf.
Moore, Edward W.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Moritz, Charles J.....	Printer	Deadwood, S. D.
Morrell, Irving J.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Morris, Charles M.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
†Miller, Harry H.....	Druggist	Deadwood, S. D.
O'Connor, John H.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
†*O'Reilly, Michael P....	Sailor	Deadwood, S. D.
Odgers, John.....	Miner	New York, N. Y.
Off, Peter.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Pearson, Peter.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Penn, Melvin.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
†Schipke, Henry.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
*Schultz, Arthur J.....	Stage Driver.....	Deadwood, S. D.
†Smith, E. John.....	Farmer	Deadwood, S. D.
Stevens, Harry.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
†Stillwell, Eugene L....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
*Stillwell, Frank S.....	Stage Driver.....	Deadwood, S. D.
Stofferson, Robert H....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Stream, Andrew.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Sylvester, Clifton B....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Sullivan, Jerry.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Swanson, Alfred E.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Ure, James.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Waugh, Richard M.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
†White, Leslie W.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.
Wing, James S.....	Cowboy	Belle Fourche, S. D.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN, AND REMARKS.

First Lieutenant Rush Spencer Wells; originally mustered in as First Lieutenant Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; discharged July 12, 1898, to accept commission in the regular army.

Second Lieutenant Almon B. Wells, Jr.; sick at Chattanooga at muster-out of troop.

Sergeant Michael O'Reilly; honorably discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability August 17, 1898, on account of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty.

Sergeant William B. Dwinell; on detail as clerk in the office of the Regimental Adjutant from June 20 to August 19, 1898; honorably discharged by order of the Honorable Secretary of War August 18, 1898. (For biography see chapter 7.)

Sergeant Andrew Vogesser; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Sergeant John W. Butcher; absent sick in Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered with troop.

Blacksmith Charles Durematt; originally mustered in May 2, 1898, in Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; transferred to Third United States Volunteer Cavalry at Camp Thomas, Ga.

Saddler George M. Nyce; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private George R. Armstrong; absent sick in Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Edward Burton; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Sergeant Clarence C. Chase; originally mustered in as private; promoted to Corporal May 18, and Sergeant same troop June 2, 1898.

Trumpeter Harry T. Elliott; originally mustered in as Corporal, reduced to private at his own request and made Trumpeter.

Private Joseph W. Hedrick; discharged on Surgeon's certificate for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, August 18, 1898.

Private Fred Hook; absent sick in Leiter General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Leon J. Libbey; discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability August 18, 1898, for disabilities incurred in service and line of duty.

Private Isadore Molash; absent sick in Sternberg General Hospital at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Trumpeter Chauncey Richard; absent sick in Sternberg General Hospital at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Henry Schipke; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private E. John Smith; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Eugene L. Stillwell; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Leslie W. White; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Harry H. Miller; originally enrolled as private Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, promoted to Regimental Hospital Steward May 31, 1898, and subsequently made Chief Steward of the regiment; discharged August 25, 1898, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty. (For biography see chapter 9.)

GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS.

RECAPITULATION—TROOP C.

OCCUPATIONS.

Merchants	1	Stage drivers.....	5
Professional soldiers.....	2	Cooks	1
Students	1	Millers	1
Barbers	1	Clerks	2
Farmers	3	Blacksmiths	1
Painters	2	Firemen	1
Civil engineers.....	1	Laborers	1
Lawyers	1	Printers	1
Cowboys	37	Druggists	1
Miners	16	Sailors	1
Carpenters	2		
Engineers	1	Total	84
Brakemen	1		

RESIDENCES.

Deadwood	43	Tama, Iowa.....	1
Belle Fourche.....	29	Rapid City, S. D.....	1
United States Army.....	5		
Fort Meade, S. D.....	1	Total	84
New York, N. Y.....	2	Aggregate	84
Terry, S. D.....	2		

CHAPTER XIV.

HISTORY OF TROOP D, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

When on April 21, 1898, the news was flashed over the wires that war had been declared between two great nations of the earth—Spain, one of the very oldest, and the United States of America, a comparatively new one—the outcome was very much in doubt. Naturally the military posts in the United States—as they contained the men already enrolled as the Nation's defenders—showed the excitement and followed the declaration of war most keenly. Sturgis, South Dakota, being but one and one-half miles from Fort Meade, then the station of the Eighth United States Cavalry, was up and doing almost before the instruments had ceased to click out the news. The many ex-soldiers who made up the population of that staid little mountain burg, from the hero of the civil war to the veteran of the Wounded Knee fight, were anxious to get back into harness and give the government at Washington the benefit of the years of training and experience they had undergone. It was not a question whether enough men could be gotten for Troop D, of Grigsby's Cowboys, authority for the organization of which had been sent to Sturgis, but the question was, Who will be the fortunate ones that will be allowed to stand up for their country in its hour of need? Nor was the clamor for office. Men perfectly capable of commanding either a troop or a squadron were anxious and willing to serve in the ranks as privates. Hot Springs, S. D., another hot bed of patriotism and loyalty, had claims that must be regarded, as their citizens also wanted representation and were assigned to Troop D. At Sturgis the roll was large and from all the available material, John E. Hammon was selected to command. He had practically served in the army, in one capacity or another, since 1873. He was a member of the famous Seventh Cavalry under Custer, and his experience made him conspicuous as the best man to command. The second place fell to David F. Connor, who for fourteen years served in the Seventh and Eighth Cavalry regiments and the Third Infantry. In less than three days a list of seventy-three desirable and available men had been

secured, and when Second Lieutenant Walter Anderson arrived on the 6th of May, 1898, with his delegation of Hot Springs boys, the membership of the troop was complete, requiring only the formality of a medical examination and the muster-in. The medical examination was immediately begun under the supervision of Captain Keifer, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. Under the direction of Major Wells, Eighth Cavalry, the muster rolls were prepared and on May 10, 1898, the troop was mustered into the service. On May 11th, the

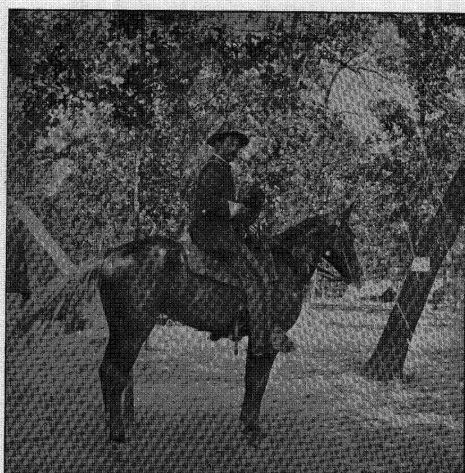


A Rookie For Troop D.

troop went into camp at Fort Meade, S. D., and with Troop A and C also in camp, became officially known as the Black Hills Squadron.

On May 20, 1898, Major Leigh French arrived at Fort Meade, and took command of the squadron. Under his command the troop—forming part of the squadron, left Sturgis, S. D., May 24,—after a rousing reception by the citizens, and loaded down with good things to eat—for Camp Thomas, Ga., where they arrived on the 27th of May, 1898.

*The official records, no doubt due to an error in the date, show this troop to have been mustered into service May 18, 1898.—The Author.



Captain John E. Hammon.—Commanding Troop D.

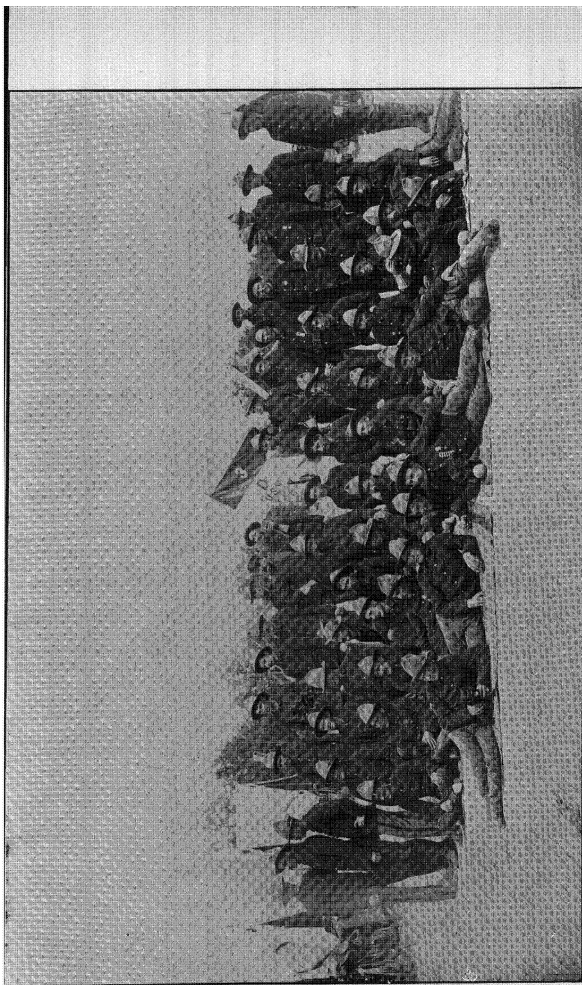
The troop remained in Camp Thomas, Ga., doing routine camp and provost duty from May 27, 1898, to September 8, 1898, when it was mustered out with the regiment.

The record of the troop for good behavior, prompt attention to duty and general military efficiency was excellent. Not one man was court martialed.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. HAMMON.

Captain John E. Hammon was born December 4, 1857, in Warren County, Ohio, where he attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and enlisted in the general mounted service, September 1, 1873. He was assigned to Troop G, Seventh United States Cavalry and joined the troop at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, in October, 1873. He participated in the Black Hills expedition under General George A. Custer in 1874, and in the fall of the same year went to Shreveport, Louisiana, where he scouted for the "White Leaguers" from Shreveport to Nachatoches, La., until the spring of 1876, when he returned to the Department of Dakota and participated in the expedition of 1876, under General Custer, taking part in the battles of June 25 and June 26 of that year, being with the column under command of Major Marcus A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry. He was with the expedition of 1877, under General S. D. Sturgis, and while in the field was attached to the headquarters of General Nelson A. Miles as courier. Later he was attached to the headquarters of General O. O. Howard, as guide, and participated in the battle of Clear Water, October 1 to 6, 1877. He was discharged at Camp Rhulen, Dakota Territory, September 1, 1878. Re-enlisted at Cincinnati, O., February 1879, and was assigned to Troop H, Second United States Cavalry, and while en route to Fort Custer, Montana, was transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, from which regiment he was discharged, having served in Troop G, February, 1880. He served in the Seventh Cavalry as Corporal, Sergeant and First Lieutenant and was highly recommended for excellence of character and military efficiency; was recommended for a medal for meritorious conduct in battle by Captain G. D. Wallace, who was killed at Wounded Knee, S. D. He was appointed teamster in the Quartermaster's Department November 1, 1880; ap-

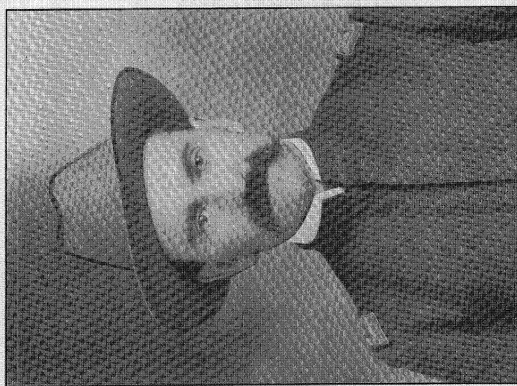


A Group of Troop D.—The Boys From Sturgis.

pointed guide and interpreter December 7, 1880; train-master January, 1881; chief packer 1882, and master of transportation and forage master in 1883, in which position he practically served until 1895, when he accepted a position with the George Burk Live Stock Commission Company, of South Omaha, in which position he was serving when mustered in as Captain Troop D, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. After muster-out, Captain Hammon went to Cuba and served in the transportation department, United States Quartermaster's Department, as pack master, until September 13, 1899, when he was compelled to leave the country on account of his health. His home is in Sturgis, S. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANT DAVID F. CONNOR.

Lieutenant David F. Connor was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 28, 1859, where he attended the public and parochial schools, from which he was graduated in 1876. Almost immediately after leaving school he apprenticed himself to the printer's trade, at which he worked until he entered the regular establishment in November, 1881. For thirteen years Lieutenant Connor served in various positions from private to first sergeant, in the Third Infantry and Seventh and Eighth Cavalry, being honorably discharged from the latter regiment in 1894. With the Third Infantry he participated in the Crow Indian uprising in 1887, at Fort Custer, Montana, and in the Sioux outbreak in 1890 and 1891. For a number of years he was headquarters clerk and regimental printer at Fort Custer, Montana, and Fort Meade, South Dakota. Upon his discharge in 1894 from the army, he returned to Philadelphia, Pa., with the intention of engaging in newspaper work. However, after a year's residence there, during which he wrote a number of western romances for the *Philadelphia Times*, he longed for the freedom of western life, and returned to Sturgis, S. D., and began the publication of the *Black Hills Press*—a weekly newspaper—of which he is still the editor. During the session of the South Dakota legislature, in 1897, he was elected to fill the position of first assistant chief clerk to Chief Clerk Jonas H. Lien—the late lamented Captain and Adjutant of the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry—and both made enviable records during that session. In the winter of 1898, Lieutenant Connor was appointed as one of the members of the South Dakota Mark and Brand Commission by Governor Lee, and on the first day of July, 1899, was appointed Deputy



Lieutenant D. F. Connor.—Troop D.



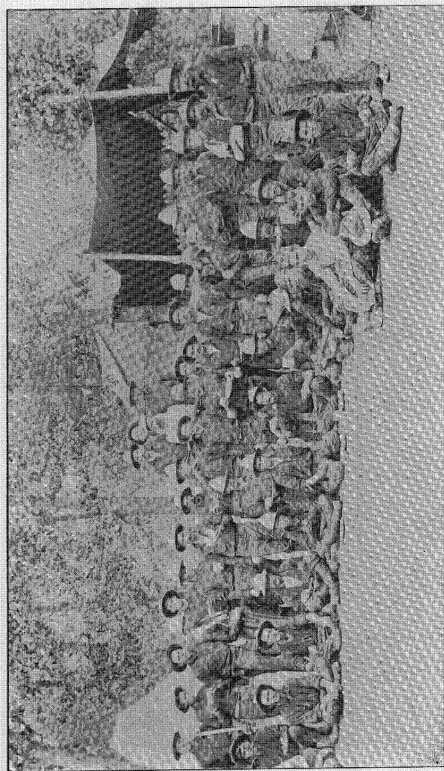
Lieutenant Walter L. Anderson.—Troop D.

Insurance Commissioner for the state of South Dakota, which position he still holds. In the organization of Troop D, Lieutenant Connor was most active, securing in less than three days a list of valuable young men numbering seventy-three. On account of his knowledge of army papers and methods of procedure, Lieutenant Connor was appointed commissary officer of the Black Hills Squadron on the trip from Sturgis to Camp Thomas, Ga. His accounts were among the first ones settled and receipts received from the Commissary General.

When Colonel Grigsby was appointed to the command of the First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, and Adjutant Sues promoted to the Adjutant Generalcy, Lieutenant Connor was detailed Acting Regimental Adjutant, which position he held from June 2, 1898, to August 22, 1898, when he was taken sick and had not fully recovered when the regiment was mustered out.

SECOND LIEUTENANT WALTER L. ANDERSON.

Walter L. Anderson was born at Sidney, Iowa, February 19, 1868. He was graduated from the College Department of the State University of Iowa in June, 1889, and from the Law Department of the same University in June, 1891. At the time of his graduation Lieutenant Anderson was third officer of the University Battalion, with the rank of Captain, in the Iowa National Guard. He removed to Hot Springs, S. D., in April, 1892, and served as United States Circuit Court Commissioner for South Dakota from December 27, 1892, until the abolition of the office on June 30, 1897. He was appointed State's Attorney for Fall River County, S. D., October 1, 1894; was elected to the same office in November, 1894, and was re-elected in November, 1896. He joined the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Troop D, which position he held, serving continuously with his regiment until muster-out September 8, 1898. He was appointed and acted as Adjutant First squadron of the regiment during his last month in service. After his muster-out he returned to Hot Springs, S. D.; was tendered and refused the Republican nomination for State Representative in the fall of 1898—such nomination being equivalent to an election. On September 1, 1899, he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and is now a member of the law firm of Tibbets Bros., Morey & Anderson, with offices in Lincoln and Hastings, Neb. Lieutenant Anderson has always been an active member of



Lining up for "Mess Call" in Troop D.

the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and in 1899, was elected to the position of Senior Vice Commander of the Division of South Dakota.

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM N. RAY.

First Sergeant William N. Ray, is a soldier by profession, having served a great many years in the United States Cavalry and participated in a number of campaigns and Indian skirmishes. He is an excellent horseman, a splendid shot, and was as well-posted a First Sergeant as there was in the regiment. He is at present in the United States Hospital service, serving on the U. S. S. Relief at Manila, but it is only a question of time before he will come back to his first love, the cavalry branch.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT EDWARD C. STEELE.

Quartermaster Sergeant Edward C. Steele is also a professional soldier with a long and honorable record in the regular army to his credit. He was particularly well-versed in matters pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department. The frequent and valuable discoveries of gold in the Black Hills have tempted him to abandon his profession for a time and engage in mining at Lead City, S. D.

SERGEANT GEORGE F. VON OSTERMANN.

Sergeant George F. Von Ostermann served two enlistments in the Eighth United States Cavalry and participated with that regiment in all of its recent campaigns. He is an excellent clerk and was for a long time clerk to the Adjutant at Fort Meade, S. D., and is particularly well posted on army papers. This knowledge of army clerical work was instrumental in securing for him a good position at San Juan, Porto Rico, after his muster-out of the volunteer service, in the military department there, where he is at present serving.

SERGEANT CLARENCE DANGLER.

Sergeant Clarence Dangler is a typical cavalryman, he having been in that branch of the service for a number of years on the western frontiers. A good story is told of his connection with the brigade commissary at Camp Thomas. A member of the Kentucky cavalry desired to make a purchase and found that everyone at the commissary had gone to dinner, leaving only the sentinel in charge, who told the Kentuckian in which troop Dangler could be found at dinner. Our Kentucky friend did not know the sergeant's name, but had heard

it once or twice, and walked along the line inquiring for "the Sergeant with the oilstove name that works in the commissary."

SERGEANT BERNHARD STURTMER.

Sergeant Bernhard Sturtmer is another of the non-commissioned officers of Troop D who is a professional soldier, having been a member of the Eighth United States Cavalry. He is a splendid horseman and rifleshot, and at the present time is a cowboy on the great range between the Missouri river and the Black Hills.

SERGEANT FRANK BALL.

Sergeant Ball, who was originally mustered in with this troop, was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major, same regiment, May 30, 1898.

(For Biography, see Chapter VII.)

TRUMPETER GEORGE G. EBERSOLE.

Trumpeter George G. Ebersole served one enlistment in the regular cavalry and afterward settled down at Lead City, S. D., in the saddlery business. He was detailed into the regimental band August 1, 1898, where he played second cornet, and was a member of that organization until muster-out, after which he returned to Lead City and to his business.

PRIVATE CHARLES SCHNEFF.

Charles Schneff is an old Dakotan who has been in the state for many years. For a long time he resided in Marshall County, where he was engaged in the livery business at Britton. In 1897 he sold out his business at Britton and went across the range to Deadwood, where he was located when he enlisted in Troop D. Since muster-out he has been at Two Bit, engaged in mining.

ROSTER OF TROOP D, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
†*John E. Hammon.....	Stockman	Sturgis, S. D.
First Lieutenant:		
†*David F. Connor.....	Publisher	Sturgis, S. D.
Second Lieutenant:		
†*Walter L. Anderson..	Lawyer	Lincoln, Neb.
First Sergeant:		
†*William N. Ray.....	Soldier	Manila, P. I.

*†See foot note on Page 179.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
*Edward C. Steele.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
Sergeants:		
†*Geo. F. Von Ostermann	Clerk	San Juan, P. R.
Franklin M. Jones....	Farmer	Fort Meade, S. D.
Elmer C. Parker.....	Cowboy	Sturgis, S. D.
†George Cassells.....	Cowboy	See remarks.
*Bernhard Sturtmer...	Cowboy	On the range.
†George D. Hammon...	Soldier	Fort Yellowstone, Mont.
Corporals:		
Charles C. Kohrdt.....	Blacksmith	Helena, Mont.
†Ray Mayhew.....	Soldier	Fort Meade, S. D.
†Daniel Trazivick.....	Cowboy	San Juan, P. R.
William J. Stewart....	Miner	Terry, S. D.
Columbus Bessant.....	Cowboy	On the range.
Frank E. Drake.....	Cowboy	Hot Springs, S. D.
†John Watkins.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
Trumpeters:		
†John E. Hammon.....	Soldier	Fort Meade, S. D.
†*George C. Ebersole....	Saddler	Lead City, S. D.
Farrier:		
Charles W. Ranger....	Miner	Hot Springs, S. D.
Blacksmith:		
Charles W. Billups....	Blacksmith	Hot Springs, S. D.
Saddler:		
Theophile Bonneau.....	Saddler	Lead City, S. D.
Wagoner:		
†Lawrence H. Sargent..	Soldier	Fort Meade, S. D.
Privates:		
Aaberg, Lars.....	Cowboy	Terraville, S. D.
Armstrong, William...	Miner	Terraville, S. D.
†Bahler, Christian.....	Cowboy	See remarks.
Baird, William A.....	Cowboy	Sturgis, S. D.
Blalock, Marcellus A..	Miner	Sturgis, S. D.
Burk, George.....	Cowboy	Sturgis, S. D.
Cady, James.....	Jockey	Rapid City, S. D.
Casteau, Emil J.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Cranshaw, Jack.....	Cowboy	Sturgis, S. D.
†*Dangler, Clarence....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
†Eadie, Charles.....	Soldier	Fort Meade, S. D.
Ellason, John T.....	Miner	Hudson, S. D.
Ettinger, Frank.....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Fish, Charles L.....	Soldier	Sturgis, S. D.
Fordyce, John.....	Cowboy	Lead City, S. D.
Grinnell, Joseph.....	Cowboy	Lead City, S. D.
Hauschild, Edward W..	Cowboy	Sturgis, S. D.
Henry, David T.....	Electrician	Lead City, S. D.
Holzer, Josef.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
†Jaques, Joseph F.....	Soldier	Lead City, S. D.
†Johnson, Carl L.....	Soldier	Sturgis, S. D.
†Johanson, Thomas....	Soldier	Sturgis, S. D.
†Karki, Walli.....	Soldier	Lead City, S. D.
†Kaun, Augustus.....	Soldier	Sturgis, S. D.
†Kelly, Samuel.....	Soldier	Lead City, S. D.
†King, James L.....	Soldier	Sturgis, S. D.
Ludwig, Charles.....	Cowboy	Lead City, S. D.
Mansfield, James.....	Farmer	Terry, S. D.

*†See foot note on Page 179.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
Means, Charles.....	Cowboy	Sturgis, S. D.
Miller, Frederick.....	Farmer	Sturgis, S. D.
Olson, Thomas.....	Laborer	Sturgis, S. D.
Parry, Messick.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
†Parsons, Nicholas.....	Soldier	Sturgis, S. D.
Phillips, Charles.....	Cook	Lytle, Ga.
Rau, Herman.....	Stone Cutter.....	Deadwood, S. D.
Reed, Ernest.....	Cook	Sturgis, S. D.
Robinson, George F....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Saunders, George R....	Miner	Deadwood, S. D.
Skane, James M.....	Farmer	Sturgis, S. D.
Schaffer, Arthur.....	Miner	Sturgis, S. D.
*Schneff, Charles.....	Miner	Two Bit, S. D.
Schwender, Frederick.	Stone Cutter.....	Deadwood, S. D.
Skutt, Roy N.....	Cowboy	Terry, S. D.
Spence, Edward.....	Cowboy	Sturgis, S. D.
Sommers, John.....	Cowboy	Lead City, S. D.
Stephan, Henry.....	Miner	Sturgis, S. D.
Stout, William.....	Miner	Sturgis, S. D.
Summay, John P.....	Clerk	Sturgis, S. D.
Teasdale, Frederick...	Farmer	Sturgis, S. D.
Thain, George.....	Miner	Lead City, S. D.
Thorrell, John.....	Farmer	Sturgis, S. D.
Tribbett, Absalom.....	Saddler	Deadwood, S. D.
Underhill, Ubertram...	Cowboy	Hot Springs, S. D.
Vorce, Charles C.....	Cowboy	Terry, S. D.
Wales, Frederick.....	Cowboy	Terry, S. D.
Waldron, Elijah.....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
Whitehead, James P....	Cowboy	Deadwood, S. D.
Wilson, George H.....	Cowboy	Portland, S. D.
†Yates, James W.....	Soldier	See remarks.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

Where present address is not known, that at the time of enlistment is given.

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN AND REMARKS.

Captain John E. Hammon; served in Transportation Department, United States Quartermaster's Department, in Havana and Puerto Principe, Cuba, from muster-out, September 8, 1898, to September 11, 1899.

First Lieutenant David F. Connor; detailed as Acting Regimental Adjutant from June 2 to August 22, 1898, when relieved on account of sickness contracted in the service and line of duty.

Second Lieutenant Walter L. Anderson; detailed as Adjutant First Squadron August 5, 1898, in which position he served until muster-out September 8, 1898.

First Sergeant William N. Ray; re-enlisted in United States Hospital service, and is now serving on United States "Hospital Ship Relief," and stationed at Manila, P. I.

Sergeant George F. Von Osterman; entered United States service at Porto Rico after muster-out, and is now Clerk in Civil Department at San Juan, P. R.

Sergeant Clarence Dangler; originally mustered in as Second Duty Sergeant, reduced to the rank of Private August 19, 1898, per General Orders No. 52, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. On detail from June 2 to June 28, 1898, as Acting Brigade Commissary Sergeant.

Sergeant George Cassells; drowned in British Columbia, July, 1899, place of interment not known. (See Chapter XXVI.)

Sergeant George D. Hammon; originally mustered in as First Corporal, promoted to Sergeant August 19, 1898, per General Orders No. 52, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, vice Dangler reduced; re-enlisted in First United States Cavalry (Troop M), and is now serving at Fort Yellowstone, Mont.

Corpora Daniel Trazivick; re-enlisted in United States service after muster-out, and is now keeper of a castle at San Juan, P. R.

Corporal John Watkins; originally mustered in as private; promoted to Corporal August 19, 1898, per General Orders No. 52, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, vice Hammon promoted.

Corporal Ray Mayhew; re-enlisted in First United States Cavalry, in which regiment he is now serving as Sergeant of Troop G, at Fort Meade, S. D.

Trumpeter George C. Ebersole; detailed in regimental band August 1, 1898, in which he served until muster-out with his troop, September 8, 1898.

Wagoner Lawrence H. Sargent; re-enlisted in Troop I, First United States Cavalry, and is now serving with his troop at Fort Meade, S. D.

Private Charles Eadie; re-enlisted in Troop G, First United States Cavalry, and is now serving with his troop at Fort Meade, S. D.

Private Charles W. Yates; died of accidental gunshot wound October 10, 1898, at Long Pine, Neb., while serving in First United States Cavalry. Is interred at Fort Robinson, Neb. (See Chapter XXVI.)

Trumpeter John E. Hammon, Jr.; appointed Chief Trumpeter from Trumpeter Troop D, July 6, 1898, per General Orders No. 22, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. Transferred to Troop D as private July 20, 1898, per General Orders No. 27, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and reappointed Trumpeter Troop D. Re-enlisted in First United States Cavalry, and is now serving in the band of that regiment at Fort Meade, S. D. (For biography see Chapter VII.)

Private Joseph F. Jaques; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Carl L. Johnson; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Thomas Johanson; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Walli Karki; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Augustus Kaun; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Samuel Kelly; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private James L. King; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Nicholas Parsons; re-enlisted, present service not known.

RECAPITULATION—TROOP D.

OCCUPATIONS.

Stockmen	1	Electricians	1
Publishers	1	Stone cutters.....	2
Lawyers	1	Laborers	1
Professional soldiers.....	16	Cooks	2
Clerks	2	Miners	18
Farmers	6	Cowboys	26
Blacksmiths	2		
Saddlers	3	Total	83
Jockeys	1		

RESIDENCES.

Sturgis, S. D.....	27	Hot Springs, S. D.....	4
Lincoln, Neb.....	1	Portland, S. D.....	1
Manila, P. I.....	1	Terraville, S. D.....	2
San Juan, P. R.....	2	Terry, S. D.....	5
Lead City, S. D.....	15	Two Bit, S. D.....	1
Fort Meade, S. D.....	5	Lytle, Ga.....	1
Deadwood, S. D.....	10		
On the range.....	2	Total	80
Helena, Mont.....	1	Dead	3
Fort Yellowstone, Mont....	1		
Rapid City, S. D.....	1	Aggregate	83



Captain Jacob H. Culver.—Commanding Troop K.

CHAPTER XV.

TROOP A, NEBRASKA NATIONAL GUARD (TROOP K, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.)

In obedience to a request of General Thayer, then Governor of the State of Nebraska, Captain J. H. Culver organized Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, which was mustered into the state service by Adjutant General A. V. Cole on July 22, 1887. Each member was requested to furnish his own mount, and the troop was equipped by the state. The troop elected J. H. Culver, Captain; Wolsey Weyant, First Lieutenant, and C. L. Smith, Second Lieutenant. In 1890, these commissions having expired, Captain Culver and Lieutenant Weyant were re-elected, and First Sergeant Vosburg was elected Second Lieutenant. In 1893 Captain Culver was again re-elected, and also Lieutenant Weyant and Lieutenant Vosburg. In 1894, a vacancy occurring in the position of First Lieutenant by reason of Lieutenant Weyant leaving the state, Lieutenant Vosburg was elected to fill that office and First Sergeant Kinney was elected Second Lieutenant. In 1896 Captain Culver was again re-elected, and the year following (1897) Second Lieutenant Kinney was elected First Lieutenant, and First Sergeant Elwin Culver was elected Second Lieutenant. The last named officers, holding their respective commissions, were mustered into the United States service May 14, 1898, retaining the same rank they held in the National Guard.

The month following organization the troop was marched overland to the State National Guard encampment at Lincoln.

The organization was kept up and responded to all calls for duty, including the state encampments at Wahou, Beatrice, Grand Island, Burlington Beach, Lincoln, Hastings, Lincoln Park and David City. It was called out in the Sioux war of 1890-91, and at the conclusion of that trouble, and the night after the dismissal of the troop, the 17th day of January, 1891, the brick armory which had been built for the troop caught fire and was burned, together with the equipments and also the library donated by the commander of the troop, Captain Culver, who went to the rescue of two

men who were supposed to be sleeping in the armory, was thrown by the explosion of the building down the outside stairway, thereby severely injuring his right shoulder and left foot. He was rescued by his son, Clarence Culver, just in time to save further injury.

During the following encampment at Grand Island the camp was struck by lightning, the First Sergeant's tent was demolished and ten of the troop injured, including Lieutenants Vosburg and Kinney, First Sergeant Seymour, Sergeants Liebben and Wickoff, Corporal Bromwell, Trum-peter Culver and Privates Corr, Leger and Smith.

The troop gained a state reputation and was in demand at the various military gatherings, and during the eleven years' service marched 1,083 miles, the desire of the commander being to make practical soldiers, which proved to be of value when finally mustered into the United States service. For their gentlemanly and soldierly conduct while a part of the Nebraska National Guard they received the commendation of the state generally.

The following extract, taken from the official report of Captain Culver to the Adjutant General of the State of Nebraska, gives the full history of Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, afterward Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, in the Spanish-American war:

To the Adjutant General State of Nebraska:

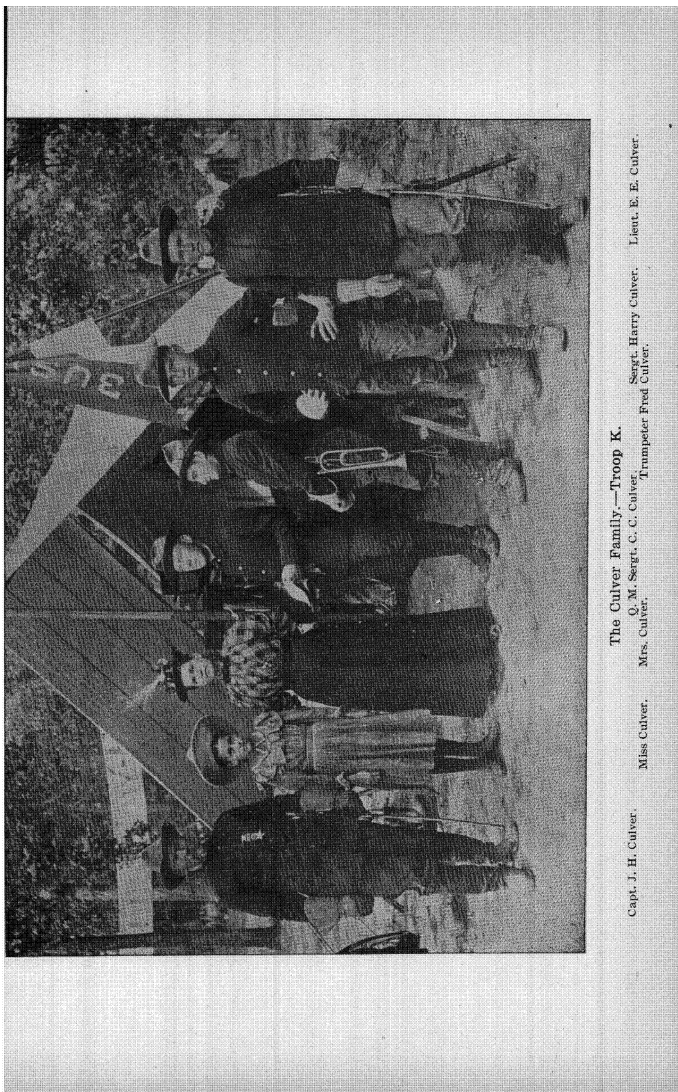
A report of the services of Troop K, United States Cavalry, although the command was not accredited to the state as a part of her quota, may properly form a part of the historical records of the state. I therefore submit the following for your consideration and publication in your next biennial report:

Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, was assembled by my order for day drill on April 16, 1898. In accordance with expressed wish of command, on that day I tendered the service of the troop to the Secretary of War.

On the 26th of April I again assembled the troop for six-day drill, following the precedent established in omitting the winter drills in our branch of the service and deferred the day drills to some convenient spring month.

Camp was established on the west bank of the Blue river just north of the Soldiers' Home, at Milford, and instructions in drill regulations and camp duties were proceeded with.

Having assurance that the troop would be accepted for service in the Spanish-American war by the War Department, I made repeated requests to the Adjutant General to have the troop ordered into camp and placed on the same footing and subsisted by the state as the First and Second Regiments, Nebraska National Guard, then assembled at Camp Alvin Saunders; but to no avail. The following telegrams are self-explanatory, and indicate the necessity of assembling the troop:



The Culver Family.—Troop K.

Capt. J. H. Culver. Miss Culver. Mrs. Culver. Mr. Sgt. C. C. Culver. Sgt. Harry Culver. Lt. E. E. Culver.

Trumpeter Fred Culver.

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1898.

Captain Culver:

Troop as organized accepted for Third Cavalry. Examine at Milford.

W. L. STARK.

Washington, D. C., May 2, 1898.

Captain J. H. Culver:

Government pay for horses. Have plenty at muster. Eighty-one enlisted men.

W. L. STARK.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1898.

Captain Culver:

Orders have been given to muster your troop into Colonel Grigsby's South Dakota Regiment.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 7, 1898.

Captain Culver:

Appoint Dr. W. K. Loughridge, of Milford, Examining Surgeon for your troop.

MELVIN GRIGSBY, Colonel.

Washington, D. C., May 8, 1898.

Captain J. H. Culver:

Have just advised Colonel Grigsby to appoint you Captain, and such other officers as you recommend.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9, 1898.

J. H. Culver:

Sent commissions for yourself and lieutenants by General Gage. Was advised by Meiklejohn.

GRIGSBY.

Milford, May 10, 1898.

General P. H. Berry, Adjutant General:

Having received orders from the Secretary of War to enlist a troop for the Third United States Cavalry, I have proceeded to do so, and the members of Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, are now duly enlisted in the United States service.

J. H. CULVER.

Lincoln, Neb., May 10, 1898.

J. H. Culver:

You are directed to hold your command in readiness to move at once to Camp Alvin Saunders on receipt of orders.

P. H. BERRY.

On the morning of May 12 I received the following extract of Special Order No. 31 from state headquarters, dated May 11:

Captain J. H. Culver, commanding Troop A, Cavalry, N. N. G., is hereby directed to move his command to Camp Alvin Saunders, Lincoln, Neb., for the purpose of inspection and muster into the United States service on Thursday, May 12, 1898.

P. H. BERRY, Adjutant General.

Just prior to the receipt of the last telegram I received a telephone message from General Holcomb, asking my presence in the Capitol. I drove in a private conveyance to Lincoln and reported to the governor late that night, meeting him in his office. He informed me that he desired to have a change made in the commissioned officers of the troop. I informed him that my Lieutenants had been raised from the ranks, passing through the successive grades to the positions they now occupied; that I had confidence in them and therefore objected to any change being made. He insisted, but no conclusion was reached, and I left for Milford. Arriving there I found a letter that had been received by a citizen of Milford from Adjutant General Barry, which had been made public, to the effect that I had no authority to convene the troop. This, with the aid of troublesome parties, made some dissatisfaction in the troop. I had permitted a large number of the troop to visit their homes, where they were when I received the first telegram from the Adjutant General to hold my command in readiness. I therefore sent out orders in every direction to assemble the troop as speedily as possible and marched overland to Camp Saunders.

The original troop membership was forty-two, but having enlisted the additional number required, it left a larger part of the command dismounted, and no transportation being furnished, the march was therefore gauged as if all were dismounted in order to keep the command intact. Reported to the Adjutant General in camp at 3 p. m. on May 13, 1898; went into camp; and all of the members being examined by the attending surgeons, the troop was mustered into the United States service May 14, 1899.

Up to the time of our arrival in camp the troop had been subsisted, and forage furnished, at my personal expense.

Remaining in Camp Saunders until May 20, I was ordered to move my command by special train to Chickamauga Park, Ga., having been assigned the letter "K" in the Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry. We left Lincoln over the M. P. at 6 p. m. on that date, going east to Weeping Water, thence southeast to Kansas City, thence east to St. Louis, thence south over the Louisville, Nashville & Chattanooga, arriving at that place the evening of the 22d, and there awaited the arrival of Colonel Grigsby. Reporting to that officer, I was moved over the road leading South early next morning to Chickamauga Park, being the

first troop of the regiment to report. We were ordered to camp in the timber on the east side of the La Fayette road, one mile from Lythe Station, going into camp on May 23d.

By the 1st of June all of the troops of the regiment had arrived and the regiment organization was completed. Troop K was assigned to the right of the First Squadron, and the command was splendidly mounted and equipped and commenced the active duties of camp life, drill and discipline.

On the 30th day of July, 1898, the regiment broke camp and moved to Brotherton Field, on the west side of the La Fayette road, at the junction of the road leading west from the Dyer House, and went into camp on the open ground, which proved to be more healthful. At the time of moving the camp quite a number of the regiment were sick with the measles and some cases of typhoid and malarial fever had developed.

The drill of the troop, squadron and regiment was continued through the months of July and August, at the end of which time the regiment was well equipped for active service. A practice march in heavy marching order was made on the 14th day of August, to Rignold and return.

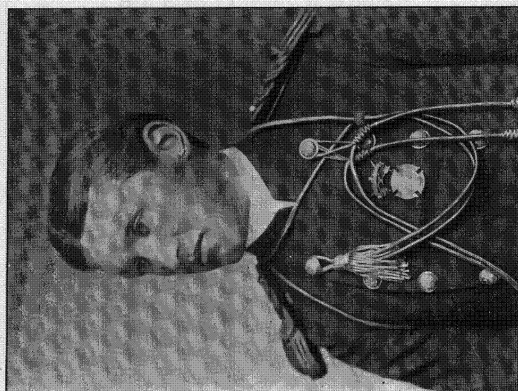
On the 1st day of September orders were received for the muster-out of the regiment, which was proceeded with until all troops of the regiment had been mustered out of the service, Troop K being the last, being mustered out on the 11th day of September, 1898. Good discipline was maintained to the last and the troop was moved into Chattanooga and mustered out at the Custom House, receiving the commendation of Major Baldwin, mustering officer, and Major Wilkinson remarked as the last name was called, "This troop was the most orderly and paid the greatest respect to its officers of any company in the Park." The troop was then disbanded and the members went to their homes, disappointed in not having seen more active service, but with the satisfaction of having performed all the duties assigned them.

I desire to express my gratitude to Senator Thurston, Congressman Stark, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, and General James D. Gage, for their assistance in securing recognition for the troop and the final mustering into the United States service.

I cannot too highly compliment Lieutenants Kinney and Culver and the non-commissioned officers of the troop, and also Quartermaster Sergeant Culver, for the efficient aid



Lieutenant William S. Kinney.—Troop K.



Lieutenant Elwin E. Culver.—Troop K.

rendered the organization in the equipments and drill of the troop, as well as the members of the troop generally for the good discipline maintained.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN JACOB H. CULVER.

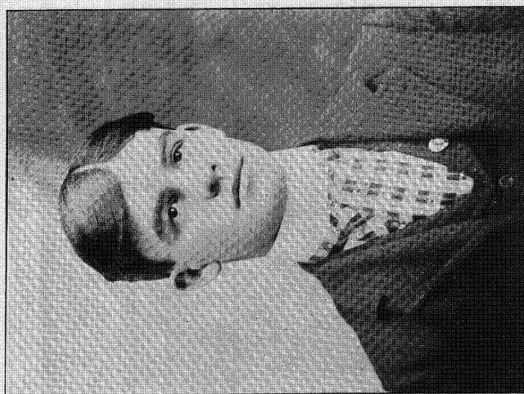
Captain Jacob H. Culver was born in Mercer County, Ohio, June 19, 1845; moved with his parents to Sheboygan Falls, Wis., in 1847; attended the district schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company K, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry as a drummer September 17, 1861; served as such until October 8, 1862, and during the battle of Perryville, Ky., the right marker was killed and he abandoned the drum for the flag, which he carried through all of the successive campaigns and battles of the Army of the Cumberland. Returning home at the close of the war, he attended the State University of Wisconsin, passing through the military department of that institution; then removed to Milford, Neb., where he still resides. He has been engaged in newspaper editorial work, the flour milling business and stock raising. He is accredited with securing all of the public enterprises at Milford for the town. He served in various positions of honor and trust in the Grand Army of the Republic, including that of Department Commander. July 22, 1887, he organized Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, by which organization he was elected successively as Captain, and kept up the organization until May 14, 1898, when the troop was mustered into the United States service and became Troop K of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and he was commissioned Captain of same, being mustered out September 11, 1898. Returning home to his stock business at Milford, he secured the permanent establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Milford through an act of the legislature. On July 8, 1899, he was appointed Captain and commissioned in the Thirty-second Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, now en route to the Philippines. He is well known in Nebraska.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM S. KINNEY.

William S. Kinney was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 7, 1868. In 1872 he came West with his parents, who settled in Seward County, Nebraska. Here young



Corporal Harley E. Bronwell.—Troop K.



Corporal Samuel E. Raymond.—Troop K.

Kinney attended the public schools and spent his boyhood days in the saddle on the Nebraska plains as a cowboy. He soon became an expert horseman and rifle shot. His early experience especially fitted him for the position he afterwards occupied in Grigsby's Cowboy Regiment. Having an early military inclination, he enlisted in 1887 in Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, and served in the cavalry branch of the state for eleven years, participating with his troop in all the state encampments, practice marches and in the Indian campaign of 1890-91. He served in all the various grades from private to First Lieutenant, which latter position he occupied when the troop was mustered into the United States service on May 14, 1898, and in which position he served during the entire time the troop was in the volunteer service. After muster-out September 11, 1898, he returned to Milford and was instrumental in the organization, or rather re-organization of Troop A, of which organization he was elected Captain, a position he still holds.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ELWIN E. CULVER.

Elwin E. Culver was born January 1, 1875, at Milford, Neb., enlisted July 3, 1888, in Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, at the age of thirteen, as Trumpeter; served three years as such, then re-enlisted as private; promoted to corporal the following year and then to First Sergeant, serving as such for five years; elected Second Lieutenant in 1897; commissioned as Second Lieutenant by the President May 13, 1898, in the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and assigned to Troop K of that regiment. He was serving with Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, when called out in the Sioux Indian war in 1891, participating in the various marches and encampments of that noted troop in the ten years of service; attended the State University of Nebraska, taking a military course in the institution; commanded Troop K at Chickamauga while his father was in command of the First Squadron, the First Lieutenant being sick much of the time and absent on furlough while the troop was in service; returned home after being mustered out of the service and took charge of his father's stock business, where he showed considerable tact and business sagacity in handling quite an extensive enterprise.

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM D. SMITH.

(For Biography, see Chapter XIV.)

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT SIMON CAMERON.

Simon Cameron is an attorney at law by profession and enjoys a lucrative practice, not only at his home in Broken Bow, Neb., but in the entire state. However, when war was declared he did not hesitate a moment, but closed his office and hastened to Milford to answer his country's call for volunteers. Having had considerable experience in the saddle, he enlisted as a private in Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and passed rapidly through the grades of Corporal and Sergeant, and the beginning of June found him at Camp Thomas in the responsible position of Troop Quartermaster Sergeant, in which position he served until muster-out, after which he returned to Broken Bow and his law practice. He is senior partner of the law firm of Cameron & Reese.

SERGEANT GEORGE A. EBERLY.

George Agler Eberly, born at Fort Wayne, Ind., February 9, 1871; removed with his parents to Stanton County, Nebraska, in 1873; graduated from Stanton high school as valedictorian of class of 1888; from law department of University of Michigan as LL. B. in 1892, and as M. L. and president of class in 1893; commenced practice of law in Stanton, Neb., 1894; mustered with Troop K, as Sergeant, May 14, 1898, and discharged as such at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 11, 1898, by muster-out of regiment. Elected county attorney on return home; married August 2, 1899.

CORPORAL HARLEY E. BROMWELL.

Corporal Harley E. Bromwell, eldest son of William H. Bromwell, who was a veteran of the civil war, grew to manhood in Seward County, Neb., then spent three years in Colorado teaching school and doing ranch work for the Prairie Cattle Company, of Trinidad, Col. He entered the ministry in the M. E. church in 1896 and became a student in the Nebraska Wesleyan University; enrolled in Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 10, 1898; was mustered out of service September 8, 1898; was never sick a day, and was on duty all that time.

CORPORAL SAMUEL E. RAYMOND.

Samuel E. Raymond was born in Chicago, Ill., November 25, 1878, and when quite young moved with his parents to Colorado. Later he removed to Nebraska with his parents, where young Raymond was educated in the public

schools, graduating from the high school at Utica in 1897. When war was declared he at once enlisted in Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, which afterward became Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at Milford, Neb. While on the march from Milford to Camp Saunders, Lincoln, Neb., his horse fell with him and fractured Raymond's ankle, which disabled him for a long time, as it required him to walk on crutches. As soon as possible he reported for duty and served with the troop until muster-out. After discharge he went to Denver, Col., where he is now employed as clerk in the large wholesale house of the C. S. Morey Mercantile Company.

CORPORAL SEYMOUR S. SIDNER.

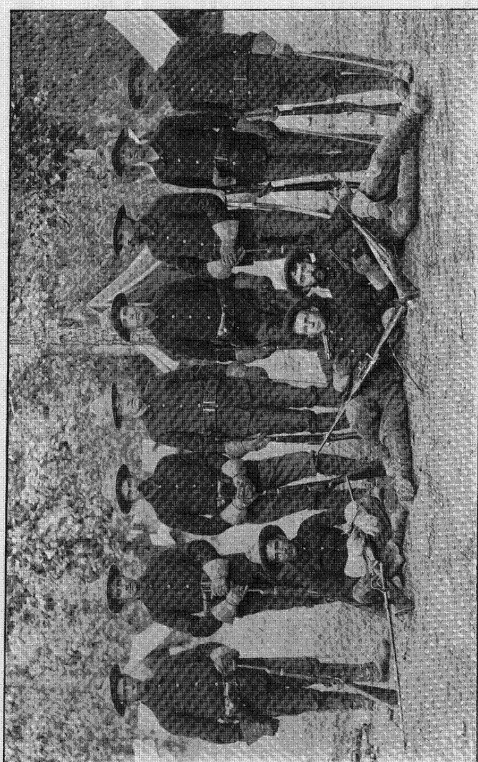
Seymour S. Sidner was the junior Corporal of Troop K, in point of rank; however, in age he was closely matched with Corporal Raymond and several other non-commissioned officers in the troop, and in point of experience was not behind any of the others. He enlisted in Troop A at the first muster of war, and was mustered into the volunteer service with that organization when it became Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He remained at Camp Thomas during his entire service, and after discharge returned to Fremont, Neb., where he now resides, as a member of the firm of Courtright & Sidner, attorneys at law.

TRUMPETER FREDERICK D. CULVER.

Trumpeter Frederick D. Culver imbibed the military spirit from his father and brothers, and when but a small boy joined Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, commanded by his father. Young Fred went to war with his father and three brothers, in the same troop, and did his duty manfully and well. He was detailed as cornet player in the regimental band on August 1, and served with the band during the rest of his service. He re-enlisted in the Thirty-second United States Volunteer Infantry under his father, with whom he is now doing duty in the Philippine Islands.

TRUMPETER CLARENCE C. COLBY.

Clarence C. Colby was born in New York City, March 6, 1882, and moved to Nebraska three years thereafter; adopted son of Brigadier General L. W. Colby; enlisted in Lincoln, Neb., May 14, 1898, as Trumpeter; served with the regiment till August, 1898, when he was assigned by order



The "Stanton Squad," Troop K.—Sergeant George A. Eberly, Stanton, Neb., Commanding.

of General Breckinridge, commanding Camp George H. Thomas at Chickamauga Park, Ga., as Brigade Trumpeter and Mounted Orderly to Brigadier General Colby; afterward by special orders No. 282, A. G. O., was transferred as first-class private to United States Volunteer Signal Corps, to date September 7, 1898, and assigned to the Seventeenth Signal Company at Anniston, Ala.; on December 22 was ordered by Captain A. W. Yancey, commanding signal station, to report for detached duty in charge of telephone and other special service at headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Brigadier General L. W. Colby; honorably discharged February 6, 1899, with record of service, honest and faithful. Residence, Beatrice, Neb.

PRIVATE REUBEN L. BOWEN.

Reuben L. Bowen was born in Forest City, Mo., October 7, 1858. In 1887 he came to Milford, Neb., where his home has been ever since. He enlisted in Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry May 10, 1898. He was highly respected in the troop and the entire regiment on account of his common sense, his kindness of heart and his unselfish devotion to the sick. He was mustered out with the troop at Chickamauga, after which he returned to Milford, where he is now engaged in the carpenter business.

PRIVATE JOHN O. BERKLEY.

John O. Berkley, of Troop K, was probably known to every man in the regiment, perhaps not by name, but from being the mail carrier during the first two months in camp. Every one of the thousand men in camp looked for his coming and had him execute some commission for them at Lytle. Berkley was a man who easily adapted himself to any situation, having been superintendent of schools in Nebraska for years, where he was in command; but he uncomplainingly placed himself under the command of even the lowest corporal, and obeyed his orders, too, unhesitatingly and without complaint. He was a good soldier. No better or more fitting compliment could be applied to a military man. About the beginning of August Berkley was transferred to the United States Signal Corps, by order of the Honorable Secretary of War, and served with that branch in Porto Rico under Captain Glassford, who was General Brooke's Chief Signal officer. While in Porto Rico, Berkley was on detached service for ten days for the purpose of investigating the public school system of the island, and visited every town of importance, but one.

PRIVATE IVER S. JOHNSON.

Iver S. Johnson was born May 17, 1880, in Stanton County, Nebraska, of Norwegian parentage. He was educated in the public schools and was a student in the Stanton high school when the Spanish war broke out. He at once left his studies and enlisted in Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and served creditably with his troop until muster-out, after which he returned to Nebraska and took up his interrupted studies.

PRIVATE ROBERT PORTER.

Robert Porter was born in Morgan County, Ohio, October 28, 1867; enlisted in Troop K, Grigsby's Cowboy's at Milford, Neb., May 12, 1898; discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 11, by muster-out of regiment. He grew up to manhood in the Elkhorn valley, in Northern Nebraska, to which he removed with his parents in 1869. His boyhood days were spent in the saddle as herder and as rider of race horses. He is the son and a grandson of soldiers, and is himself a soldier in all the term implies.

**ROSTER OF TROOP K, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVLARY.**

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
†*Jacob H. Culver.....	U. S. Army.....	Milford, Neb.
First Lieutenant:		
†*William S. Kinney....	Farmer	Milford, Neb.
Second Lieutenant:		
*Elwin E. Culver.....	U. S. Army.....	Milford, Neb.
First Sergeant:		
†William D. Smith.....	Publisher	See remarks.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
†*Simon Cameron.....	Lawyer	Broken Bow, Neb.
Sergeants:		
William E. Lynch.....	Farmer	Milford, Neb.
Harry H. Culver.....	Student	Lincoln, Neb.
Clifford I. Funk.....	Clerk	Milford, Neb.
Frederick L. Berry....	Clerk	Milford, Neb.
*George A. Eberly.....	Lawyer	Stanton, Neb.
†Claude L. Abbott.....	Cowboy	Crete, Neb.
Corporals:		
James D. Morford....	Student	Beaver Crossing, N.
Clinton C. Norris.....	Soldier	Table Rock, Neb.
*Harley L. Bromwell...	Cowboy	Milford, Neb.
†Herbert A. Forrester..	Cowboy	Valentine, Neb.
James C. Henderson...	Farmer	Tamora, Neb.
†Thomas A. Majors....	Cowboy	Peru, Neb.
*Samuel E. Raymond...	Clerk	Denver, Colo.
†*Seymour S. Sidner...	Student	Fremont, Neb.

**See foot note, Page 199.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Trumpeters:		
*Frederick D. Culver...	Soldier	Milford, Neb.
*Clarence C. Colby.....	Student	Beatrice, Neb.
Blacksmith:		
Chester D. Fisher.....	Blacksmith	Lincoln, Neb.
Farrier:		
Harrison E. Foster....	Veterinary	Seward, Neb.
Saddler:		
Sherman W. Mason...	Saddler	Stanton, Neb.
Wagoner:		
George Hancock.....	Farmer	Milford, Neb.
Privates:		
Ackels, Paul J.....	Cowboy	Stanton, Neb.
Alley, Franc.....	Student	Lincoln, Neb.
Ashton, William L....	Cowboy	Seward, Neb.
Atwood, Gilbert C....	Cowboy	Milford, Neb.
Auterson, John.....	Artist	Lincoln, Neb.
Baldwin, William S....	Farmer	Milford, Neb.
Beardsley, William S..	Clerk	Milford, Neb.
*Berkley, John O.....	Teacher	Lincoln, Neb.
Bohanan, Clarence L..	Soldier	Lincoln, Neb.
*Bowen, Reuben L.....	Carpenter	Milford, Neb.
Burner, Claude J.....	Cowboy	Stanton, Neb.
Chizek, Rudolph C....	Railroadman	Lincoln, Neb.
Clift, Charles E.....	Cowboy	Stanton, Neb.
†Cowden, Thomas R....	Cowboy	See remarks.
Curran, James.....	Stockman	Tamora, Neb.
Dewell, Robert J.....	Cowboy	Fremont, Neb.
Elsner, Ernest H.....	Clerk	Arlington, Neb.
Gearhart, Roy H.....	Student	Lincoln, Neb.
Given, Frederick A....	Student	Wymore, Neb.
Gump, Arthur C.....	Clerk	Pleasant Dale, Neb.
Hageman, William....	Cowboy	Pleasant Dale, Neb.
Hawk, Judge M.....	Student	Crete, Neb.
Higbee, John N.....	Student	Crete, Neb.
Hiller, George E.....	Farmer	Seward, Neb.
Huffman, Charles D....	Cowboy	Tamora, Neb.
Johnson, John D.....	Cowboy	Cordova, Neb.
*Johnson, Iver S.....	Student	Stanton, Neb.
Klinger, Otto M.....	Cowboy	Seward, Neb.
Leger, Maurice N.....	Clerk	Milford, Neb.
Lowley, Earl.....	Cowboy	Seward, Neb.
Lucas, Alvin W.....	Student	Stanton, Neb.
McCallister, Milton S..	Cowboy	Gohner, Neb.
†McNichols, Claude D..	Clerk	See remarks.
McNeil, Laren K.....	Farmer	Utica, Neb.
McLaughlin, Walter....	Farmer	Milford, Neb.
Mahaffey, Ezra C.....	Cowboy	Seward, Neb.
Mason, Sherman W....	Clerk	Stanton, Neb.
Middleton, John W....	Cowboy	Beaver Cross'g, Neb.
Molton, Frederick A....	Cowboy	Tamora, Neb.
Mossbargar, Claude G..	Cowboy	Stanton, Neb.
Murphey, George H....	Cowboy	Utica, Neb.
Murphey, John K.....	Student	Lincoln, Neb.
Murphey, Harry L....	Farmer	Utica, Neb.
Murphey, Clarence W..	Clerk	Lincoln, Neb.
Noyes, Alexander.....	Cowboy	Tamora, Neb.
Nye, Corneliuss.....	Clerk	Lincoln, Neb.

**See foot note, Page 199.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
Oliver, Joseph A.....	Cowboy	Utica, Neb.
Page, Edward.....	Farmer	Stanton, Neb.
Perdue, Curtis.....	Farmer	Beaver Cross'g, Neb.
*Porter, Robert.....	Stockman	Stanton, Neb.
†Powell, Willis M.....	Stockman	See remarks.
Rhine, Madison.....	Cowboy	Crete, Neb.
Robinson, Frederick..	Cowboy	Crete, Neb.
Rumsey, John W.....	Clerk	Beaver Cross'g, Neb.
Schutz, Henry C.....	Farmer	Beaver Cross'g, Neb.
Schutz, Gottlob.....	Student	Lincoln, Neb.
Virgin, David T.....	Cowboy	Utica, Neb.
Wallace, James P.....	Farmer	Beaver Cross'g, Neb.
Wehrs, Henry.....	Stockman	Lincoln, Neb.
Woods, Lewis A.....	Clerk	Lincoln, Neb.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

ALTERATIONS AND CORRECTIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN, AND REMARKS.

Captain Jacob H. Culver; commissioned Captain Company K, Thirty-second United States Volunteer Infantry, 1898, and is now serving with his company in the Philippine Islands.

First Lieutenant William S. Kinney; was on twenty days' sick leave from disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, 1898. Since muster-out has been commissioned as Captain Troop A of Cavalry, Nebraska National Guard.

First Sergeant William D. Smith; died of typhoid fever at Milford, Neb., September 27, 1898, contracted at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Interred in Blue Mound Cemetery, Milford, Neb. (See chapter 26.)

Quartermaster Sergeant Simon Cameron; originally mustered in with the troop as Private, appointed Corporal and Sergeant, per General Orders No. —, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. Appointed Troop Quartermaster Sergeant, per troop orders.

Sergeant Clarence C. Culver; originally enrolled and mustered in as Quartermaster Sergeant Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, promoted to Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, per General Orders No. 5, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 31, 1898. Is at present in the Quartermaster's Department at Manila, P. I. (For biography see Quartermaster's Department.)

Sergeant Claude L. Abbott; originally enrolled and mustered in as Corporal same troop, promoted to Sergeant, per General Orders, Headquarters Third United States volunteer Cavalry.

Corporal Herbert A. Forrester; originally enrolled and mustered in as Private, promoted Corporal same troop, May, 1898, per General Orders, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Corporal Thomas A. Majors; originally enrolled and mustered in as Private, promoted Corporal same troop, May, 1898, per General Orders No. —, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Farrier Harrison E. Foster; originally enrolled and mustered in as Private and appointed Farrier same troop, May, 1898, per Troop Orders.

Corporal Seymour S. Sidner; originally enrolled and mustered in as Private, promoted to Corporal same troop, May, 1898, per General Orders No. —; Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Private Claude D. McNichols; died in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., August 26, 1898, of typhoid fever. Is interred in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn. (See Chapter XXVI.)

Private Willis M. Powell; died in Leiter Hospital, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., August 6, 1898, of typhoid fever. Is interred in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn. (See Chapter XXVI.)

Private Thomas R. Cowden; died at Lincoln, Neb., of disabilities contracted in service since discharge. (See Chapter XXVI.)

RECAPITULATION—TROOP K.

OCCUPATIONS.

Professional soldiers.....	5	Saddlers	1
Farmers	13	Artists	1
Publishers	1	Teachers	1
Lawyers	2	Carpenters	1
Students	13	Railroadmen	1
Clerks	13	Stockmen	4
Cowboys	27		
Blacksmiths	1	Total	85
Veterinarians	1		

RESIDENCES.

Milford, Neb.....	15	Arlington, Neb.....	1
Lincoln, Neb.....	14	Wymore, Neb.....	1
Cordova, Neb.....	1	Pleasant Dale, Neb.....	2
Crete, Neb.....	5	Gohner, Neb.....	1
Beaver Crossing, Neb.....	6	Utica	5
Table Rock, Neb.....	1	Broken Bow, Neb.....	1
Valentine, Neb.....	1	Stanton, Neb.....	11
Tamora, Neb.....	5		
Peru, Neb.....	1	Total	81
Denver, Col.....	1	Dead	4
Fremont, Neb.....	1		
Beatrice, Neb.....	1	Aggregate	85
Seward, Neb.....	6		

THE SECOND SQUADRON

THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY
(THE INTER-DAKOTA SQUADRON)

Troops B, E, G and H.

MAJOR ROBERT W. STEWART,
COMMANDING.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE SECOND SQUADRON.

Nowhere in the world can be found a finer specimen of physical manhood, a better shot or more accomplished horseman than the American cowboy; nowhere in the United States can be found a better specimen of that same cowboy or a more loyal and patriotic citizen than is represented in the cowboy from the ranges of the country tributary to Pierre, S. D.

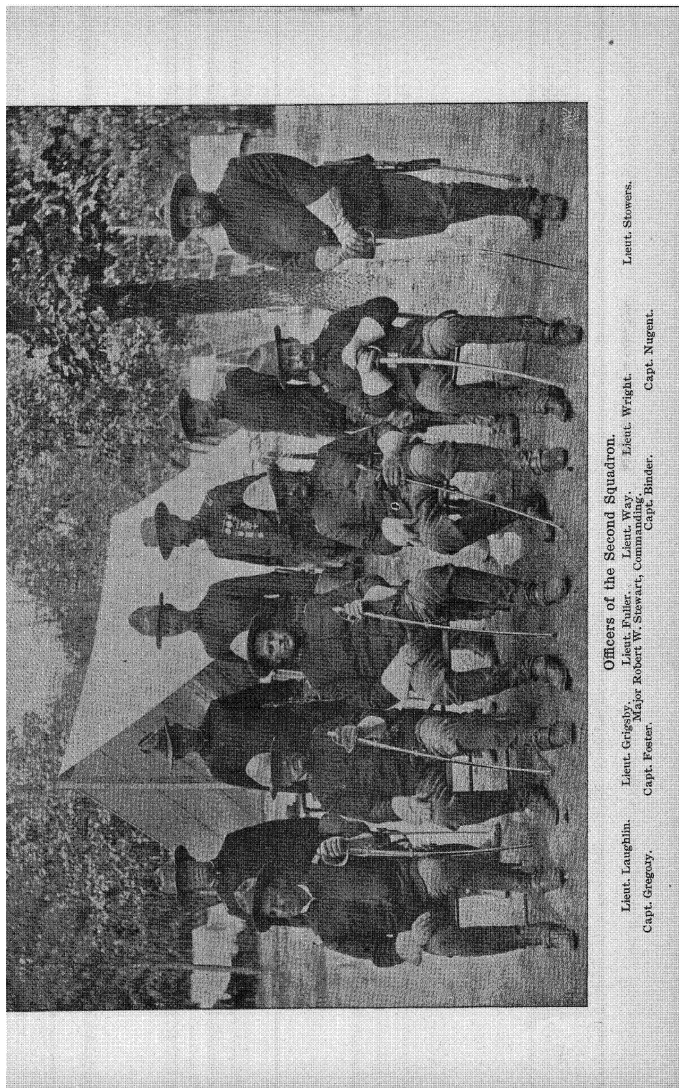
When war between the United States and Spain was declared the offers of enlistment made by the cowboys in the vicinity of Pierre were only limited by the quota allowed to be enlisted.

These men who had roughed it for years upon the plains, encountering all manner of hardship and exposure, were ideal men for the cavalry service. They were just the men to stand the physical demands a campaign in Cuba would make upon the volunteer. It was thought, however, that they would not be as easily led or commanded as were men accustomed to the discipline of the workshop or factory, and consequently required a master hand to make them compliant to the many irksome restrictions which military laws, rules, regulations and customs impose upon the man who has been accustomed to absolute freedom of thought and action.

No class of men can be more easily handled or more successfully commanded than the cowboy when he recognizes in his commander a broad-minded, fair, impartial, courageous man; none harder to control if discriminated against or domineered over. Fully cognizant of the requirements necessary in a leader of such men, Colonel Grigsby unhesitatingly placed his choice upon Robert W. Stewart, of Pierre. Stewart, although not a cowboy, but a lawyer who had spent the days since his graduation among these stalwart sons of the plains, himself tall and athletic, a fine shot and an expert horseman, possessing a personal magnetism that readily attracts and holds his immense circle of friends, was an ideal leader of the men he was selected to command. This selection was unanimously indorsed by all. There was not a man among them who was not acquainted with "Count Robert," as he is familiarly termed, and, knowing him, had full confidence in his ability and leadership.



Major Robert W. Stewart.—Commanding Second Squadron.



Officers of the Second Squadron.

Lieut. Laughlin.	Lieut. Grigsby.	Lieut. Fuller.	Lieut. Way.	Lieut. Wright.	Lieut. Stowers.
Capt. Gregory.	Major Robert W. Steward, Commandant.	Capt. Foster.	Capt. Bander.	Capt. Nugent.	

Stewart's adaptability and attention to detail soon brought his troop (E), and incidently himself, prominently into the notice of the regimental commander, who saw in the man he had selected for a troop commander the most promising material for a squadron commander, which resulted in the selection of Stewart as Major of the Second squadron on May 18, 1899.

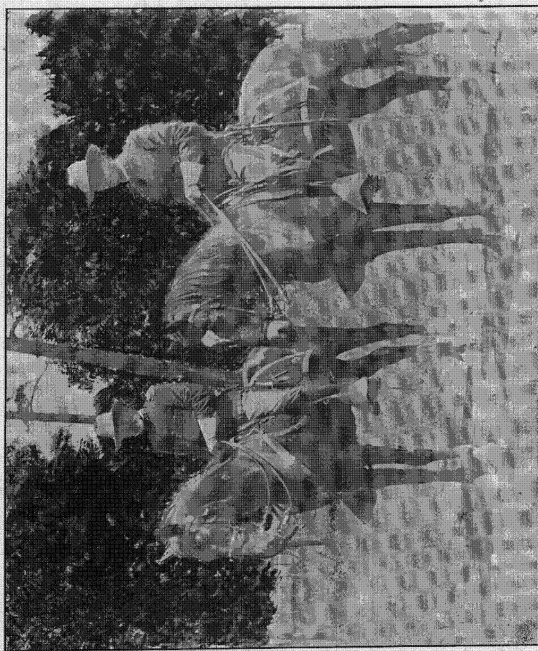
Stewart was succeeded in command of Troop E by that tried and true soldier and frontiersman, Joseph B. Binder. Binder had served in the regular establishment for a period of five years, and for many years had been engaged in cattle-raising and ranching in South Dakota. He was ably seconded by First Lieutenant John W. Laughlin, a horseman and cowboy known from the "Jim" river to the "Forks of the Cheyenne," and by Second Lieutenant Lowell G. Fuller, of Huron, who had several years service in the regular army to his credit.

Inasmuch as Stewart was still with the command, his loss was not a severe one to his former troopers. His relationship was merely changed from troop to squadron commander. In Binder, Laughlin and Fuller he had comrades and co-workers upon whom he could rely to have his original policy in regard to the troop carried out.

When the command reached the temporary rendezvous at Sioux Falls, and were joined by B, under that veteran cowboy, ranger and Indian fighter, Captain "Jack" Foster, Lieutenant George Grigsby and Second Lieutenant "Jack" Wright, the impossibilities of achievement of this command were naught.

At Chickamauga Park, Troop G, under that well known national guardsman of North Dakota, Charles E. Gregory, First Lieutenant Newton A. Way, for ten years one of the most expert rifle shots of the regular army, and Second Lieutenant Dana Burkholder, also of the regular establishment, and a troop made up of the cream of horsemen of North Dakota, and Troop H, under George A. Nugent, but recently graduated from West Point, but who has the blood of a long line of Western pioneers and frontiersmen coursing through his veins, with his two able Lieutenants, Charles E. Stowers and Albert E. Sunderhauf, and his troop of matchless "Red river valley boys" were added to the squadron, it made an aggregation of fighting talent equaled by few and excelled by none.

Stewart was very proud of his squadron, and justly so. His hobby was tactics and military strategy. Every morn-



Colonel Melvin Grigsby, Major R. W. Stewart

ing after drill he would assemble his officers, and together they would discuss the merits and demerits of the morning's work and formulate plans for the future. This assembly, or school, as it was termed, was a feature of squadron work. On one side were arrayed those who had seen fighting and campaigning. They were known as "Beans and Bullets." On the other, those who had merely a technical knowledge of the science of war, and they were called "The Schoolmasters." Between these two sides there was a mutual interchange of knowledge that was most beneficial, and soon made them all thorough and competent officers.

On August 8, 1898, Major Stewart was confined to quarters with an attack of typhoid fever, and was later transferred to the Presbyterian hospital in Chicago for treatment, reporting for duty September 1, having been granted twenty-five days sick leave, per Special Order No. 75, Headquarters Camp Thomas. In the meantime both Captains Foster and Binder commanded the squadron at times. The squadron was mustered out with the regiment on September 8, 1898.

The Second squadron was likened to a large family. The officers and men had the most absolute confidence in each other and entertained the kindest of feelings of mutual respect and admiration. Their service drew them together with bonds stronger than steel into a matchless friendship which is destined to exist to the grave.

The record of Headquarters of the Second squadron is not complete without a mention of "Clarence," the negro servant. Clarence was the only name he had, which was abbreviated to "Klance" by the other darkies who had employment in the regiment. He was what was known as a "bruiser," and scarcely a day passed that did not find Klance in the ring competing for fistic honors with the ebony-hued representative of some other squadron. As a consequence many complaints were brought to Major Stewart, who spent no little time in keeping Klance's affairs of honor straightened out. Clarence had a very queer and rather loose idea of ownership of property. No matter what he found—and he was always finding something—or where he found it, he was wont to remark: "T'se gwine ter beliebe dis 'longs ter Majer Bob twell someone shows me def-fent." As a result, as soon as anything was missed in the squadron, the first place searched was Major Stewart's tent, and there the lost property was usually found, neatly laid

away by Klance. The Major labored with his man to point out to him the errors of his way, but with little result. The last seen of Clarence he was stealing a ride on a freight train—"the ruling passion strong in death."

MAJOR ROBERT W. STEWART.

Major Robert Wright Stewart was born in Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa, March 11, 1866. His father was a wagon manufacturer at Cedar Rapids, and was one of the pioneers of the state. At an early age Major Stewart entered the public schools at Cedar Rapids and graduated from the high school, and also from Coe college, located at the same place. He next went to Yale college and graduated third in his class and took the Townsend prize for oratory in the law school. He came to South Dakota in November, 1889, settling at Pierre, the capital, where since that time he has pursued the avocation of lawyer, being a member of the firm of Horner & Stewart. He held the office of state's attorney of Hughes County, South Dakota, for a term of two years. In 1893 he was appointed supreme court reporter of the state, which position he still holds. He has been counsel in some of the most noted cases in South Dakota, among which may be mentioned the "Taylor defalcation," the "famous election cases of 1890," and the famous cases of the State of South Dakota against Auditor Mayhew and Insurance Commissioners Hipple and Kipp, and represented the Regents of Education in the *quo warranto* proceedings brought against them. He is at present State Senator from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district of South Dakota, comprising Hughes and Sully counties. He was commissioned Captain of Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 2, 1898, and Major of the same regiment May 18, 1898. Upon the mustering out of the regiment he returned to his law business at Pierre. S. D.



Captain "Jack" Foster.—Commanding Troop B.

CHAPTER XVII.

TROOP B, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, was organized at Sioux Falls, S. D. From the time the "Maine" was blown up in the harbor of Havana until war was officially declared, on April 21, 1898, war talk ran high and patriotism had full sway in Sioux Falls, as elsewhere. Many of the young men joined their first love—Company B, First South Dakota National Guard—while others wanted to get into a cavalry organization, because it appeared that the cavalry branch had a better chance of getting to Cuba, then the main seat of war. All kinds of rumors were coming from Washington, where Attorney General Grigsby had gone to advocate his Cowboy scheme. When the organization of the Cowboy Regiment became an assured fact, applications began to flow in fast and thick to George Grigsby, who had in the meantime opened a recruiting office in the Hollister block. On the morning of May 2, 1898, General Grigsby arrived at home from Washington with his commission to organize, and with him came John N. Wright, who had been in Washington acting as stenographer for Senator James E. Kyle. The actual work of organizing began at once. Otto L. Sues was commissioned as Captain, to organize Troop B, and he set to work at once, ably assisted by George Grigsby and John N. Wright. Sergeant Peter Gardner, who had seen service in the Eighth United States Cavalry, was detailed as Drill Sergeant, assisted by Sergeants Woods, Hicks and James. As early as the morning of the 7th of May, just five days after actual recruiting began, Sergeant Gardner had a squad of forty-two men at drill, while another squad, equally as large, was going through the preliminary examination. In the meantime John Foster had wired from Chamberlain that he could fill an entire troop with genuine cowboys from the ranges around that place at twenty-four hours' notice, and requested that a vacancy be left in the troop for him for at least fifteen men. Justice demanded that this request be complied with, which was done. Flaudreau had sent in its delegation under Clark D. Sanders, a prominent newspaper man from that place, as it was the pur-

pose, as near as possible, to divide the membership of the troop among the towns in the eastern part of the state. The weeding out was proceeding under Doctors Roselle, of Alexandria, and Keller, of Sioux Falls, and a great many men, at least 45 per cent, were rejected as unfit for the cavalry service.

On the 10th, Foster arrived with his Missouri River Cowboys, and the membership of the troop was completed. Two days were spent in preparation of the muster rolls and final medical examination, which latter was under charge of Dr. Frederick H. Files, of Sioux Falls.

In the meantime it became necessary to change the plans in regard to Regimental Adjutant, and Captain Sues was requested by the regimental commander to assume that position. This left a vacancy for Captain in Troop B. John Foster, having been for years in charge of a large ranch and in command of cowboys, wherein he had displayed marvelous tact and adaptability in properly enforcing discipline, besides being highly recommended by the entire Chamberlain delegation, was chosen Captain, with George Grigsby and John N. Wright as his First and Second Lieutenants, respectively.

On May 12, 1898, everything was in readiness for muster-in of the troop. Lieutenant Ely, Twenty-second United States Infantry, had been appointed mustering officer for the regiment at Sioux Falls, S. D., and to his efforts was due the perfect arrangement prevailing at muster-in. At twenty-five minutes after ten on the night of the 12th of May, in the fitful light of a few candles and lanterns, the troop was drawn in line, the roll called, and, taking the oath of allegiance, they became a part of the army of the United States.

The official records show this to be the first military organization to have been mustered into the service in South Dakota in the Spanish-American war, and the first troop in the regiment, although Troops A, C and D, through an error in their muster rolls, have evidently been thus deprived of this honor.

The troop was assigned to the Second squadron on May 17, and on the 19th left, under command of Major Stewart, for Chickamauga Park, Ga., where the troop was engaged in routine camp duty until muster-out September 8, 1898.

The selection of the officers proved to be a very wise one, all demonstrating their fitness and adaptability. Captain Foster was unceasing in his attention to duty, was constantly



Lieutenant George B. Grigsby, A. D. C.—Troop B.



Lieutenant John N. Wright—Troop B.

on duty with his troop, and in addition commanded the Second squadron, off and on, for over a month. He was a little brusque of manner, but was kindness and bravery personified. His worth would have been more thoroughly appreciated had the opportunity presented itself to get into action. Both Lieutenants Grigsby and Wright proved themselves good officers, and efficient. First Sergeant Kelsey was unfortunate in that he became ill, even before the troop left Sioux Falls. He practically did not recover during his entire service, and thus the conspicuous service his education and talent gave promise of was never realized.

The troop had the highest percentage at target practice by 4 per cent., which reflects credit upon its members. In this connection an unfortunate accident occurred for which no real blame can be lodged: Private Grimes, at mounted revolver practice, was riding a rather fractious horse. He approached the firing place at "raise pistol," full cock, and his horse, already excited by the previous firing, jumped just as Grimes was about to fire, which threw the muzzle of the revolver down and discharged the same. The bullet passed through the horse behind the right shoulder, from which he died almost immediately.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN JOHN FOSTER.

Captain John Foster was born in Gonzales County, Texas, December 2, 1855, in which county he resided until he was 18 years of age. He received a common school education and early took a fancy to the saddle and rough life of the cowboy. At 18 he left Texas with a large herd of cattle for the Kansas City market. The trail lay through the Indian Territory and western Kansas. At that time the territory was about as wild a strip of country as can be well imagined, and such property as a large drove of cattle required constant vigilance and considerable bravery to get through safe. After leaving Kansas City, Foster drifted through Utah and Wyoming, and finally landed in Montana, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting until 1876. In the fall of 1876 he came down the Missouri river to Bismarek, D. T., and entered the employ of the Northwestern Stage and Transportation Company, then operating a line of stages and freighting teams between Bismarek and Deadwood, D. T.



First Sergeant John S. Wells.—Troop B.



Private George W. Byrnes.—Troop B.

The scenes in and around Deadwood in early days are familiar to almost everyone, and in these the life of Captain Foster formed quite an interesting chapter. In 1879 he took up his residence in Deadwood, and for two years mined and prospected there. In 1881 he crossed the reservation and came to Chamberlain, then just being settled. He remained in the vicinity of this city from that time to muster-in in 1898. For nine years Captain Foster was city marshal of Chamberlain, when the office required coolness and nerve to deal with the cowboys from "across the river," and for four years he was Deputy United States Marshal under Marshal Dan Maratta. Like all frontiersmen, Captain Foster was engaged in a number of Indian skirmishes and engagements with cattle rustlers and horse thieves. At the time of muster-in, and for a number of years previous thereto, Captain Foster had been in Lyman County, South Dakota, in charge of the ranch of the Iowa and Dakota Bank of Chamberlain, S. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE B. GRIGSBY.

Lieutenant George B. Grigsby was born in Sioux Falls, S. D., December 2, 1874. His childhood was spent in Sioux Falls, where he also attended the public schools. Later he entered the State University at Vermillion, S. D., and graduated with high honors. His father early inspired him with the spirit of patriotism and love of country, which had its result in Lieutenant Grigsby volunteering at the first muster of war. Early in April, 1898, he enlisted in Company B, First South Dakota National Guard, under Captain Alonzo B. Sessions, at Sioux Falls, and was soon promoted to the rank of Sergeant. However, when his father, Colonel Melvin Grigsby, was authorized to organize the Cowboy regiment, Sergeant Grigsby applied for and obtained his discharge from the South Dakota National Guard in order that he might enlist at the recruiting of the Third Cavalry. Lieutenant Grigsby rendered excellent service in recruiting Troop B, of which troop he was mustered in as First Lieutenant on May 12, 1898.

On July 8, 1898, Lieutenant Grigsby was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of his father, Colonel Melvin Grigsby, then commanding the First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps. In this capacity Lieutenant Grigsby served until muster-out, doing duty with his troop whenever his turn came. It can be said of Lieutenant Grigsby, that he was deservedly one of the



Sergeant James E. Patten.—Troop B, Publisher.

most popular officers in the regiment. Lieutenant Grigsby is a lawyer by profession and since service has been a member of the firm of Putney & Grigsby, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN N. WRIGHT.

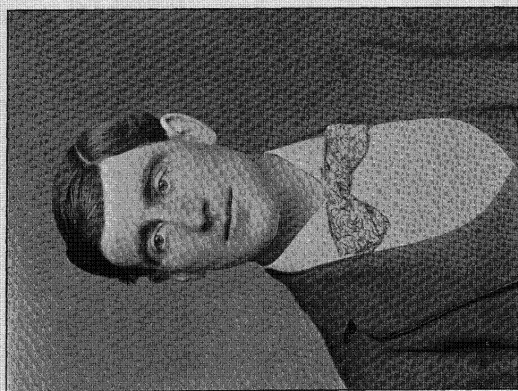
Lieutenant John N. Wright, or "Jack" Wright, as he was affectionately called by his brother officers, was born in a military atmosphere. His father was an officer of the regular establishment, and from early life "Jack" imbibed a military liking. He was born in Logansport, Ind., September 27, 1870, and educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Washington, D. C., and at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., as a civil engineer. For two years he practiced his profession, and then entered the United States Senate, in 1892, as stenographer, remaining there until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he resigned to accept commission as Second Lieutenant in Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. In the recruiting and organization of this troop he assisted materially. He was mustered in with his troop May 12, 1898. He was Acting Commissary of Subsistence and Acting Adjutant of the Second squadron on the trip from Sioux Falls to Camp Thomas, Ga.; Acting Regimental Commissary Officer until July 10, when relieved to act as Regimental Adjutant, August 10 to August 22, 1898, during the absence of the Regimental Adjutant on leave; mustered out with his troop September 8, 1898; appointed Second Lieutenant, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, January 10, 1899, serving with his regiment—being attached to Company H—at the most inland post in Cuba, Jiguani, Santiago Province; returned with the regiment in May and mustered out June 8, 1899; appointed Second Lieutenant, Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry, June 5, 1899; accepted commission June 15, 1899, and reported for duty at rendezvous at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and acted as Regimental Adjutant during the organization of that regiment; promoted to First Lieutenant, Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry; passed examination August 22 for Second Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, and passed fourth out of twenty-six, fifteen of whom failed altogether; assigned as Assistant Recruiting Officer at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 13, 1899, pending appointment in United States Marine Corps; resigned October 8, 1899, to accept commission as Second Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, in which capacity he is now serving in the regular establishment.

FIRST SERGEANT JOHN S. WELLS.

John S. Wells was born at Fairbault, Minn., March 17, 1877, leaving there with his parents when but 3 years of age, and removed to the Crow Creek Indian Agency in South Dakota, where he has lived ever since, with the exception of one year at the Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minn., and two years at the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan. His father, Wallace Wells, is the proprietor of "The Elkhorn Ranch," and, as John was the oldest son, he was called upon to perform his part as a cowboy early in life. The members of the Wells family are well known as scouts, guides and interpreters. James Wells, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the scout, guide and interpreter for General Sully during his entire campaigning against the Sioux. Wallace Wells, the father of the sergeant, is now and has been, the interpreter and guide at Crow Creek for many years. Sergeant Wells was mustered in with Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 12, 1898, and was promoted from Sergeant to First Sergeant August 6, 1898, in which position he served until muster-out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to the ranch at Crow Creek.

SERGEANT JAMES E. PATTEN.

James E. Patten was born in Cherry Valley, Ill., September 2, 1865, and removed with his parents to Crawford County, Wisconsin, the following year, where he received his education in the proverbial mud-plastered log school house. In 1882 he took the notion that all young men have, to go out and see what the rest of the world looked like, and started in his sight-seeing by rafting railroad ties down the Kickapoo river. He soon tired of this, however, and 1883 found him in the office of the Soldiers' Grove (Wisconsin) *Journal*, which paper he edited from the spring of 1883 to the spring of 1884, and then came west to South Dakota. During 1884-5 he edited papers at Canova, Winfred and Wentworth, S. D., and in the fall of 1885, after concluding that a little more education would not come amiss, he entered the state normal school at Madison, S. D. While there he published the *Normal Topic*, a school paper which had an extensive circulation in the school and in Madison, and which was widely quoted on educational matters by the newspapers throughout the state. In 1887 he established the *Salem Special* at Salem, S. D., of which paper he has been the editor ever since. In 1891 he returned to his old stamping



Private John McKeon.—Troop B.



Private Harry T. Brown (Troop Clerk).—Troop B.



Corporal Jacob A. Prichard.—Troop B.



Private Clark D. Sanders.—Troop B.

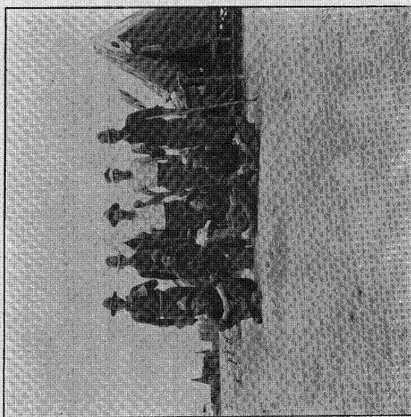
ground in Madison and brought back with him a wife, in the person of Miss Katie B. Moher. When the Spanish War was declared and recruits were called for, Patten, being anxious to serve his country, and concluding that it would be very poor policy to preach patriotism through the columns of his paper and not practice it when the opportunity offered, turned over the editorial keys, pens, shears, etc., to his wife and enlisted in Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in as Sergeant. On account of an injury contracted in the service he was sent home on sick furlough August 25, and was not discharged until long after the regiment was mustered out. After service he returned to his sanctum at Salem, where he now wields the pen and shears. He is associated with the Adjutant General in the publication of this work.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT PETER GARDNER.

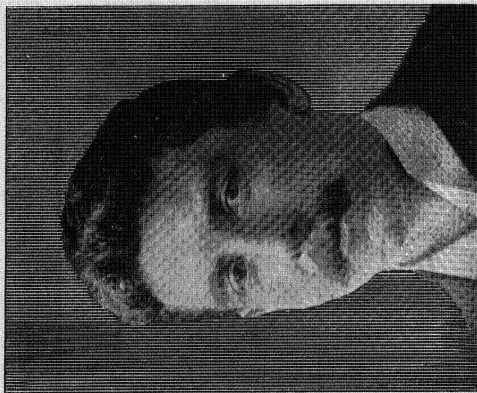
Peter Gardner was a professional soldier when he enlisted in Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, having served in the Eighth United States Cavalry, and was well posted on military matters. "Sergeant Pete," as he was familiarly called by the boys, was made Troop Quartermaster Sergeant on account of his military knowledge, and acquitted himself in a very creditable manner. He was usually selected for important details. After service, Sergeant Gardner returned to Sioux Falls, S. D., where he is now engaged in the plumbing business.

SERGEANT PEARL R. KELSEY.

Sergeant Pearl R. Kelsey, who was mustered in as First Sergeant of Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, had the misfortune to contract a severe cold at Sioux Falls during the days of recruiting, which settled on his lungs, and from the effects of which he suffered during his entire service. He was sick in hospital at Sioux Falls when the troop went south, and after he rejoined it at Camp Thomas he had a relapse, as a result of which he was sent on sick furlough August 6, and was not mustered out with the troop. At his own request, Sergeant Kelsey was reduced first from First Sergeant to Sergeant, and then to private, in order to give some man the position who was physically able to fill it. Sergeant Kelsey is a bright lawyer, who has a large practice at Mankato, Minn., and it is to be much regretted that his health did not give him an



The Day After Payday.



Private Robert S. McDonald.—Troop B.

opportunity to exhibit the splendid military qualifications he possessed.

SERGEANT WALTER H. JAMES.

Sergeant Walter H. James served a number of years in the English army in Africa and was well fitted for service in the Cowboy Regiment. Although he had successfully weathered the summers in Africa, he was unable to withstand the ravages of a summer in Georgia, but was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability August 15, 1898.

SERGEANT JOHN H. KIPP.

(For Biography, see Chapter VIII.)

CORPORAL JACOB A. PRICHARD.

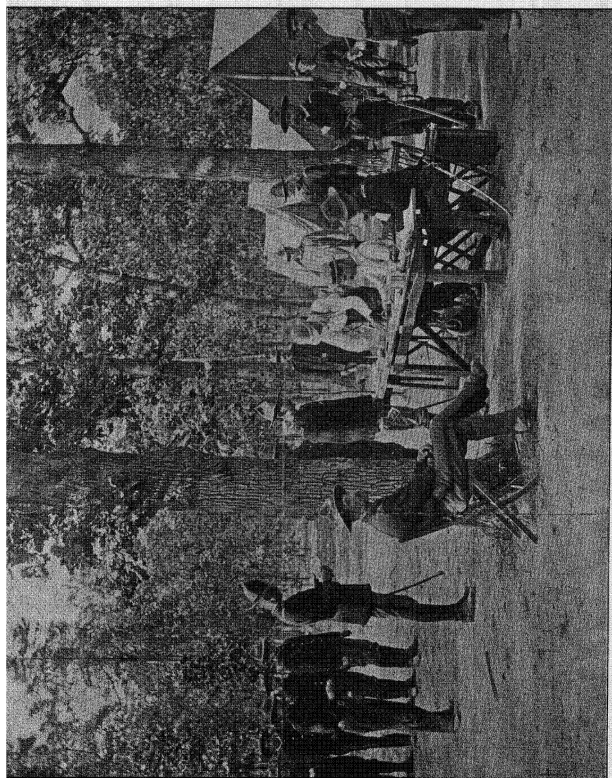
Jacob A. Prichard was born in Shelby County, Iowa, December 13, 1864. He was graduated at Cornell College in 1895, receiving the degree of A. B.; received the degree of M. A. in 1887; graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1889, and practiced his profession in Smithland, Iowa. Corporal Prichard is a good horseman and a splendid rifle shot, and was well fitted for a position in the Cowboy Regiment. He came to Sioux Falls, S. D., after recruiting began, for the express purpose of enlisting in Troop B, with which organization he was mustered in as private May 12, 1898, promoted to Corporal July 25, 1898, and served as such until muster-out, after which he returned to his law practice at Smithland, Iowa.

SERGEANT ROY S. AVERY.

Roy S. Avery is another Sioux Falls boy who would have made a record for himself had the regiment ever gone into action. He is a good horseman and very fond of sports, maintaining a large pack of running grayhounds, with which he has traveled almost all over the United States. He was mustered in as Corporal in Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 12, and promoted to Sergeant same troop August 25, 1898, and so served until muster-out September 8, 1898. His home is at Sioux Falls, S. D., where he is one of the proprietors of the Queen City Laundry.

PRIVATE HARRY T. BROWN.

Harry T. Brown was born at Sioux Falls, S. D., June 18, 1873, and was educated in the public schools of that city. At an early age he entered the establishment of Brown & Saen-



Troop B Interviewing the Paymaster.

ger, Sioux Falls, S. D., printers and bookbinders, of which his father is the senior member, and learned the printer's trade. For some time he worked at his trade, and then entered the employ of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad, in the freight department, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in which capacity he was serving when mustered in with the troop, May 12, 1898. During his entire service he served as Troop Clerk of Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. After muster-out he again entered the service of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway, and is now serving in the "right-of-way department" of the company.

PRIVATE CLARK D. SANDERS.

(For Biography, see Quartermaster's Department.)

PRIVATE GEORGE W. BYRNES.

George Washington Byrnes was born February 22, 1867, in Green County, Wisconsin, where he received the ordinary public school education. In 1882 he took the "Dakota fever" and left for that territory, driving through and camping en route. He settled in Lincoln County, six miles north of where the town of Beresford now stands, following the business of farming and stock-raising. In addition to farming he established the first clothing store in Beresford, in 1894, and owned the same until 1896. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W., and in 1897 donated a ten-acre tract of land to the A. O. U. W. for an Orphans' Home, upon which a fine structure has been erected and is now open to the homeless children. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he promptly enlisted as a private in Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and shortly after arriving at Camp Thomas, Ga., was made head nurse in the regimental hospital, where he rendered valuable service to his sick comrades, all of whom have nothing but the kindest words for him. He was mustered out with the troop September 8, 1898, after which he returned to South Dakota, and is now engaged in stock-raising in Aurora county.

PRIVATE ROBERT S. McDONALD.

Robert S. McDonald was born in Liverpool, England, May 2, 1867, and came to Canada September 6, 1886, where he joined the "Queen's Own Volunteers" three days later.

He joined the Northwest Mounted Police May 11, 1889, and served in that organization until discharged May 10, 1894, or expiration of term of service. He went to St. Paul, Minn., in 1896, and was engaged as a proof-reader, at the same time taking out his first papers of citizenship. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, being a rough rider of considerable experience, he went to Sioux Falls and enlisted in Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 12, 1898. He was honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability on August 18, 1898, and returned to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained until the outbreak of the English-Boer War in South Africa, when he hastened to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and enlisted in "Strathcona's Horse," a regiment of Canadian rough riders, with which organization he is now serving in South Africa.

PRIVATE JOHN McKEON.

John McKeon was born in Luverne, Minn., October 17, 1876. In 1882 his parents moved to Sioux Falls, S. D., where John attended the public schools until 14 years of age, when he entered the St. Rose Academy, from which he graduated in 1894. After leaving the school he entered the employ of the McCrossan Fruit Company, at Sioux Falls, where he was at work when he enlisted in Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 12, 1898. From early childhood John displayed dauntless courage, to which he later added a proficiency in horsemanship and perfection in marksmanship which easily entitled him to a place among the best of his companions in this regiment of men possessing these qualifications. He was slightly injured in the line of duty on August 24, in camp, on account of which he was quite disabled at muster-out. After returning to Sioux Falls he was again given his former position in the McCrossan Fruit Company.

PRIVATE TOBIAS RODEMAKER.

Tobias Rodemaker is an old, experienced cowboy, having served on the range many years. He was among the first to enlist in Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and was appointed Troop Wagoner June 1, being returned to duty as private July 1, on account of sickness, from which he was suffering, and on account of which he was sent on sick furlough August 25, 1898, and was not present at muster-out. After his discharge from the service he again enlisted in the regular army and is now serving in the Twentieth United States Infantry in the Philippines.

**ROSTER OF TROOP B, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY, AT MUSTER-OUT, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.**

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
*†John Foster.....	Stockman	Chamberlain, S. D.
First Lieutenant:		
*†George B. Grigsby.....	Lawyer	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Second Lieutenant:		
*†John N. Wright.....	U. S. Mar. Corps	Washington, D. C.
First Sergeant:		
†John S. Wells.....	Cowboy	Estherdale, S. D.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
*Peter Gardner.....	Plumber	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Sergeants:		
James S. Woods.....	Farmer	Sioux Falls, S. D.
†*John H. Kipp.....	36th U. S. V. Inf.	Philippine Islands.
†George F. Petrie.....	Railroadman	Sioux City, Iowa.
*†Roy S. Avery.....	Laundryman	Sioux Falls, S. D.
John B. Benson.....	Cowboy	Hotch City, S. D.
†Charles L. Wade.....	Farmer	Flandreau, S. D.
*†Thomas W. Wilkes.....	Lawyer	Sioux Falls, S. D.
*†Walter H. James.....	Hotel Keeper....	Tyndall, S. D.
Corporals:		
Montague A. Cass.....	Photographer ...	Eldora, Col.
Harry P. Bond.....	Elevator Man....	Wentworth, S. D.
Charles E. Spawn.....	Cowboy	Armour, S. D.
Thomas R. Marshall...	Farmer	Flandreau, S. D.
*†Jacob A. Prichard....	Lawyer	Smithland, Iowa.
†Frederick Jones.....	Cowboy	Oacoma, S. D.
†William Rigney.....	1st U. S. Inf.....	Cuba.
†Michael F. Lawler....	Cowboy	Kimball, S. D.
Trumpeters:		
Henry G. Caskey.....	Farmer	Winfred, S. D.
†Milton Douglass.....	Clerk	Crow Creek, S. D.
†Patrick W. Murphy....	Soldier	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Farrier:		
David G. Dales.....	Horseman	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Blacksmith:		
†Joseph Coverdale.....	Blacksmith	Elk Point, S. D.
Saddler:		
Carl Wild.....	Saddler	Bristol, S. D.
Wagoner:		
†Charles Conklin.....	Horseman	Hurley, S. D.
Privates:		
Anderson, Daniel L....	Lawyer	Elrod, S. D.
Arrowsmith, Thomas J.	Farmer	Flandreau, S. D.
†Askson, Mads.....	Farmer	Webster, S. D.
†Barbour, Harry L....	Farmer	Webster, S. D.
†Beach, Algernon J....	Clerk	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Beecher, Jacob.....	Cowboy	St. Louis, Mo.
†Bills, Luther W.....	Printer	Woonsocket, S. D.
*Brown, Harry T.....	Printer	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Bryant, Arthur T.....	Cowboy	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Burr, George L.....	Cowboy	Chamberlain, S. D.
*†Byrnes, George W....	Merchant	Beresford, S. D.
Carlson, Carl W.....	Cowboy	Pukwana, S. D.
Cease, George L.....	Cook	Webster, S. D.

*†See foot note on Page 229.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
†Copelin, William F....	Clerk	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Creason, Augustus....	Farmer	Morton, Mo.
Engler, Nicholas.....	Farmer	Bristol, S. D.
Erickson, Perry E....	Farmer	Canton, S. D.
Fors, Hans.....	Farmer	Brookings, S. D.
Foster, Frederick J....	Cowboy	Clark, S. D.
Grimes, George E....	Cowboy	Ellis, S. D.
Hardin, Emery F.....	Horseman	Ross, Iowa.
†Hicks, Thomas W....	Cowboy	Santee Agency, Neb.
Hill, Charles H.....	Horseman	Luverne, Minn.
Holland, John N.....	Clerk	Wentworth, S. D.
†Jenkins, Clinton C....	Cowboy	Waubay, S. D.
Johnson, Samuel E....	Cowboy	Henry, S. D.
Kearney, Elmer E....	Cowboy	Chamberlain, S. D.
*†Kelsey, Pearl R.....	Lawyer	Mankato, Minn.
†Knott, John A.....	Laborer	Bristol, S. D.
Knowles, Walter.....	Laborer	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Law, John.....	Farmer	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Lawler, William F....	Cowboy	Kimball, S. D.
Lee, William H.....	Carpenter	Yankton, S. D.
Lovell, Roy.....	Cowboy	Pukwana, S. D.
McCormick, Martin J..	Farmer	Flandreau, S. D.
McDonald, Robert S...	Proofreader	South Africa.
Mahaney, William....	Cook	Webster, S. D.
Manson, Frederick W..	Clerk	Sioux Falls, S. D.
†Mattison, Benjamin...	Cowboy	Sioux Falls, S. D.
*†McKeon, John.....	Clerk	Sioux Falls, S. D.
*†Patten, James E.....	Publisher	Salem, S. D.
*†Rodemaker, Tobias....	Cowboy	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Sanders, Clark D.....	Publisher	Flandreau, S. D.
Sanderson, Elmer E...	Cowboy	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Spawn, Clarence W...	Cowboy	Brandt Lake, S. D.
Spawn, James L.....	Cowboy	Brandt Lake, S. D.
Squires, Howard.....	School Teacher..	Flandreau, S. D.
†Stevens, Harry L.....	Cowboy	Crow Creek, S. D.
†Stevens, Everett L....	Cowboy	Crow Creek, S. D.
Suckey, Frank J.....	Photographer. ...	Millerville, Minn.
†Thompson, Charles....	Cowboy	Interior, S. D.
Wager, Elmer.....	Cowboy	Pukwana, S. D.
Waring, Thomas.....	Farmer	Ellis, S. D.
†Webb, Samuel.....	Liveryman	Mitchell, S. D.
Wilkes, William E.....	Actor	Sioux Falls, S. D.
†Williams, John L.....	Cowboy	Sioux Falls, S. D.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN, AND REMARKS.

- First Sergeant Pearl R. Kelsey; enrolled as First Sergeant; reduced to Duty Sergeant per troop order, August 6, 1898; reduced to rank of private by his own request August 6, 1898. On sick furlough at time of muster-out of regiment.
- Sergeant Thomas W. Wilkes; enrolled as Sergeant and served as such; on detail at Regimental Headquarters as Postmaster from May 28 to July 11, 1898; sick in hospital with malarial poisoning and discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability on July 21, 1898.

- Sergeant James E. Patten; originally enrolled and mustered in as Sergeant; reduced to private at his own request August 25, 1898, per General Orders No. 58, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; furloughed August 25, 1898, on account of injuries contracted in the service and line of duty. Was on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of the regiment.
- Trumpeter Patrick W. Murphy; served as Acting Chief Trumpeter of the regiment from muster-in to July 6, 1898; dishonorably discharged per S. O. No. 57, series of 1898, headquarters First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, in pursuance with sentence of General Court Martial July 15, 1898. Sentence of Court Martial was disapproved and Murphy restored to duty by Headquarters of the Army subsequent to muster-out of regiment.
- Sergeant John H. Kipp; originally enrolled as Corporal, and served on detail in office of Regimental Quartermaster and detailed as Acting Brigade Quartermaster Sergeant, First Cavalry Brigade; promoted Sergeant July 25, 1898, per General Orders No. 22, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; re-enlisted in Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, and at present writing is serving as Quartermaster Sergeant of the said regiment.
- Sergeant George F. Petrie; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted Sergeant per General Orders No. 22, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, July 25, 1898.
- Sergeant Walter H. James; originally mustered in as Sergeant; honorably discharged August 15, 1898, upon Surgeon's certificate of disability.
- Sergeant Roy S. Avery; originally enrolled and mustered in as Corporal; promoted to Sergeant August 25, 1898, per General Orders No. 58, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Sergeant John B. Benson; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed Corporal July 29, 1898, per General Orders No. 37, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and promoted Sergeant August 25, 1898, per General Orders No. 58, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Corporal Jacob A. Prichard; originally enrolled and mustered in as Private; appointed Corporal July 25, 1898, per General Orders No. 32, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Corporal Frederick Jones; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted Corporal August 25, 1898, per General Orders No. 58, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Corporal William Rigney; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted Corporal August 25, 1898, per General Orders No. 58, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; was sick in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., at the time of muster-out of the regiment.
- Corporal Michael F. Lawler; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted to Corporal August 25, 1898, per General Orders No. 58, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Blacksmith Joseph W. Coverdale; foot injured in service and line of duty.
- Trumpeter Milton Douglass; originally enrolled and mustered in as Corporal; reduced to private at his own request July 29, 1898, and appointed Trumpeter July 31, 1898, per troop orders.

- Wagoner Charles Conklin; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted to Troop Wagoner per troop orders July 21, 1898; was sick in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., at muster-out of regiment.
- Private Mads Askson; was on sick furlough at time of muster-out of regiment.
- Private Harry L. Barbour; was on sick furlough at time of muster-out of regiment.
- Private Algernon J. Beach; was on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of the regiment, and died at Champion, Mich., of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, September 21, 1898. (For biography, see Chapter XXVI.)
- Private Luther W. Bills; originally enrolled and mustered in as Corporal; reduced to private at his own request July 29, 1898, per General Orders No. 37, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Private William F. Copelin; was present with the regiment at muster-out, after which he proceeded to Hot Springs, Ark., where he died September 23, 1898. (See Chapter XXVI.)
- Private Thomas W. Hicks; originally enrolled and mustered in as Sergeant; reduced to private at his own request and detailed as Ambulance Driver in Regimental Hospital Corps, per Special Orders No. 62, July 23, 1898. (See Chapter IX.)
- Private George W. Byrnes; detailed as Hospital Attendant June 20, 1898, per Special Orders No. 1, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Private Clinton C. Jenkins; detailed as Hospital Attendant June 20, 1898, per Special Orders No. 1, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Private John A. Knott; on sick furlough at the time regiment was mustered out. Origin not stated.
- Private Benjamin Mattison; deserted at Camp Thomas, Ga., July 28; apprehended at Nashville, Tenn., July 29, 1898, and returned to Camp Thomas, Ga., under guard consisting of Sergeant Peter Gardner and Private John McKeon, and placed in confinement at the latter place August 1, 1898; was in confinement, awaiting trial for desertion, at the time regiment was mustered out.
- Private John McKeon; injured in the line of duty at Camp Thomas, Ga., August 24, 1898.
- Private Tobias Rodemaker; appointed Troop Wagoner June 1, 1898, and returned to duty as private July 1, 1898; was on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of the regiment.
- Private Robert S. McDonald; honorably discharged upon Surgeon's certificate of disability, for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, August 18, 1898.
- Private John Law; honorably discharged upon Surgeon's certificate of disability, for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, August 16, 1898.
- Private Roy Lovell; honorably discharged upon Surgeon's certificate of disability, for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, August 15, 1898.
- Private Harry L. Stevens; sick in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., at the time of muster-out of regiment.
- Private Everett Stevens; originally mustered in as Corporal Troop E, same regiment; transferred to Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, as private, June 9, 1898, per General Orders No. 14, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. On sick furlough at muster-out of regiment.

GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS.

Private Charles Thompson; originally enrolled and mustered in as Wagoner same troop; returned to duty as private June 1, 1898, per troop order. Was on sick furlough at the time of mustering out of the regiment.

Private Samuel Webb; injured in the line of duty. On sick furlough at the time of muster-out of the regiment.

Private William E. Wilkes; honorably discharged upon Surgeon's certificate of disability August 9, 1898.

Private John L. Williams; sick in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., at the time of muster-out of regiment.

RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.

Actors	1	Plumbers	1
Blacksmiths	1	Photographers	2
Carpenters	1	Professional soldiers.....	4
Clerks	5	Proofreaders	1
Cooks	2	Publishers	2
Cowboys	27	Saddlers	1
Elevator men.....	1	School teachers.....	1
Farmers	14	Stockmen	1
Horsemen	5	Railroad men.....	1
Laborers	2	Printers	2
Lawyers	5	Hotelkeepers	1
Laundrymen	1		
Liverymen	1	Total	84
Merchants	1		

RESIDENCES.

Canton, S. D.....	1	Winfred, S. D.....	1
Clark, S. D.....	1	Crow Creek, S. D.....	3
Santee Agency, Neb.....	1	Elk Point, S. D.....	1
Waubay, S. D.....	1	Bristol, S. D.....	3
Mankato, Minn.....	1	Hurley, S. D.....	1
Salem, S. D.....	1	Elrod, S. D.....	1
Millerville, Minn.....	1	Webster, S. D.....	4
Interior, S. D.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1
Mitchell, S. D.....	1	Woonsocket, S. D.....	1
Chamberlain, S. D.....	3	Beresford, S. D.....	1
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	20	Pukwana, S. D.....	2
Washington, D. C.....	1	Morton, Mo.....	1
Estherdale, S. D.....	1	Brookings, S. D.....	1
Philippine Islands.....	2	Ellis, S. D.....	2
Sioux City, Ia.....	1	Luverne, Minn.....	1
Hotch City, S. D.....	1	Henry, S. D.....	1
Flandreau, S. D.....	7	Yankton, S. D.....	1
Eldora, Col.....	1	Brandt Lake, S. D.....	2
Wentworth, S. D.....	2		
Armour, S. D.....	1	Total	82
Smithland, Ia.....	1	Dead	2
Oacoma, S. D.....	1		
Cuba	1	Aggregate	84
Kimball, S. D.....	2		

CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF TROOP E, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

The men who afterward composed Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, first put Colonel Grigsby into the notion of going to Washington, D. C., and urging the insertion of the clause in the volunteer bill for the formation of three regiments of men possessing special qualifications as horsemen and marksmen. He saw, while serving at Pierre, S. D., as Attorney General of the state, hundreds of cowboys coming into Pierre, and was quick to note their faultless horsemanship, their superb physical manhood, their excellent marksmanship and their dauntless courage. He became acquainted with many of them, and soon found that they were as patriotic and as loyal to their country as they were well-qualified in other directions. It must be understood that Pierre is one of the largest inland cattle markets in the world. At this place the cattle from the great ranges hundreds of miles west and many miles north and south are brought to market, and with each herd there is quite an army of cowboys. Among all the cowboys who come into Pierre, or all the stockmen who sell at the Pierre market, none is better known than Joseph B. Binder, "from out on the Cheyenne." Binder has a long and honorable service in the regular army to his credit, after which, like a great many other old soldiers, he settled on the range in 1883, and went into the cattle business. His long residence among the stockmen west of Pierre, his sterling qualities and firm friendship made him known and beloved for miles around. Naturally when the hostilities between the United States and Spain commenced, and it was said that there would be an organization of cowboys, all that was needed was the word passed along, "Joe Binder is going," to get the whole population from the range to flock into Pierre to enlist. Only those who were the very first to come could be taken, as the rolls were filled in less than twenty-four hours after recruiting commenced; and as Huron had been deprived of a troop, it was assigned a squad in Troop E, and that agreement had to be respected. Binder was unanimously chosen for First

Lieutenant, while the town of Blunt, also in Hughes county, in which Pierre is situated, was given the Second Lieutenancy. Robert W. Stewart, the idol of all the boys, had been selected to command the troop, and everything moved along under the most favorable circumstances. Lowell G. Fuller, of Huron, was appointed First Sergeant, partly on account of his previous military experience and especial fitness for the position, and partly because Huron was entitled to the next highest office, at least, all things being equal.

John Laughlin, who was chosen to the Second Lieutenancy, resides at Blunt, and is a horseman in every sense of the word. As far back as he can recollect he has been in the saddle, and is known from Blunt as far west as the Black Hills, and his selection gave universal satisfaction. Lieutenant Laughlin is a typical frontiersman and hates a tenderfoot or a dude with an inborn hatred that can only be compared to the hatred of a Kentuckian for water as a beverage.

On May 9 Captain Stewart moved his troop from Pierre to the general rendezvous at Sioux Falls, S. D., in pursuance to orders received from Colonel Grigsby. After the medical examinations, which were conducted by Dr. F. H. Files, the troop was mustered into the United States service May 15, 1898, and assigned to quarters in the Central House in Sioux Falls. On May 18 Captain Stewart was promoted to Major and assigned to command of the Second Squadron, while Lieutenant Binder was promoted to Captain, Second Lieutenant Laughlin to First Lieutenant and First Sergeant Lowell G. Fuller to Second Lieutenant. In this order the officers served at Camp Thomas, Ga., until the troop was mustered out September 8, 1898.

It may be said with perfect propriety that Captain Binder was not only one of the very best troop commanders in the regiment, but the peer of any in the volunteer service. He was thoroughly conversant with all the requirements of a troop commander, was thoroughly posted on military correspondence and procedure, had perfect control of his men, and was never tardy for any duty. His example was reflected not only in his subaltern officers and non-commissioned officers, but in the entire troop. In connection with the good record made by the troop, too much praise cannot be given First Sergeants Stafford and Ball, both of whom were thoroughly posted in their duties.

Troop E had the misfortune to lose the first man in camp by sickness. Herbert F. Lawrence, one of the youngest men of the command, died on June 13, 1898, although every effort had been made to save him.



Captain Joseph B. Binder.—Commanding Troop E.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH B. BINDER.

Joseph B. Binder was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1859, where he was educated in the public schools. In May, 1878, he enlisted in the general service, United States Army, and was shortly thereafter assigned to Company I, Eleventh United States Infantry, then stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. In August, 1878, his company was sent to Fort Bennett, Dakota, where they remained until December, 1879. During the interim he participated with his company in the campaign against the Southern Cheyennes in the fall of 1878. In the beginning of 1880 he was made a non-commissioned officer. In December, 1879, his company was sent to Fort Sully, Dakota, where they remained until October, 1882, when they were sent to garrison Fort Bennett, Dakota, where Binder was discharged in 1883. In 1884 he moved to Little Bend, Dak., and engaged in the Indian trade on the Missouri river and cattle-raising until the spring of 1894, when he sold his mercantile interests, since which time he has been engaged exclusively in stock-raising. Captain Binder is well known all over the Dakota range and the Indian reservations, where he has hosts of friends both among the cowboys and Indians.

At the declaration of war between the United States and Spain he turned over the ranch to his wife and was among the first to arrive at Pierre, forty-five miles distant, where he was promptly appointed First Lieutenant of the Cowboy Troop forming there. He was mustered in May 15, 1898, as First Lieutenant Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and was promoted to Captain same troop May 1898. He was mustered out with his troop September 8, 1898, since when he has been living at Pierre, S. D., engaged in the stock business, having moved his family in from his ranch.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN W. LAUGHLIN.

John W. Laughlin was born at Mount Pulaski, Ill., January 2, 1860. He was brought up on a farm and attended public schools there until he moved to Hughes County, Dakota, in 1883, where he established a stock ranch. If there is anything in the world that Laughlin takes pride in it is a good horse, and he is wont to introduce himself as "John Laughlin, breeder of standard trotters and fancy drivers,"



Lieutenant John W. Laughlin.—Troop E.



Lieutenant Lowell G. Fuller.—Troop E.

and he has every reason to be proud of the title. He is a genial, good-hearted, good-natured Western man, who has but to meet a man to enroll him among his host of friends. John is also famous as a story-teller, and many pleasant evenings were spent in camp by his brother officers listening to his string of anecdotes, among which his "owl story" was easily the most popular. When Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry was organized, Laughlin was made Second Lieutenant, and was mustered in with his troop May 15, and promoted to First Lieutenant May 18, 1898. He was an efficient, painstaking officer, and after muster-out September 8 he returned to his home at Blunt, S. D., and once more resumed charge of his temporarily neglected stock ranch.

SECOND LIEUTENANT LOWELL G. FULLER.

Lowell G. Fuller is the son of Carlos R. Fuller, a veteran of the civil war, from whom his son Lowell, born at Centralia, Ill., August 19, 1867, inherited his military proclivities. At the age of sixteen young Fuller moved with his parents to Dakota and settled near Huron, where the old homestead still bears the evidences of the early efforts of the family to reduce the raw prairie to tillable land. Through his own efforts Lowell saved enough to enable him to enter the Brookings Agricultural College, at Brookings, S. D., in 1887, where he became a member of the first militia company formed there during that year by Commandant Kerr. In 1888 he went to St. Paul and enlisted in the general service, United States Army, and was assigned to Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry, at Fort Sully, S. D. After wrestling with the hardships that are usually piled upon a recruit, and spending some months in the awkward squad, he was finally turned to duty and succeeded in capturing "commanding officer's orderly," which is usually given to the most military looking man on guard. Soon thereafter he was appointed Corporal, and in quick succession company clerk and post school-teacher, the latter being an appointment by special authority of the Honorable Secretary of War. Upon returning to civil life he became First Sergeant of the militia company at Huron (G), and so served until the beginning of hostilities between the United States and Spain, when, preferring the cavalry branch to the infantry, he tendered his services and was accepted as First Sergeant of Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with

which troop he was mustered into service May 15, 1898; promoted to Second Lieutenant same troop May 18, and mustered out with same on September 8, 1898. After leaving the volunteer service he returned to Huron, where he can now be found "running the mess" at the Dakota House as landlord.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT HARRIE GRANT.

Like most of the Quartermaster Sergeants in the regiment, Quartermaster Sergeant Harrie Grant had seen service in the regular army and fell naturally into the position he was called upon to fill in Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, in which he was mustered in as Sergeant May 15, and promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant May 18, 1898. Sergeant Grant proved himself a competent and efficient non-commissioned officer, and after muster-out September 8 he returned to his ranch near Fielder, S. D.

SERGEANT JOHN W. MURPHY.

John W. Murphy, who was Second Duty Sergeant of Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which he was mustered in May 15, 1898, has been in Dakota for many years. For a number of years he lived at Yankton, where he was connected with the Pierce Hotel, and afterward at Mitchell, S. D., where he was clerk at the Alexander Mitchell Hotel. In the spring of 1897 he moved to Blunt and went upon a ranch and engaged in the stock business, where he lived when he enlisted in Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 15, 1898. On August 1 he was detailed as Band Sergeant in the regimental band, in which he played snare drum and had general charge of the band; was mustered out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Blunt.

SERGEANT JOHN KETELSON.

Sergeant John Ketelson is a Huron boy, where his parents have resided for a number of years. He was practically raised in the saddle on the Dakota prairies and was well fitted for a position in the Cowboy Regiment. He was mustered into Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 15, 1898, and served as "Guidon Sergeant" of the troop after Sergeant Murphy was detailed into the regimental band. He resides at Huron, S. D.

SERGEANT GEORGE E. SEELYE.

Sergeant George E. Seelye enlisted in Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, among the very first, and was mustered in with the troop May 15, 1898. After discharge he returned to East Pierre, S. D., where he is now engaged in the stock business.

SERGEANT WILLIAM I. DE WITT.

Sergeant William I. De Witt of Highmore, S. D., hastened to Pierre, S. D., as soon as word was received that a troop of cowboys was to be organized, and was mustered in with the troop May 15, 1898. Sergeant DeWitt is a horsebreaker by occupation, and is probably one of the best all-round horsemen in the country.

SERGEANT HARLAND STAFFORD.

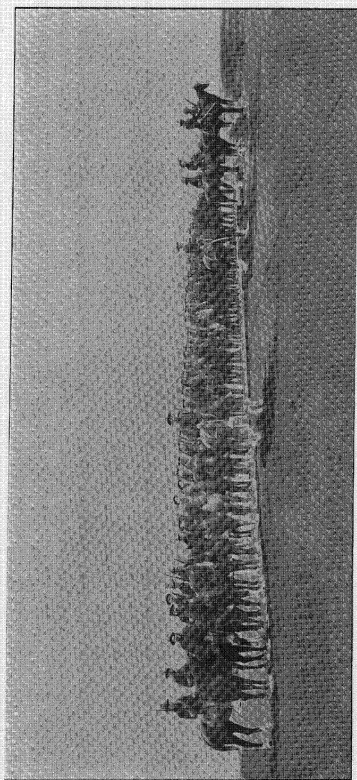
Sergeant Harland Stafford is another Huron boy who early answered the call for volunteers and enlisted in Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 15, 1898. On July 7 he was detailed as Sergeant Major of the Second squadron, in which position he served until muster-out September 8, 1898.

CORPORAL CLIFFORD E. BRADLEY.

Corporal Clifford E. Bradley made up his mind when war was declared between the United States and Spain that he would serve in the cavalry, as he had had considerable experience in the saddle and was a good shot, consequently he went to South Dakota, and, after presenting his qualifications, was deemed eligible and enlisted in Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 15, 1898. He served as First Corporal.

CORPORAL THOMAS K. LUDLOW.

Thomas Kane Ludlow was born June 24, 1876, at Sabinsville, Pa.; attended school at Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pa., until seventeen years of age, when he went to Fort Pierre, S. D., where he attended school one year. In 1894 he went to Sioux Falls, S. D., where he attended the Baptist College one year, and then went to Alaska, where he remained a year, and then returned to Sioux Falls, where he resided when he enlisted in Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry,



Troop E, Third United States Cavalry, Captain J. E. Binder at Mounted Inspection.

with which he was mustered in as Corporal May 15, 1898. At Camp Thomas he contracted typhoid fever and his life hung in the balance for many days, during which time his father, General George A. Ludlow, was constantly at his bedside, and when the Corporal was able to be moved, he took him north, where the change of climate brought about a speedy recovery. He was not present at muster-out of troop, being discharged later.

CORPORAL WILLIAM J. WAGENKNIGHT.

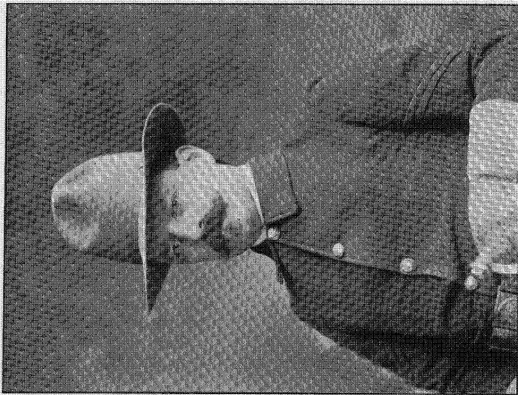
William J. Wagenknight was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1864, where he attended the public schools. At the age of seventeen he learned the machinist trade, at which he worked until 1888, when he entered the law offices of Walton & Andre, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He immediately entered upon a successful practice of the law, practicing in all the state courts and the United States District and Circuit courts for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He has represented a number of corporations, and together with Hampton L. Carson, Esq., defended A. F. Cutaiar, Jr., in the Famous Logue homicide case. Being a patriot and a good horseman and splendid marksman, Mr. Wagenknight went to Camp Thomas and there requested permission to enter the Cowboy Regiment upon his qualification, and upon which he was enlisted as private in Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and afterward made Corporal of the same troop. He served until muster-out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Philadelphia, Pa., where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

TRUMPETER CARL S. MCCOY.

Trumpeter Carl S. McCoy is an old Dakota boy, having resided with his parents at Faulkton for a number of years. He has always been fond of music and is a capable performer upon several instruments, which accomplishment made him very popular in camp, where the boys had many pleasant "singing bees" under his leadership and accompaniment upon the guitar. McCoy was mustered in as trumpeter Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 15, 1898, and on August 1, was detailed as cornet player in the band, in which position he served until muster-out September 8, 1898.



Sergeant Harland Stafford.—Troop E.



Corporal Wm. J. Wagenknight.—Troop E.

PRIVATE DREW P. BLYMYER.

Drew P. Blymyer possesses a tenacity of purpose very seldom found in one so young. When the "Maine" was blown up he was on the coast of South America, and hastened to the United States as fast as steam could carry him, and arrived at St. Paul shortly after the declaration of war. When authority was granted to muster-in a regiment of Rough Riders he thought himself especially fitted by reason of his varied experience in different parts of the Americas, and proceeded to Sioux Falls to enlist in the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He was accepted so far as his qualifications were concerned, but was rejected on medical examination on account of being twelve pounds light as compared with his height. After an unsuccessful effort to have the War Department waive the disability almost any young man would have given up. Not so with Blymyer. He accompanied the regiment at his own expense to Camp Thomas, in the meantime eating heartily and doing as little as possible, with the result that by the middle of June he had made up the weight he lacked, and after another examination he was enlisted in Troop E, where he served until muster-out September 8, 1898.

PRIVATE HENRY HEMPHILL.

Private Henry Hemphill was born in Linn County, Iowa, August 30, 1874. He moved with his parents to Kimball, Brule County, S. D., in 1882, where he attended school, and was afterward school teacher himself during the winter months. He has been engaged in cattle-raising ever since coming to South Dakota, and is an expert horseman and good rifle shot. He enlisted in Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 15, and served with the troop until muster-out, September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Kimball, where he now resides.

ROSTER OF TROOP E, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
*†Joseph B. Binder.....	Stockman	Pierre, S. D.
First Lieutenant:		
*†John W. Laughlin.....	Stockman	Pierre, S. D.
Second Lieutenant:		
*†Lowell G. Fuller.....	Hotel Keeper....	Huron, S. D.

*†See foot note on Page 246.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
First Sergeants:		
†Frank Ball.....	Soldier	Lead City, S. D.
Wesley T. Stafford....	Lawyer	Sioux City, Iowa.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
*†Harrie Grant.....	Cowboy	Fielder, S. D.
Sergeants:		
John P. Purcell.....	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.
*†John W. Murphy.....	Cowboy	Blunt, S. D.
*John Ketelson.....	Cowboy	Huron, S. D.
*George E. Seelye.....	Cowboy	East Pierre, S. D.
*William I. De Witt....	Cowboy	Highmore, S. D.
*†Harland Stafford....	Cowboy	Huron, S. D.
Corporals:		
*Clifford E. Bradley....	Laborer	Rock Rapids, Iowa.
*Thomas K. Ludlow....	Engineer	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Carlos E. Hensley.....	Cowboy	Frankfort, S. D.
Richard W. Seiffert....	Brickmason	Pierre, S. D.
Robert Coleman.....	Cowboy	Okobojo, S. D.
Robert W. Lumley.....	Cowboy	East Pierre, S. D.
William A. Cleland....	Cowboy	Huron, S. D.
*†Wm. J. Wagenknight..	Lawyer	Philadelphia, Pa.
Trumpeters:		
*†Carl S. McCoy.....	Cowboy	Faulkton, S. D.
Sim Goddard.....	Cowboy	Shiloh, S. D.
Farrier:		
William B. Wolfe.....	Cowboy	Lampassas, Texas.
Blacksmith:		
Charles H. Croome....	Horseshoer	Pierre, S. D.
Wagoner:		
†John C. Connor.....	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.
Saddler:		
Irving Pritchard.....	Saddler	Wesley, S. D.
Privates:		
Arnold, William.....	Cowboy	Blunt, S. D.
Batchelder, John E....	Merchant	Armour, S. D.
Beyer, William L.....	Cowboy	Onida, S. D.
*Blymyer, Drew P.....	Engraver	Minneapolis, Minn.
Bown, Avry A.....	Farmer	Pierre, S. D.
Boyden, Earl E.....	Carpenter	Hermosa, S. D.
Burnett, De Witt S....	Teacher	Pierre, S. D.
Carney, Arthur L.....	Electrician	Rock Rapids, Iowa.
Clouse, Albert S.....	Cowboy	Miller, S. D.
Crim, John A.....	Farmer	Pierre, S. D.
Cook, Charles W.....	Cowboy	Hawley, S. D.
Dunning, Elmer.....	Laborer	Yankton, S. D.
Dunning, Raymond....	Cowboy	Armour, S. D.
Fouch, Anthony S.....	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.
France, Arthur F.....	Cowboy	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Gebhart, Harry L.....	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.
Giblin, Martin.....	Cowboy	Webster, S. D.
Gregg, Henry H.....	Cowboy	Blunt, S. D.
Haas, Walter K.....	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.
Hagan, Clement P.....	Laborer	Waterloo, Iowa.
†Hagler, William L....	Veterinary	Armour, S. D.
Hanscom, Luther P....	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.
Harmon, Walter L.....	Cowboy	U. S. Army.
Hemphill, Henry.....	Cowboy	Kimball, S. D.
†Hodgeson, Ernest G...	Cowboy	Huron, S. D.

*†See foot note on Page 246.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
Hoisington, Levi M....	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.
Hostetter, John C....	Carpenter	Pierre, S. D.
Johnson, Amos C....	Barber	Rock Rapids, Iowa.
King, Myrt J.....	Stage Driver....	Pierre, S. D.
Kleinschmidt, Ernest G	Stockman	Blunt, S. D.
Lanning, Burt.....	Merchant	Yankton, S. D.
†Lawrence, Herbert F.,	Cowboy	See remarks.
Lewis, William.....	Cowboy	Blunt, S. D.
Loomis, Samuel J....	Laborer	Pipestone, Minn.
Luce, Walter A.....	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.
McMartin, Charles R..	Cowboy	Okobojo, S. D.
McKean, Scott E....	Cowboy	Fielder, S. D.
Nickerson, Arthur G..	Jockey	Pierre, S. D.
Nelson, John P.....	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.
O'Donnell, Bernard J..	Cowboy	Harold, S. D.
Parkhurst, Fred A....	Farmer	Miller, S. D.
Plunkette, Algernon A.	Cowboy	Faulkton, S. D.
Pyle, Francis R.....	Cowboy	Highmore, S. D.
Porter, Frank A.....	Cowboy	Fort Bennett, S. D.
Riley, William E....	Cowboy	Blunt, S. D.
Ritchie, William.....	Farmer	Pierre, S. D.
Rohweder, Herman G..	Laborer	Goodwin, S. D.
Saffell, Peter C.....	Cowboy	Fielder, S. D.
Skogstad, Carl.....	Farmer	Flandreau, S. D.
Spaulding, Richard C..	Drayman	Armour, S. D.
Stanage, Charles T....	Driver	Yankton, S. D.
†Stevens, Everett G....	Cowboy	Crow Creek, S. D.
Strel, Oren.....	Stockman	Faulkton, S. D.
Templeton, Elmer U...	Farmer	Pierre, S. D.
Toothaker, William F..	Cowboy	Blunt, S. D.
†Trask, Wilbur C.....	Saddler	Elrod, S. D.
Tucker, William.....	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.
Urquhart, Howard G...	Laborer	Huron, S. D.
Vilas, Elbert C.....	Saddler	Clark, S. D.
Waldrip, Charles R....	Farmer	Huron, S. D.
Wilcox, Walter J.....	Cowboy	Cheyenne Ag'y, S. D.
Woodring, Emory G...	Cowboy	Pierre, S. D.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN, AND REMARKS.

- Captain Robert W. Stewart; originally mustered in as Captain Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 15, 1898. Promoted to Major same regiment May 18, 1898.
- Captain Joseph B. Binder; originally mustered in as First Lieutenant Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry May 15; promoted to Captain same troop May 18, 1898.
- First Lieutenant John W. Laughlin; originally mustered in as Second Lieutenant Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 15; promoted to First Lieutenant same troop, May 18, 1898.
- Second Lieutenant Lowell G. Fuller; originally mustered in as First Sergeant Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry May 15; promoted to Second Lieutenant same troop May 18, 1898; detailed as Adjutant Second Squadron July 12, and served as such until muster-out. On detail as Captain officer from May 30, 1898, to September 8, 1898.

- First Sergeant Wesley T. Stafford; originally mustered in as Quartermaster Sergeant Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to First Sergeant same troop May 18, 1898. Promoted to Regimental Sergeant Major July 7, 1898. (For biography, see Chapter 7.)
- First Sergeant Frank Ball; originally mustered in as Sergeant Troop D, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Sergeant Major same regiment May 30, 1898. Transferred to First Sergeant Troop E, same regiment, July 7, 1898. (For biography, see Chapter 7.)
- Sergeant Harrie Grant; originally mustered in as Sergeant Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, same company, May 18, 1898.
- Sergeant John W. Murphy; on detached service from August 1 to September 3, 1898, as Sergeant in charge of regimental band.
- Sergeant Harland Stafford; originally mustered in as Corporal; promoted to Sergeant May 18, 1898. Acting Sergeant Major Second squadron July 7 to September 8, 1898.
- Corporal William J. Wagenknight; enlisted at Camp Thomas, Ga., June 15, and promoted Corporal, same troop, E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.
- Trumpeter Carl S. McCoy; on detail in regimental band as First Cornet from August 1 to September 8, 1898.
- Private Ernest G. Hodgeson; enlisted in Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at Camp Thomas, Ga., June 21, 1898.
- Private Herbert F. Lawrence; died June 13, 1898, at Leiter Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., of typhoid fever contracted in service and line of duty. (See Chapter XXVI.)
- Private Everett G. Stevens; transferred to Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, June 25, 1898.
- Private Wilbur C. Trask; originally mustered in as Private Troop E; promoted to Regimental Saddler Sergeant per General Orders No. 5, May 31, 1898. (For biography, see Chapter 8.)
- Wagoner John C. Connor; originally mustered in as Private and appointed Wagoner per troop orders. Discharged August 21, 1898, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty.
- Private William L. Hagler; detailed as Regimental Veterinary Surgeon May 30, 1898, and so served until July 13, 1898; detailed in regimental hospital as nurse August 1, 1898, and served as such until muster-out September 8, 1898. (For biography, see Chapter 8.)

RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.

Cowboys	48	Farmers	7
Stockmen	2	Carpenters	2
Hotelkeepers	1	Teachers	1
Professional soldiers.....	1	Electricians	1
Laborers	6	Veterinarians	1
Engineers	1	Barbers	1
Brickmasons	1	Stage drivers.....	1
Lawyers	2	Drivers	1
Horseshoers	1	Jockeys	1
Saddlers	3	Draymen	1
Merchants	2		
Engravers	1	Total	88

RESIDENCES.

Kimball, S. D.....	1	Lampassas, Texas.....	1
Harold, S. D.....	1	Wesley, S. D.....	1
Fort Bennett, S. D.....	1	Onida, S. D.....	1
Flandreau, S. D.....	1	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1
Elrod, S. D.....	1	Hermosa, S. D.....	1
Clark, S. D.....	1	Miller, S. D.....	2
Cheyenne Agency, S. D.....	1	Hawley, S. D.....	1
Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	Yankton, S. D.....	1
Pierre, S. D.....	25	Webster, S. D.....	1
Huron, S. D.....	7	Waterloo, Iowa.....	1
Lead City, S. D.....	1	United States Army.....	1
Fielder, S. D.....	3	Pipestone, Minn.....	1
Blunt, S. D.....	7	Highmore, S. D.....	1
Highmore, S. D.....	1	Goodwin, S. D.....	1
Rock Rapids, Iowa.....	3	Crow Creek, S. D.....	1
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	2	Armour, S. D.....	4
Frankfort, S. D.....	1		
Okobojo, S. D.....	2	Total	87
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	Dead	1
Faulkton, S. D.....	3		
Shiloh, S. D.....	1	Aggregate	88

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF TROOP G, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

When the President's proclamation of April 23, 1898, calling for volunteers to take up arms in the war with Spain came flashing over the wires the excitement all over the country was intense. In North Dakota the declaration of war had fanned the patriotic spark which the call for troops augmented into a gigantic flame. Business was practically suspended while citizens in groups discussed the situation. In Colonel Creel, Major Fleming, Captain Gregory, Lieutenant Way, Lieutenant Burkholder, Lieutenant Nugent, and a great number of others that could be mentioned, first-class military talent was not lacking, and to these men the citizens looked for the first step in the organization of the volunteer force that was to represent the state. In those early days of the war the number and class of troops that were to be furnished by the state were very much in doubt, as rumor followed rumor and each changed the number and class of troops that were to be called for. At first it was to be a certain number of infantry companies, considerably less than a regiment; then it was to be cavalry, and finally it was decided that it should be both infantry and cavalry. The state was to furnish one regiment of infantry of two battalions, and two troops of cavalry. As this number was far beyond the quota of the state under the proclamation, a great deal of credit is due the congressional delegation from the state in bringing about this result. Naturally the national guard of the state was looked to to furnish the regiment of infantry, which left only the two troops of cavalry to be organized outside of the national guard. Colonel Creel, by reason of his previous military experience, was entitled to a higher command than a troop, and would probably not have accepted if tendered such command, as his experience and advice were more useful in other ways; which may also be said of some of the other gentlemen mentioned. Through the influence of his friends the qualifications of Captain Gregory, who had had a number of years of service in the national guard to his credit, was commissioned by Colonel Grigsby to organize the first troop, leaving the command

of the second troop open for the time being. With his customary foresight and good judgment, Gregory at once put himself in communication with Newton A. Way, of Devil's Lake, and Dana Burkholder of Bismarck, N. D., both of whom had seen considerable service in the regular establishment, and whom he thought the best men for First and Second Lieutenants respectively. Active recruiting began at once in Langdon, Devil's Lake, Cando, Bottineau, Bismarck, Fargo, Dickinson and a number of other towns in the state, with the result that in a very short space of time a sufficient number of the "cream of horsemen" of the Red river valley and other points had been secured to fill the troop to its maximum number. On the evening of May 10, Captain Gregory left Fargo for Devil's Lake and Langdon, returning on the afternoon of the 11th with the recruits from both of these places, and the physical examinations of the men, under the direction of F. D. Pease, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and Nelson N. Black, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., was begun shortly thereafter. On May 21, 1898, eighty-one suitable men had been secured who had passed the required physical examination, and the troop was mustered in on that date by Lieutenant F. H. Albright, U. S. A. On May 24 Privates Leslie A. Simpson and Thomas Mack were mustered in, which raised the troop to maximum. Considerable trouble was experienced in the meantime in selecting a commander for the second troop, which was also being organized under the general supervision of Captain Gregory as the senior officer of the regiment in North Dakota. On May 16 George A. Nugent, but just graduated from West Point Military Academy, was decided upon to command the second troop, thus relieving Captain Gregory of the responsibility of naming the Lieutenants of the second troop, and the latter turned over his authority and all papers pertaining to the second troop to Captain Nugent on the same day. The first troop, commanded by Captain Gregory, was assigned in the regiment as Troop G, and the one commanded by Captain Nugent as Troop H. Both troops proceeded to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., under command of Captain Gregory, where they arrived May 29, and reported for duty the same day. The troop remained in camp from May 29, 1898, to muster-out September 8, 1898, doing routine camp duty.

The troop was noted for its excellent non-commissioned officers, principal among which may be mentioned First Sergeant Denoyer, a lawyer of note; Sergeant Leslie A. Simp-



Captain Charles E. Gregory.—Commanding Troop G.

son, a prominent attorney who for two years represented his county in the state legislature; Sergeant Clayton L. Worst, son of ex-Lieutenant Governor Worst, who is known as one of the finest athletes and college men in the state; Sergeant Charles J. Jones, prominent in North Dakota National Guard circles; Corporal Anatole A. Mauger, who for ten years saw service in Africa with the French army, with which he served through all the grades from private to First Sergeant of Artillery, and many others that could be mentioned. Troop G has also the distinction of having the highest average in its officers and non-commissioned officers of any troop in the regiment, indicating mature and experienced men.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. GREGORY.

Charles E. Gregory was born in Nauvoo, Ill., August, 1858. He attended the public schools and later graduated in law and settled down to practice in North Dakota in early days. He has made his home both in Dickinson and Devil's Lake, but his popularity is not confined to these towns; he is known over the entire state as an eminent and successful expounder of the law. For a number of years he served in the national guard as an officer, and his experience and military knowledge placed him in a conspicuous position at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. On May 21, 1898, he was mustered into the volunteer service as Captain of Troop G, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, which troop had been recruited and organized under his direction. He commanded the squadron of North Dakota cavalry from muster-in until arrival at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., where he reported for duty with his regiment, with which he served until muster-out September 8, 1898. In camp and in the regiment Captain Gregory was popular and made many friends. After discharge Captain Gregory went to Washington, D. C., Chicago and various other points in search of much-needed rest, after which he returned to his law practice at Dickinson, N. D., where he can now be found.

FIRST LIEUTENANT NEWTON A. WAY.

Newton A. Way was born in Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, July, 1856. At an early age he entered the United States Army and served in the infantry branch for a number of



Lieutenant Dan Burkholder.—Troop G.

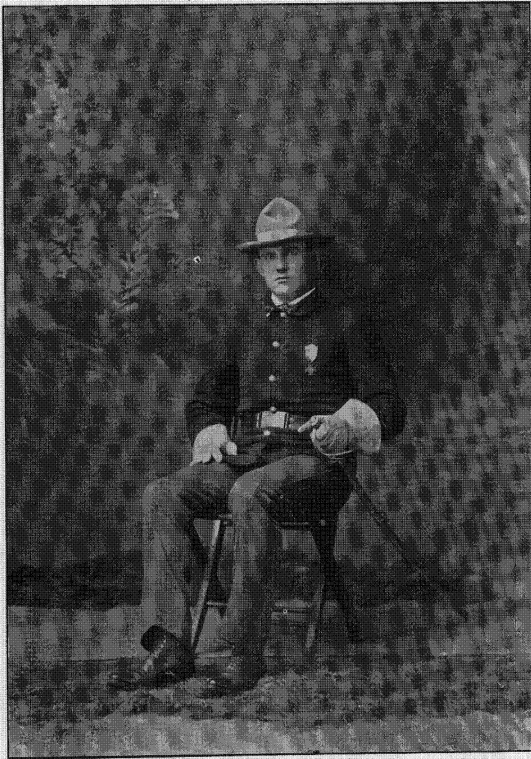


First Sergeant Joseph Denoyer.—Troop G.

years. His hobby is and has been rifle shooting, at which he excels. He is a scientific sharpshooter, having made windage, driftage and atmospheric effects upon a shot at the various ranges an especial study, and is probably one of the best instructors in marksmanship in the country. While in the army he was a member of almost every team of note, representing the company, the regiment, the department or military district in which he served, and in 1892 was the second man selected by General Miles to represent the United States in the international contest. He is the holder of a number of medals for marksmanship at known-distance firing and skirmishing. He is also an experienced tactician and a thorough military man. He was mustered into the volunteer service on May 21, 1898, at Fargo, N. D., and served as First Lieutenant of Troop G until mustered out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Devil's Lake, N. D., where he is now engaged in business.

SECOND LIEUTENANT DAN BURKHOLDER.

Dan Burkholder was born at Stouchburg, Berks County, Pa., on the 16th day of April, 1861. He was educated at Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa. In 1880 he went West to Chicago, where he enlisted in the regular army, and was assigned to Troop G, Second United States Cavalry, then stationed at headquarters of the regiment at Fort Custer, M. T. He was promoted to Corporal when but three months in the service, and to Sergeant about two years later. In 1883 his troop acted as an escort to President Arthur on his trip through the Yellowstone National Park, which was at that time an almost unexplored region, and is now one of the greatest, most magnificent and wonderful natural parks in the world. During his service in the regular army his troop had but one engagement; that was with a band of half-breed Indians who were attempting to steal about one thousand five hundred River Crow ponies, and run them across the line into the British possessions. Troop G overtook the Indians near the present site of Fort Assinaboine, and after a short but hot skirmish they recaptured the horses and killed several Indians. In this engagement Burkholder was slightly wounded in the left forearm. In 1884 his regiment exchanged stations with the First United States Cavalry, then Washington Territory, headquarters of the Second going to Walla Walla, one of the most beautiful posts in the Northwest, where Sergeant Burkholder was discharged, and drifted east to Bismarck, the capital city of North Dakota,



Sergeant Charles J. Jones.—Troop G.

and there engaged in the manufacturing of cigars. In this business he continued until the war was declared between the United States and Spain. He volunteered his services again to his country, and had the honor of being the first man in the great state of North Dakota to take such action. In consequence of this he was offered and accepted a commission as Second Lieutenant of Troop G, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Captain Gregory. The troop being organized mostly at Devil's Lake, N. D., was christened "Gregory's Devils," and was mustered into service at Fargo, N. D., on the 21st day of May, 1898. He was appointed Commissary Officer for the North Dakota squadron by Captain Gregory immediately after muster-in, and served as such until the squadron reported for duty at Camp Thomas, May 29, 1898. He served with his troop at Camp Thomas until mustered out September 8, 1898. After service he went to Washington, D. C., for a short time, after which he returned to North Dakota, settling at Dickinson, where he is now engaged in the mercantile business. Lieutenant Burkholder is well known in North Dakota as an experienced military man.

FIRST SERGEANT JOSEPH DENOYER.

Joseph Denoyer was born in Sibley County, Minnesota, November 9, 1867. He is the son of David and Margaret Denoyer, well known Minnesota pioneers. Sergeant Denoyer attended the public schools in Minnesota, and in 1882 he came to Benson County, North Dakota. After engaging in farm work for some time Sergeant Denoyer studied law and was admitted to the bar at Devil's Lake in 1891. He was elected State's Attorney of Williams County, North Dakota, when only twenty-three years of age. Sergeant Denoyer's extensive acquaintance and prominent position among the young men of the state resulted in his selection as First Sergeant of Troop G, with which troop he was mustered in May 21, 1898. He served with his troop at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and was mustered out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to his law practice at Devil's Lake, N. D., where he now resides.

SERGEANT CLAYTON L. WORST.

Clayton Le Roy Worst was born in Lattasburg, Wayne County, Ohio, July 27, 1877, and emigrated with his parents to Emmons County, North Dakota, in the spring of 1884.



Sergeant Clayton L. Worst.—Troop G.



Corporal Anatole A. Manger.—Troop G.

His education was obtained at the Bismarek high school and the North Dakota Agricultural College, of which latter his father is president. At college he took a great interest in military drill, and excelled at football and athletics generally, winning the gold medal as the best all-round athlete at the college, and four state medals at inter-collegiate contests. From 1892 to 1898 he followed ranching the greater part of the time. He enlisted in Company A, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, shortly after the declaration of war, but owing to his cowboy experience, he was transferred to Troop G, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which troop he was mustered in May 21, 1898, as First Duty Sergeant. He remained with his troop until about July 27, 1898, when he was stricken with malarial fever and was in hospital for some time. When he became convalescent, he was sent home on sick furlough, which had not expired when the regiment was mustered out. He did not obtain his discharge until December following.

SERGEANT CHARLES J. JONES.

Sergeant Charles J. Jones was born at the village of West Blue Mounds, Iowa County, Wisconsin, February 12, 1872, from which place he moved with his parents to Ellendale, N. D., in the fall of 1884, and since which time Ellendale has been his home. In 1890 Sergeant Jones graduated from the Ellendale high school and the same year attended a competitive examination at Grand Forks, N. D., for a cadetship at West Point, but was defeated. When war with Spain was declared he enlisted in Captain Gregory's troop at Fargo, with which troop he was mustered in as Second Duty Sergeant, May 21, 1898. He was afterwards made Guidon Sergeant, and served as such with the troop at Camp Thomas until mustered out of the service September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Ellendale, N. D. In the fall of 1898, when the Third Battalion of the First Regiment of the North Dakota National Guard was organized, Ellendale was recognized mainly through the efforts of Sergeant Jones, and upon the organization of Company M, he having declined the Captaincy, was elected and commissioned First Lieutenant, in which capacity he is now serving.

SERGEANT LESLIE A. SIMPSON.

Leslie A. Simpson was born at Deer Island, Me., December, 1868. He was educated in the public schools at Port-



Private Walter G. Blackorby.—Troop G.

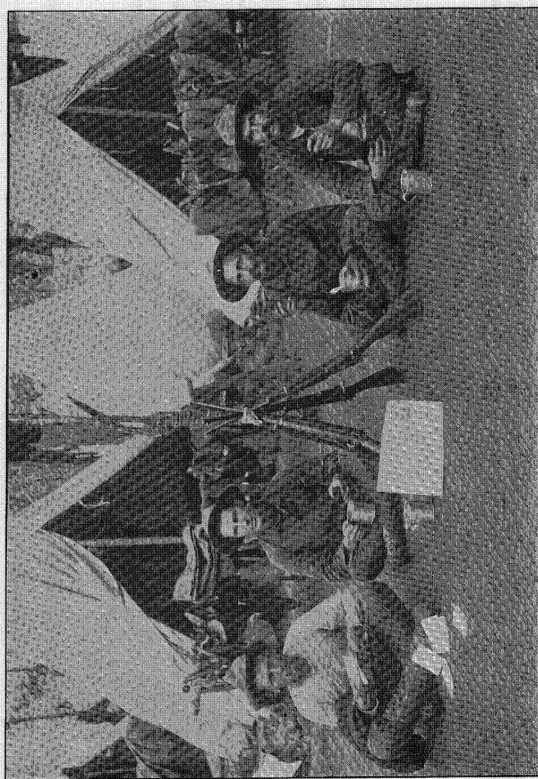


Private Edward S. Beatty.—Troop G.

land, Me., where he resided until he was eighteen years of age, when he came West and settled in Minneapolis, Minn. He read law in the "Flour City" and attended the legal department of the Minnesota State University, from which he was graduated. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and immediately located at Dickinson, N. D. In 1892 he was elected to the state legislature to represent Stark County, North Dakota. His services gave such general satisfaction that he was returned to the legislature in 1894 by an appreciative constituency. In 1896 he was elected State's Attorney of Stark County, and was so serving when hostilities between the United States and Spain broke out. Owing to the large amount of business matter which had to be attended to before he could leave for the front, Sergeant Simpson was not ready for muster-in on May 21, when the troop was mustered, and he and Thomas Mack were mustered in as privates on May 24, 1898. Private Simpson was regularly promoted from private to Corporal, and then to Sergeant, on account of his excellent qualifications, and his promotion to a commission simply depended upon the duration of the war and a vacancy. For some time Sergeant Simpson was on detail in the office of the Adjutant General, First Cavalry Brigade, First Army Corps, where he was employed upon the proceedings of boards of survey, for which position his legal knowledge especially fitted him. Sergeant Simpson was mustered out with his troop on September 8, 1898, and upon returning to Dickinson was elected to the office of State's Attorney in Stark County, North Dakota, in which position he is now serving.

CORPORAL ANATOLE A. MAUGER.

Anatole Adolphe Mauger was born in France in 1861. He was graduated at the College of Chartres, France, August, 1879. He enlisted November 12, 1879, in the Thirteenth Battery of the Twelfth Regiment of Artillery at Vincennes, France; transferred to the Second Battery in Africa, December 12, 1879; promoted Corporal and transferred to the First Battery of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery, February 13, 1881; served in the war against the Arabs in Tunis, from April to July, 1881, and on the frontier of Morocco and the Sahara Desert from September, 1881, to April 1883; promoted Sergeant and transferred to the Second Battery of the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, April 28, 1883; First Sergeant, same battery, November 1, 1883; hon-



"The North Dakota Quartette."—Troop G.
Private W. G. Blackorby, And Two Friends,
Private E. S. Beatty.

orably discharged September 26, 1884. Corporal Mauger came to the United States in July, 1885, and settled in Minneapolis, Minn., where he was graduated from the Curtiss Business College August 7, 1893. Shortly thereafter he went to Devil's Lake, N. D., where he is engaged in the hotel business. Corporal Mauger was mustered in with his troop (G) on May 21, 1898, and served as a non-commissioned officer until muster-out September 8, 1898. Corporal Mauger is easily numbered among the very best soldiers the regiment contained.

PRIVATE WALTER G. BLACKORBY.

Walter G. Blackorby was born in Lincoln County, Mo., January 31, 1879. At the age of seven he emigrated with his parents to North Dakota, which state he has since called home. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school at Cando. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school and was so engaged when he enlisted in Troop G, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which troop he was mustered in May 21, 1898. Although almost the youngest man in the troop, private Blackorby is recommended as an honest, efficient and faithful soldier. He was mustered out with the troop September 8, 1898, after which he returned to North Dakota, and is now located at Maza.

PRIVATE EDWARD S. BEATTY.

Among the best known and most highly respected enlisted men in the regiment was Edward S. Beatty. At an early age he removed with his parents to the new territory of Dakota and settled on a farm near Cando, in what is now North Dakota. Here young Beatty received the ordinary public school education. A great deal of his early life was spent in the saddle and he soon became proficient both as a horseman and rifle-shot. Being of a very patriotic turn of mind he was among the very first to volunteer for service at the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, enlisting in Troop G, with which organization he was mustered in May 21, 1898, at Fargo, N. D. He served with his troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., part of the time on detail as a hospital nurse, in which position so many kind and attentive young men were required, and was mustered out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Cando and is once more following the occupation of farming and stock-raising.

ROSTER OF TROOP G, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
*Charles E. Gregory....	Lawyer	Dickinson, N. D.
First Lieutenant:		
*Newton A. Way.....	Traveling Salsn..	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Second Lieutenant:		
*Danna Burkholder....	Merchant	Dickinson, N. D.
First Sergeant:		
*Joseph Denoyer.....	Lawyer	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
†Frank E. Parker.....	Cowboy	See remarks.
Sergeants:		
†*Clayton L. Worst.....	Cowboy	Fargo, N. D.
†*Charles J. Jones.....	Merchant	Ellendale, N. D.
Robert E. McHugh.....	Clerk	Langdon, N. D.
†John F. Sinclair.....	Telegrapher	See remarks.
†Albert Rolling.....	Soldier	U. S. Army.
Charles H. Poppe.....	Horseman	Dickinson, N. D.
Corporals:		
†*Leslie A. Simpson.....	Lawyer	Dickinson, N. D.
William N. McLaughlin	Farmer	Dunseith, N. D.
George L. Fulwiler....	Farmer	Dunseith, N. D.
Frank J. La Riviere....	Engineer	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Clide B. Strayer.....	Painter	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Charles A. Keogh.....	Barber	Devil's Lake, N. D.
John F. Reynolds.....	Cowboy	Cando, N. D.
*Anatole A. Mauger....	Hotelman	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Trumpeters:		
Joseph La France.....	Farmer	Langdon, N. D.
Frank M. Delano.....	Printer	Langdon, N. D.
Farrier:		
†Delbert Wheeler.....	Cowboy	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Blacksmith:		
Peter E. O'Hara.....	Blacksmith	Church's Ferry, N.D.
Saddler:		
Henry Archer.....	Saddler	Dunseith, N. D.
Wagoner:		
†John McDonald.....	Cowboy	Cando, N. D.
Privates:		
Abraham, Nathan.....	Farmer	Cando, N. D.
Anderson, Casper.....	Farmer	Cando, N. D.
Barsness, Simon O.....	Farmer	Bottineau, N. D.
Barsness, Nels E.....	Farmer	Bottineau, N. D.
*Beatty, Edward S.....	Farmer	Cando, N. D.
Black, Arthur E.....	Laborer	Willow City, N. D.
*Blackorby, Walter G....	Teacher	Maza, N. D.
Blake, Frederick N.....	Laborer	Langdon, N. D.
Branchflower, Allen....	Cowboy	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Canfield, Edwin S.....	Cowboy	Cando, N. D.
Carlin, John A.....	Horseman	Langdon, N. D.
Carter, Robert A.....	Butcher	Towner, N. D.
Charrier, George C.....	Printer	Langdon, N. D.
Clancy, Edward J.....	Cowboy	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Clem, William A.....	Cowboy	Cando, N. D.
Clements, Isaiah.....	Farmer	Langdon, N. D.
Crisp, George C.....	Cowboy	Bottineau, N. D.
Davidson, Harry F.....	Cowboy	Bottineau, N. D.

*See foot note on page 264.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
Desmarsais, Edmund..	Cowboy	Langdon, N. D.
Dulin, Hume M.....	Cowboy	Bismarck, N. D.
Duncan, Charles W....	Cowboy	Langdon, N. D.
Ford, John P.....	Cowboy	Rugby, N. D.
Groves, George W....	Blacksmith	Langdon, N. D.
Harwood, Fred E.....	Cowboy	Willow City, N. D.
Howe, Harry J.....	Cowboy	Grand Forks, N. D.
†Hughes, Robert E.....	Cowboy	Cando, N. D.
Johnson, David.....	Tinner	Church's Ferry, N.D.
Johnson, Ernest.....	Cowboy	Towner, N. D.
†Johnson, Joseph.....	Trick Rider.....	Fargo, N. D.
Jordan, John H.....	Cowboy	Devil's Lake, N. D.
†Keane, William.....	Soldier	U. S. Army.
Keegan, Frank J.....	Cowboy	Langdon, N. D.
Kitchell, William H...	Cowboy	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Lemon, John W.....	Cowboy	Langdon, N. D.
Linn, Bennie L.....	Cowboy	Langdon, N. D.
†Ludvigson, John F....	Farrier	Jamestown, N. D.
Mack, Thomas.....	Machinist	Fargo, N. D.
†May, Charles J.....	Jockey	See remarks.
McLean, James.....	Cowboy	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Montgomery, Isaac E..	Liveryman	Langdon, N. D.
Montgomery, Robert R.	Cowboy	Bottineau, N. D.
Murray, John.....	Cowboy	Langdon, N. D.
†Nimmons, James E....	Soldier	U. S. Army.
Oke, Thomas.....	Cowboy	Willow City, N. D.
Paden, Winton J., Jr..	Cowboy	Cando, N. D.
Poirier, Joseph A.....	Cowboy	Langdon, N. D.
Raycik, Gustav.....	Teamster	Fargo, N. D.
†Reed, Edward.....	Cowboy	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Riordan, Martin.....	Teamster	Minneapolis, Minn.
†Rivers, Michael.....	Teamster	Fargo, N. D.
Ross, William.....	Cowboy	Dickinson, N. D.
Sebery, James.....	Cowboy	Bismarck, N. D.
Silvester, Henry D....	Cowboy	Langdon, N. D.
†Stokes, William H....	Farmer	Bottineau, N. D.
Surber, James W.....	Cowboy	Bismarck, N. D.
†Taggart, Jacob F.....	Soldier	Philippine Islands.
Thank, John J.....	Cowboy	Devil's Lake, N. D.
Willard, Walter R.....	Printer	Bismarck, N. D.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN, AND REMARKS.

Quartermaster Sergeant Frank E. Park; accidentally killed in Montana since muster-out. Particulars as to death and place of interment not known. (See Chapter XXVI.)

Sergeant Charles J. Jones; enlisted in the National Guard of North Dakota after muster-out, and is now serving in that organization as First Lieutenant of Infantry.

Sergeant John F. Sinclair; died in service of disabilities contracted in line of duty; date of death and place of interment not obtainable. (See Chapter XXVI.)

Sergeant Albert Rolling; re-enlisted in United States Volunteer service after discharge from Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and is now serving with the army in the Philippines.

- Sergeant Leslie A. Simpson; originally enrolled and mustered in as Private; promoted to Corporal and later to Sergeant.
- Private William H. Stokes; originally enrolled and mustered in as Corporal; reduced to grade of Private at his own request.
- Private John F. Ludvigson; originally enrolled and mustered in as Farrier; reduced to Private by troop orders.
- Farrier Delbert Wheeler; originally enrolled and mustered in as Private; appointed Farrier, vice Ludvigson, per troop orders.
- Private Robert E. Hughes; originally enrolled and mustered in as Wagoner; reduced to Private per troop orders.
- Wagoner John McDonald; originally enrolled and mustered in as Private; appointed Wagoner, vice Hughes, per troop orders.
- Private George C. Crisp; deserted from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., August 8, 1898.
- Private Joseph Johnson; was sick with fever in Sternberg Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga., at the time of muster-out. An unconfirmed rumor reports him as having died there.
- Private William Keane; re-enlisted in United States volunteer service after discharge, and is now serving with the army in the Philippines.
- Private Charles J. May; died in Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga., of typhoid fever, contracted in the service and line of duty. (Chapter XXVI.)
- Sergeant Clayton L. Worst; was furloughed August 25, 1898, on account of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, and was on furlough at the time of muster-out; was finally discharged December, 1898.
- Private Jacob F. Taggart; was on detail in the office of the Regimental Adjutant as Clerk almost during his entire service; re-enlisted in the United States volunteer service after discharge, and is now serving with the Fourth United States Cavalry in the Philippines. Was promoted to Corporal just prior to muster-out.
- Private Michael Rivers; was on detail as cook for the officers' mess of the Second Squadron until muster-out.
- Private James E. Nimmons; re-enlisted in the United States volunteer service after discharge, and is now serving with the army in the Philippines.
- Private Edward Reed; re-enlisted in the United States army after discharge, and served with the army in Cuba until July, 1898, when honorably discharged.

RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.

Lawyers	3	Blacksmiths	2
Traveling salesmen.....	1	Saddlers	1
Merchants	2	Laborers	2
Cowboys	36	Teachers	1
Clerks	1	Butchers	1
Telegraphers	1	Tinners	1
Professional soldiers.....	4	Trick riders.....	1
Horsemen	2	Farriers	1
Farmers	10	Machinists	1
Engineers	1	Jockeys	1
Painters	1	Liverymen	1
Barbers	1	Teamsters	3
Hotelmen	1		
Printers	3	Total	83

RESIDENCES.

Dickinson, N. D.....	5	Bismarck, N. D.....	4
Devil's Lake, N. D.....	13	Rugby, N. D.....	1
Fargo, N. D.....	5	Grand Forks, N. D.....	1
Ellendale, N. D.....	1	Jamestown, N. D.....	1
Langdon, N. D.....	17	Sioux Falls, S. D.....	1
Dunseith, N. D.....	3	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1
Cando, N. D.....	9	In United States Army.....	4
Church's Ferry, N. D.....	2		—
Bottineau, N. D.....	6	Total	80
Willow City, N. D.....	3	Died in service and since...	3
Maza, N. D.....	1		—
Towner, N. D.....	2	Aggregate	83

CHAPTER XX.

HISTORY OF TROOP H, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

"Wheatland was alive last night with bands and bonfires, with musketry and oratory. The war fever ran high and everybody is with the government, with money and with fighting grit. The following is an evidence of the intensity of the feeling:

"Notice—All able bodied male citizens, being eighteen years old and under forty-five, who will join with the undersigned in forming a volunteer company and will enlist with me in the Cuban war, please meet at my office Thursday, April 28, 1898, at 7:30 p. m.

"CHARLES E. STOWERS."

The above was published in the *Fargo Forum and Daily Republican* in its issue on the evening of April 22, 1898, and the notice referred to was a copy of one posted that same evening at the postoffices at Wheatland, Chaffee, Absaraka, Erie and Casselton, Cass County, North Dakota, and was the first step taken toward the formation of Troop H, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and entitled Mr. Stowers to the distinction of being the first volunteer from North Dakota. An enrollment blank was drawn up from such meager knowledge of army papers as could be found, which blank was easily signed. It was the purpose to get into the Rough Rider organization, but as no territory had been assigned and no definite plans made in Washington, that had been promulgated, telegraphic communication was at once opened with the National Capitol, which here follows and explains itself:

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1898.

Charles E. Stowers, Wheatland, N. D.:

Formation of volunteer companies and appointment of all officers from Colonel down, inclusive, entirely in hands of governors.

H. C. HANSBROUGH.

Wheatland, N. D., April 20, 1898.

Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.:

Have thirty cavalymen enrolled; will have eighty Thursday; will you accept their services?

CHARLES E. STOWERS.

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1898.

Charles E. Stowers, Wheatland, N. D.:

Am exceedingly sorry have no authority to take North Dakota men; only wish I did have.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Bismarck, N. D., April 27, 1898.

Charles E. Stowers, Wheatland, N. D.:

Under present call we can't use cavalry. Colonel Melvin Grigsby of Sioux Falls is raising a cavalry regiment; will use two troops from North Dakota. Communicate with him.

PHELPS (Governor's Secretary).

A telephone message to Major Edwards and a talk at Wheatland with Major Fleming then caused Mr. Stowers to send the following telegram to Washington, D. C.:

Wheatland, N. D., April 28, 1898.

Colonel Melvin Grigsby, Washington, D. C.:

Governor Briggs refers me to you. Can you use our troop of cavalry volunteers. Answer. Reference. Hansbrough.

C. E. STOWERS.

Receiving no reply to this message and not wanting to be left if a matter of hustling could get his troop into service, Mr. Stowers sent a second telegram to Colonel Grigsby, this time to Sioux Falls, to which he received reply that the Colonel would be at home on May 2, after which full instructions would be sent out. The next information received was on Sunday, May 1, as follows:

Devil's Lake, N. D., May 1, 1898.

Charles E. Stowers, Wheatland, N. D.:

I have authority to raise cavalry troop; will you and your men join me. Answer here, stating number.

C. E. GREGORY.

To which the following reply was sent:

Wheatland, N. D., May 1, 1898.

C. E. Gregory, Devil's Lake, N. D.:

Yes, with forty men if you and I can agree; answer what terms.

CHAS. E. STOWERS.

In reply to this message Mr. Stowers was informed by Gregory that he (Gregory) had no authority to make terms of any kind and further word was received through Major Edwards that is was the request of General Alger that the Governor and Senator Hansbrough name the officers for the North Dakota troops, and after considerable telegraphing backward and forward, the final result was the appointment of George A. Nugent, Fargo's West Point graduate, who had just passed his examination with high honors, as Captain of Troop H, while Charles E. Stowers of Wheatland, was made First Lieutenant, and Albert E. Sunderhauf, of Wahpeton, Second Lieutenant, thus amicably settling what at first gave promise of becoming an extended fight for leadership. Majors Edwards and Fleming, Captain Gregory and Lieutenant



Lieutenant Charles E. Stowers.—Troop H.

Stowers were principally instrumental in bringing about this peaceful settlement.

On Tuesday, May 10, the volunteers from Wheatland embarked for Fargo, amid the strains of the local cornet band, and a shower of flowers from the patriotic ladies of the town. After arriving at Fargo the men were quartered on Broadway, where they were soon joined by thirty picked men from Wahpeton under Lieutenant Sunderhauf, and actual steps taken to have the command ready for muster-in. Captain Nugent, who was on leave of absence at Fargo, was taken over and introduced to the men and began to shape them into a military company at once. Lieutenants Stowers and Sunderhauf soon made themselves very valuable in this preliminary work, as did First Sergeant William Ray, who had a long service in the regular army to his credit, and was most efficient in his new duties. The men were given their physical examinations on May 18 and 19, and on May 23, just before noon, the troop was mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant F. H. Albright, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

At 4:30 p. m., May 25, 1898, the North Dakota squadron, consisting of Troops G and H, under command of Captain Charles E. Gregory, left over the Great Northern railroad for the front. They arrived at Camp Thomas May 29, and were at once assigned to the Second (or "Inter-Dakota") squadron under Major R. W. Stewart. The selection of officers proved a most wise one, as was shown by the record of promptness, soldierly qualities and general military efficiency made by the troop while in camp. The troop was mustered out at the Custom House, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Sunday morning, September 11, 1898, and almost all left Chattanooga before night. They have returned to their peaceful avocations with nothing but the most pleasant recollections of their days at Camp Thomas.

Too much credit cannot be given Majors Edwards, Fleming and Fish, all of North Dakota, the latter subsequently Major and Surgeon of the regiment, for valuable services rendered in the organization of this troop.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN GEORGE A. NUGENT.

George A. Nugent came to North Dakota at an early age, where his parents settled at Fargo. Here young Nugent attended the public schools and grew to manhood. Always be-



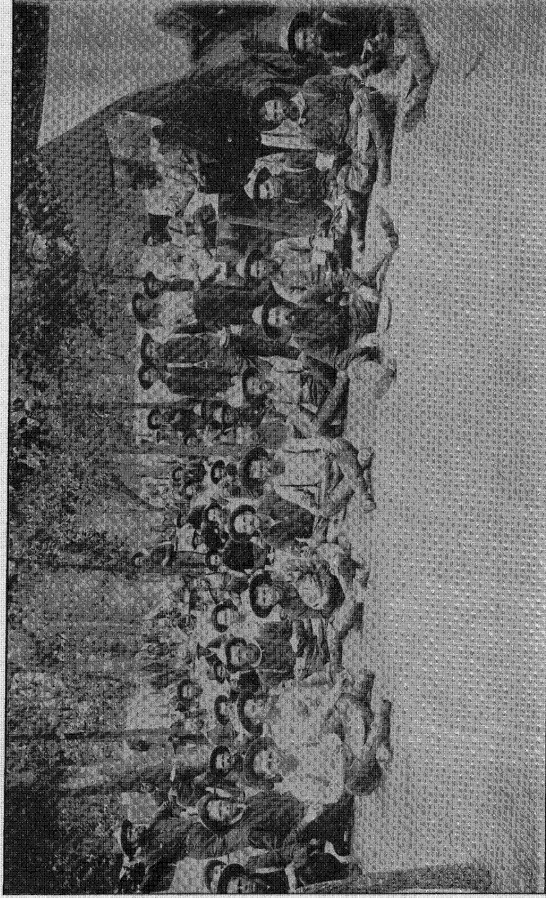
Non-Commissioned Officers of Troop H.

O. M. Sergt. Weese.	Corp. Kunkumple.	Corp. Stebbins.	Corp. McDonald.
Sergt. Morgan.	First Sergt. Ray.	Sergt. McMertrie.	Sergt. King.
		Sergt. Gillespie.	

ing of a military turn of mind he secured the appointment as military cadet to West Point and entered the school at that place in 1894, and graduated No. 6 in the class of 1898 in line of division. Lieutenant Nugent was the first North Dakotan to graduate from West Point and consequently the state felt very proud of him. He was in Fargo on leave of absence when Troop H was being organized and was at once selected as the most fitting man to command the troop. Permission being granted by the Honorable Secretary of War, Lieutenant Nugent was mustered in May 23, as Captain of Troop H, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. At Camp Thomas his military knowledge was of benefit to the officers of the Second squadron. Captain Nugent was appointed Judge Advocate for the general court martial convened in the First Cavalry Brigade, officiating as such at every trial coming before the general court in the brigade. On September 11, 1898, Captain Nugent was mustered out of the volunteer service and returned to duty as Second Lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery, per Special Orders No. 218, Headquarters of the Army, dated September 15, 1898. He is at present serving with his battery at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES E. STOWERS.

Charles Elias Stowers, the first child of Rev. C. N. and Maria Bowen Stowers, was born at Wilbraham, Mass., November 29, 1861. He was educated at the State Normal school, Whitewater, Wis., and at the Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. In 1877 he went to Idaho and was appointed as farmer at the Lemhi Indian Agency, at Lemhi, Idaho, in which capacity he served until the close of 1878, when he was appointed school teacher at the same place and served until 1880, when he went to Wheatland, N. D., and after teaching a year went upon a farm part of the time and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1889. He was trustee of the state penitentiary from 1890 to 1894; president of the school board at Wheatland from 1893 to 1899. He has an extensive stock farm two and one-half miles from Wheatland, which he personally superintends in connection with his law practice. He was enrolled as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war April 22; mustered in as First Lieutenant Third United States Volunteer Cavalry May 23, 1898, and served with his troop at Camp Thomas during its entire service. Lieutenant Stowers was a painstaking, con-



Troop H at Dinner.

scientious officer; always on duty and ready for any duty he might be called upon to perform. He was mustered out with his troop September 11, 1898, after which he returned to Wheatland, where he has resumed the practice of his profession and the management of his stock farm.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALBERT E. SUNDERHAUF.

(For Biography, see Chapter X.)

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM RAY.

First Sergeant William Ray is a professional soldier, having served in the regular establishment for a number of years on the Western frontiers. His prior service was very valuable to him in his position as First Sergeant, which he filled in a most acceptable manner.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT ROBERT E. WESSEL.

Quartermaster Sergeant Robert E. Wessel, who was chosen to fill the responsible position of Quartermaster Sergeant, enlisted in Troop H, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 7, 1898, and served with the troop at Camp Thomas, where he performed the duties of Quartermaster Sergeant very creditably and to the satisfaction of his troop commander. After discharge Sergeant Wessel returned to Hankinson, N. D., where he is now engaged as a collector.

TRUMPETER CARL FAY.

Trumpeter Carl Fay enlisted from Ashley, N. D., where he has resided for a number of years. He was mustered in with Troop H, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 23, 1898, and served as trumpeter in the troop until August 1, when he was transferred to the regimental band to play tuba. He served with the band until muster-out September 11, after which he returned to Ashley, N. D., where he is now engaged in the barber business.

SERGEANT JOHN G. SMYLIE.

Among the first to enlist under the call issued by Lieutenant Stowers was John G. Smylie of Wheatland, N. D. Although a school teacher by calling, he had had considerable experience in the saddle that fully entitled him to a place in the regiment. He was appointed one of the original duty sergeants and was mustered in with Troop H, on May 23. He served honestly and faithfully and was mustered out with the troop at the close of the Spanish-American war.

SERGEANT JOHN F. DANIELS.

Sergeant John F. Daniels headed the delegation from Wahpeton under Lieutenant Sunderhauf when the quota from that town was sent to Fargo to help make up Troop H, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. Daniels was mustered in as the Junior Duty Sergeant of the troop and was conspicuous for his attention to duty until the final muster-out, September 11, after which he returned to Wahpeton.

PRIVATE FRANK E. EASTLING.

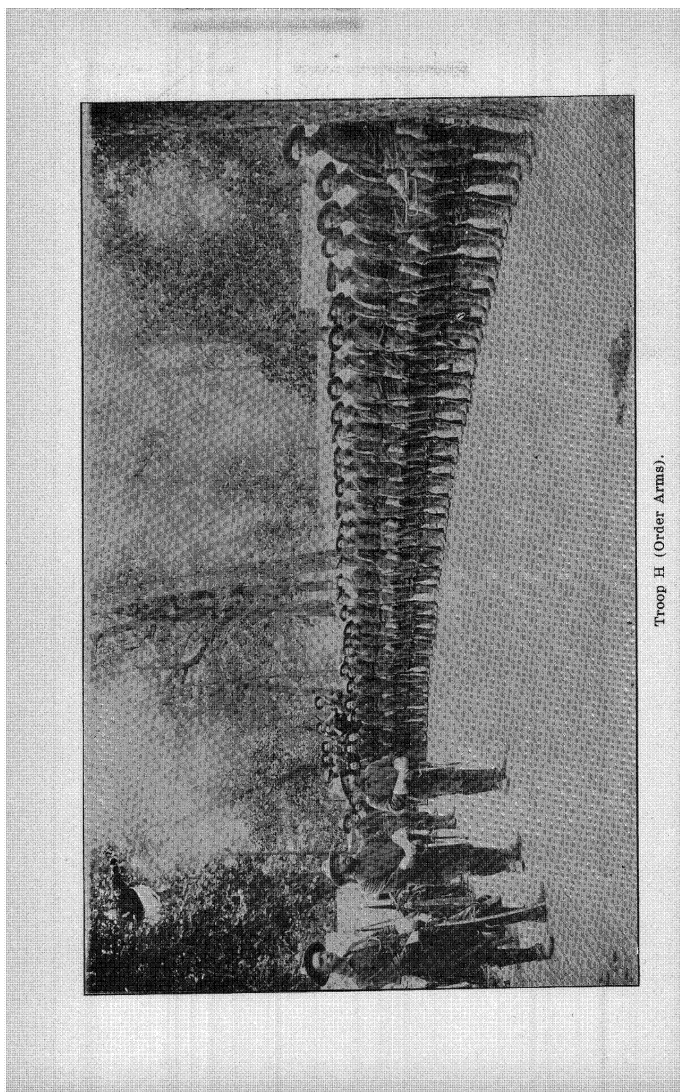
Frank E. Eastling enlisted May 13, in Troop H, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at Fargo, N. D., where he happened to be at the time, although his home was at Stevens Point, Wis. He made many friends among the North Dakotans, especially by his attention to the sick, while he was serving as hospital nurse. He was mustered out with the troop on September 11, 1898.

PRIVATE ROBERT McCOSKERY.

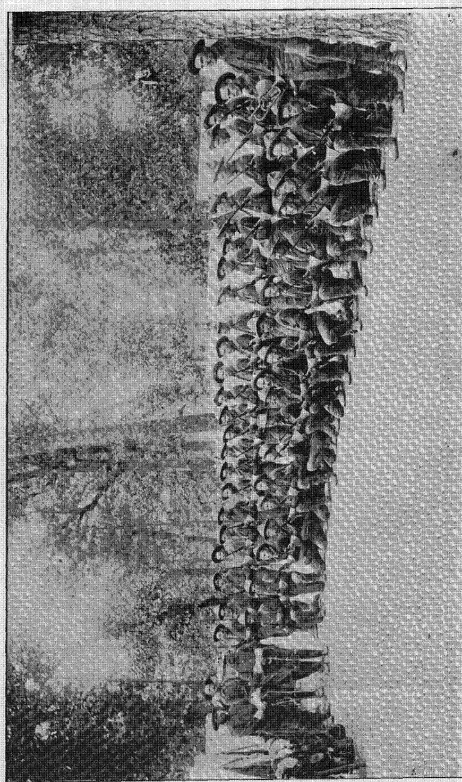
Private Robert McCoskery enlisted at Wheatland April 26, among the very first to enroll their names upon the roster of Troop H. McCoskery was an efficient, willing soldier, always ready to serve where he could be of the most good. When men were called for to nurse in the hospital he volunteered and was soon thereafter made ambulance driver, a responsible position when it is considered who the passengers are likely to be. He lives at Wheatland, N. D.

PRIVATE JOHN K. WEIR.

John K. Weir enlisted at Fargo, May 12, in Troop H, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, leaving a lucrative and responsible position to answer his country's call. He was at once appointed troop clerk and filled that position with much satisfaction to his superiors until mustered out with his troop, September 11, 1898. He is now stenographer and confidential clerk of one of the leading law firms of North Dakota, and resides at Fargo.



Troop H (Order Arms).



Troop H (Ready).

ROSTER OF TROOP H, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
†*George A. Nugent.....	U. S. Army.....	Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
First Lieutenant:		
*Charles E. Stowers....	Lawyer	Wheatland, N. D.
Second Lieutenant:		
†Albert E. Sunderhauf..	Lawyer	Wahpeton, N. D.
First Sergeant:		
†*William X. Ray.....	U. S. Army.....	Mantanzas, Cuba.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
*Robert E. Wessel.....	Collector	Hankinson, N. D.
Sergeants:		
Harvey R. King.....	Cowboy	Erie, N. D.
†William I. McMertre..	U. S. Army.....	War Department.
*John G. Smylie.....	Teacher	Wheatland, N. D.
Thomas W. Gillespie..	Contractor	Ledgerwood, N. D.
†Sid O. Morgan., Jr....	Cowboy	See remarks.
*John P. Daniels.....	Cowboy	Wahpeton, N. D.
Corporals:		
James E. Ellsworth...	Dentist	Oakes, N. D.
La Forest B. Reed.....	Salesman	Casselton, N. D.
*Henry W. Stebbins....	Cowboy	Tower City, N. D.
William A. Stout.....	Printer	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Arthur B. Dutton.....	Engineer	Fargo, N. D.
Jonathan S. Henderson	Printer	Henning, Minn.
George E. McDonald...	Farmer	Kent, Minn.
Joseph O. Klienhemple	Cowboy	Wahpeton, N. D.
Trumpeter:		
†*Carl Fay.....	Barber	Ashley, N. D.
Farrier:		
Charles A. Moore.....	Horseshoer	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Blacksmith:		
Elery Lurue.....	Blacksmith	Bottineau, N. D.
Saddler:		
Archie I. Halliday....	Saddler	Wheatland, N. D.
Wagoner:		
John W. Larson.....	Teamster	Wheatland, N. D.
Privates:		
Adkins, George.....	Cowboy	Wheatland, N. D.
Ast, Paul.....	Cowboy	Big Lake, Minn.
Ballard, Albert.....	Laborer	Casselton, N. D.
Ballard, Ralph E.....	Cowboy	Casselton, N. D.
†Barrett, Arthur D.....	Student	Bethlehem, Pa.
Beck, John.....	Cowboy	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Beck, Phillip W.....	Cowboy	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Bills, George.....	Cowboy	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Bryan, Charles F.....	Cowboy	Oakes, N. D.
Burget, Amy.....	Cowboy	Poygan, Wis.
Busta, Frank S.....	Cowboy	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Clintman, Frank D...	Cowboy	St. Paul, Minn.
Cook, William P.....	Stockman	Harriman, Tenn.
†*Eastling, Frank E.....	Engineer	Stevens Point, Wis.
Ellertson, Richard....	U. S. Army.....	Manila, P. I.
†Eckdol, August.....	Cowboy	See remarks.
Gift, John W.....	Stockman	Ledgerwood, N. D.
†Gipson, John W.....	U. S. Navy.....	Navy Department.

*†See foot note, page 279.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address-
Privates:		
Godejohn, Gustave....	Stockman	Wahpeton, N. D.
Gougler, Charles L....	Stockman	Hilton, Oklahoma.
Harrop, Eli F.....	Stockman	Wheatland, N. D.
Heeb, Charles J.....	Baker	Wahpeton, N. D.
Hetherington, Irvine J.	Cowboy	Buffalo, N. D.
Holst, John O.....	Stockman	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Horan, John.....	Stockman	Waseca, Minn.
Ingalls, Otto A.....	Stockman	Cloma, Wis.
Jackson, Andrew.....	Cowboy	Fargo, N. D.
Johnson, Frank.....	Mechanic	St. James, Minn.
Johnson, Henry.....	Cowboy	Webster, Minn.
†Joslin, Sherman.....	Cowboy	Kingston, Wis.
Kaderabek, Joseph F.	Plasterer	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Kitzing, August B. W..	Tinner	Casselton, N. D.
Krieger, Charles C....	Butcher	Hankinson, N. D.
Larson, Emil.....	Cowboy	Elbow Lake, Minn.
Leckan, Alfred A.....	Cook	Hankinson, N. D.
Landa James J.....	Stockman	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Marlow, Joseph.....	Stockman	Ledgerwood, N. D.
†McCoskery, Robert....	Cowboy	Wheatland, N. D.
McDaniels, James....	Stockman	Barboursville, Ky.
McFadden, Dennis....	Cook	Casselton, N. D.
Mechalek, Albert....	Clerk	Ledgerwood, N. D.
O'Brien, Alfred.....	Cowboy	Breckenridge, Minn.
Olander, Swan J.....	Stockman	Wheatland, N. D.
Olson, Albert.....	Student	Fargo, N. D.
Oleson, Charles C....	Stockman	Patterson, Wis.
Peterson, George S....	Butcher	Oakes, N. D.
Plouzek, Joseph.....	Butcher	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Rak, Orlie.....	Cowboy	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Rahn, John E.....	Butcher	Hankinson, N. D.
Richardson, Frank A..	Cowboy	Wheatland, N. D.
Smith, William E.....	Painter	Leonard, N. D.
Smylie, William A....	Stockman	Wheatland, N. D.
Snelbaker, Charles H..	Cowboy	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Suthers, William M....	Cowboy	Freesport, Pa.
Svien, Lewis.....	Cowboy	Ledgerwood, N. D.
Tippit, William A....	Salesman	Gatesville, Texas.
Urbach, William O....	Cook	Livingston, Mont.
†Whalen, James J.....	U. S. Army.....	Chicago, Ills.
†*Weir, John J.....	Stenographer	Fargo, N. D.
Wisnewski, John J....	Stockman	Ledgerwood, N. D.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN, AND REMARKS.

Captain George A. Nugent; Second Lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery, and accepted captaincy in Third United States Volunteer Cavalry by special permission from Secretary of War. Was returned to duty as Second Lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery upon muster-out of the volunteer service September 8, 1898, per Special Orders No. 218, Headquarters of the Army, dated Washington D. C., September 15, 1898. Is now serving with his regiment at Fort Trumbull, Conn. Was Judge Advocate of all General Courts-Martial held in First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps.

- Second Lieutenant Albert E. Sunderhauf; appointed Acting Regimental Ordnance Officer June 25, 1898, and Regimental Commissary Officer July 31, 1898. In charge of Officers' Mess Headquarters, First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, from August 1 to September 8, 1898; July 13, 1898, appointed Range Officer and Inspector of small arms practice. (For biography, see Chapter X.)
- First Sergeant William Ray; re-enlisted in United States military service, and is now serving with Troop E, Second United States Cavalry, at Mantanzas, Cuba.
- Sergeant George A. Steel; originally enrolled and mustered in as Quartermaster Sergeant Troop H, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to Hospital Steward Third United States Volunteer Cavalry June 15, 1898, per General Orders No. 10, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Infantry. Re-enlisted in United States service, from which honorably discharged. (For biography, see Chapter IX.)
- Sergeant Sid. O. Morgan, Jr.; died at Hot Springs, Ark., September, 1898. Place of interment not known. (See Chapter XIV.)
- Sergeant William I. McIntire; re-enlisted in United States military service, and is now serving in the Philippines.
- Private Sherman Joslin; enlisted as Private from Kingston, Wis.; deserted at Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1898.
- Private John W. Gipson; enlisted at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, July 8th, 1898, in troop; assigned to duty as Orderly for General Melvin Grigsby, commanding First Cavalry Brigade, and served as such until muster-out. Re-enlisted in United States naval service, and is now serving as Electrician United States Navy.
- Private August Eckdol; was killed in Chicago, Ill., September 13, 1898, by being run over by a trolley car. Place of interment not known. (See Chapter XIV.)
- Private James J. Whalen; enlisted at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; was detailed as stenographer at Headquarters First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, and appointed Acting Sergeant Major of said brigade July 27, 1898; is now serving as Clerk in the Headquarters Department in connection with the building of an ice plant at Manila, P. I.
- Private Arthur Dean Barret; enlisted at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 15, 1898; after being mustered out he went to Washington, D. C., and re-enlisted in Troop H, Sixth United States Cavalry; was sent to Porto Rico, and then to Huntsville, Ala., afterwards to Fort Riley, Kans., from where he was honorably discharged. He is now attending college at Bethlehem, Pa., his address being 235 Broad street, Bethlehem, Pa.
- Trumpeter Carl Fay; on detail in regimental band from August 1 to September 8, 1898.
- Private Frank E. Eastling; on detail on Regimental Hospital as Hospital Nurse.
- Private Robert McCoskery; on detail in Regimental Hospital as Ambulance Driver.
- Private John K. Weir; on detail as Troop Clerk from May 23 to September 8, 1898.

RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.

Stenographers	1	Saddlers	1
Clerks	1	Teamsters	1
Cooks	3	Laborers	1
Professional soldiers.....	5	Students	2
Lawyers	2	Stockmen	15
Collectors	1	Professional sailors.....	1
Cowboys	28	Bakers	1
Teachers	1	Mechanics	1
Contractors	1	Plasterers	1
Dentists	1	Tinners	1
Salesmen	2	Butchers	4
Printers	2	Painters	1
Engineers	2	Horseshoers	1
Farmers	1		
Barbers	1	Total	84
Blacksmiths	1		

RESIDENCES.

Elbow Lake, Minn.....	1	Big Lake, Minn.....	1
Breckenridge, Minn.....	1	Bethlehem, Pa.....	1
Leonard, N. D.....	1	Poygan, Wis.....	1
Gatesville, Texas.....	1	St. Paul, Minn.....	1
Livingston, Mont.....	1	Harriman, Tenn.....	1
Chicago, Ills.....	1	Stevens Point, Wis.....	1
Buffalo, N. D.....	1	Manila, P. I.....	1
Fort Trumbull, Conn.....	1	Navy Department.....	1
Wheatland, N. D.....	9	Hilton, Oklahoma.....	1
Wahpeton, N. D.....	6	Waseca, Minn.....	1
Ledgerwood, N. D.....	18	Cloma, Wis.....	1
Cuba	1	St. James, Minn.....	1
Hankinson, N. D.....	4	Webster, Minn.....	1
Erie, N. D.....	1	Kingston, Wis.....	1
War Department.....	1	Barboursville, Ky.....	1
Oakes, N. D.....	3	Patterson, Wis.....	1
Casselton, N. D.....	5	Freesport, Pa.....	1
Tower City, N. D.....	1		
Fargo, N. D.....	4	Total	82
Henning, Minn.....	1	Dead	2
Kent, Minn.....	1		
Ashley, N. D.....	1	Aggregate	84
Bottineau, N. D.....	1		

THE THIRD SQUADRON

THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY
(THE MONTANA SQUADRON)

Troops F, L, M and I.

MAJOR JAMES H. MONTEATH,
COMMANDING.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing data, including digital databases and physical filing systems. It also mentions the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the records.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record management. It highlights how digital tools and software can streamline the process of data collection, storage, and retrieval. The text discusses the benefits of cloud-based solutions, such as increased accessibility and scalability. It also addresses potential challenges, such as data security and privacy concerns, and offers strategies to mitigate these risks. The importance of training staff on new technologies is also mentioned.

3. The third part of the document explores the legal and regulatory requirements for record-keeping. It provides an overview of relevant laws and standards, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and industry-specific regulations. The text explains how organizations can ensure compliance by implementing robust policies and procedures. It also discusses the consequences of non-compliance, including fines and reputational damage.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of data backup and disaster recovery. It emphasizes that having a reliable backup system is crucial to protect against data loss due to hardware failures, cyberattacks, or natural disasters. The text outlines best practices for creating and testing backup plans, including the use of off-site storage and regular testing of recovery procedures.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and reiterating the importance of a comprehensive record management strategy. It encourages organizations to adopt a proactive approach to record-keeping and to continuously improve their processes as technology and regulations evolve.

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORY OF THE THIRD SQUADRON, THIRD UNITED STATES
VOLUNTEER CAVALRY—(Montana Squadron).*

In no state in the Union can there be found a broader patriotism or a more ready response to a call for duty, when the nation needs her sturdy sons, than in Montana. After the destruction of the "Maine," and before the actual declaration of war, patriotic meetings were held at Missoula, Butte, Billings, Miles City, Bozeman, Great Falls, Helena, and in fact in every town of note in the entire state. Missoula, however, was the first to take steps in the organization of a military company for the Spanish war. On March 30, 1898, Will Cave of Missoula circulated a paper, to which he secured over fifty signatures in a few hours, the signers pledging themselves to enlist for the war in case of open hostilities. Mr. Cave at once notified Governor Smith that Missoula was ready to furnish a company for the war, should it be declared. On April 2, the governor wrote to Mr. Cave, acknowledging receipt of his communication, thanking him for the information and promising to file the letter and consider the contents carefully in case war was declared. Thus is Missoula entitled to the credit of taking the first steps in the organization of what afterward became the Montana Squadron of Grigsby's Cowboy Regiment.

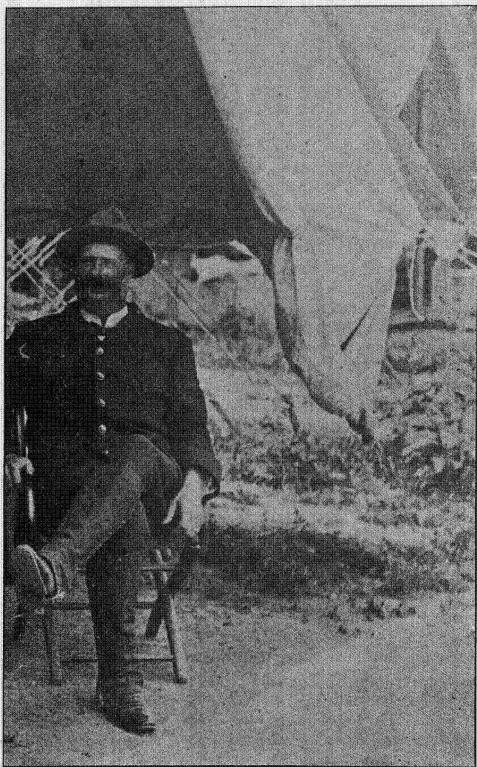
Billings already had a cavalry organization under command of Captain Bond, which only needed to be recruited to a war footing. Miles City also had an organization which had been in existence for several years and had done good service, commanded by that veteran Joseph T. Brown. Butte was fast proceeding with an organization under the direction of Messrs. Stivers, Wedekind and Hankins, and the ground plan of the squadron was laid. After several days had elapsed, following the memorable *twenty-first* of April, and nothing definite was known as to how the regiments were going to be organized, word was finally received that Montana would be entitled to a full squadron of cavalry

*We are indebted to Mr. Arthur L. Stone, of Missoula, Mont., for considerable of the data upon which this article is based, as written by him in "The Anaconda Standard," of October 24, 1899.—The Author.

in the regiment of cowboys being organized by Colonel Grisby in the Northwestern states. On May 5 commissions were received by Frank Higgins of Missoula, John C. Bond of Billings, D. Gay Stivers of Butte and Joseph T. Brown of Miles City, Mont., appointing them Captains and authorizing them to organize troops for the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, the official designation of Grigsby's regiment, while the cities of Great Falls and Bozeman, which had also raised troops, were omitted on account of the immense pressure brought to bear from the entire Northwest for a place in this regiment, and membership in which, after a consultation with the congressional delegations in Washington, was divided as follows: South Dakota, five troops; Montana, four troops; North Dakota, two troops, and Nebraska, one troop.

The next few days were spent in the preliminary medical examinations and preparations for muster-in. Troop F was mustered in at the Union Opera House, Missoula, Mont., May 13, 1898, by Captain Ahern, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and was the first troop mustered in in Montana and the second troop in the regiment. The other troops were examined and mustered in in a short time, the last troop being mustered in at Miles City May 19, 1898.

There was no question about these men being especially fitted for the service they had been called upon to enter. Every man was an accomplished horseman and a fine rifle-shot—there are no better in the world. The Cowboy or Rough Rider regiments were selected for the purpose of performing especially hazardous and perilous service and would have had ample opportunity to display their fortitude and bravery had the Spaniard held out a little longer. It would have been a proud moment for these men to demonstrate to their friends in Montana that they had not been underrated and that the honor and prestige of the great commonwealth of Montana could be safely entrusted to their keeping. What an array of the best manhood of the state and under what magnificent leadership! Captain Higgins, himself an athlete, horseman and rifle-shot the peer of any in the country; Captain Stivers, born and reared in a military atmosphere and conversant with all the little strategical tricks so necessary to a military man's knowledge; Captain Bond, that old regular who had served on the frontier for years as scout and in other important positions, and the veteran Captain Brown, who had known the whistle of the bullet in actual war from the time he was fourteen! What couldn't Mon-



Major James H. Monteath.—Commanding Third Squadron. (Taken Unawares.)

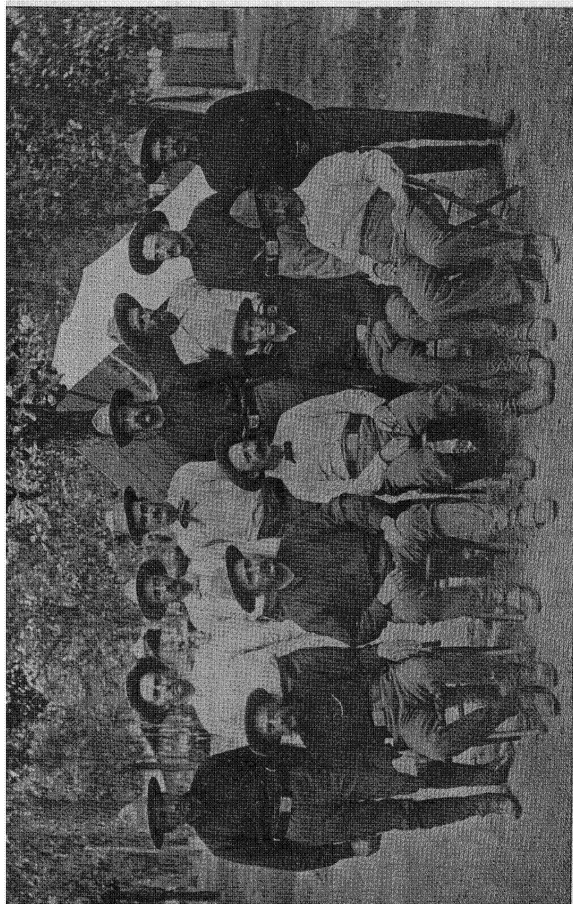
tana expect from these men? What couldn't the nation expect from these men? And the subaltern officers of the squadron were equally as capable in their respective offices as were their troop commanders.

The next question was to select an officer to command these men. All eyes centered upon James H. Monteath of Butte, Mont. Who in Montana had not heard of Monteath? As well known in the halls of the state legislature as he was well known in the National Guard of the state in which he served for many years, and to know "Jim" Monteath is to love him. He is a competent, capable officer; firm when necessary, gentle as a woman to those sick or in distress, and one who could lead these sturdy sons of Montana to the other side of the world. His selection gave general satisfaction.

Major Monteath first saw his entire squadron assembled at Camp Thomas May 30, 1898, and those who had not met their squadron commander and had some doubts how they would get along with him, found all their fears dispelled in the frank, open look of their major. In camp the squadron was assigned the extreme left of the regiment until the change of camp on July 30, when the squadron was moved up to its proper position in the center of the regiment. The regiment was proud of its Montana squadron and the best of friendship prevailed between the troops from the various states. As the squadron began to settle down to camp life and the officers to warm up to their duties and responsibilities, it was easily noticeable that no mistake had been made in the selection of these men. Captain Higgins, who was the ranking captain in the squadron, can have anything he wants from the men who formed his command. They regard him highly as an officer and a friend. A native Montanan, he was familiar with horses and firearms from that practical experience that is gained in plains life, and he brought to his position, combined with this experience, rare judgment and devotion to duty.

Captain John C. Bond has been in the regular army and served in the state militia before he entered the volunteer service. His experience was valuable in developing the squadron, and the men all have a good word to say for him.

Captain Joe Brown of the Miles City troop served in the Confederate cavalry under Forrest, when he was only 14 years old. It is related of him that he carried a message 50 miles to Forrest, warning him of the approach of the Federal forces and that he then refused to leave the com-



Officers of the Third Squadron.

Lieut. Haskins.	Lieut. Hall.	Lieut. Cave.	Lieut. Weddick.	Lieut. Bailey.
Capt. Bond, (M)	Capt. Higgins, (F)	Major James H. Monteth, Commanding.	Capt. Brown, (I)	
		Capt. Stivers, (L)		

mand. He had long experience as a plainsman and Indian fighter, and was splendidly equipped for the service.

Captain D'Gay Stivers was the son of an officer of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and had grown up in the army. He had always lived in the West and knew his men and their dispositions. He made a good officer and was always ready when duty called.

Lieutenant Will Cave of Troop F possesses the honor of inaugurating the first organization of volunteers in the country. He carried through his term of service the same enthusiasm and earnestness that characterized his efforts in organizing his troop. He is a native Montanan and had hunted through the mountains of western Montana. He had also had some experience in Indian warfare.

Lieutenant Charles H. Hall is a Kentuckian, the son of one of Forrest's cavalry officers. He was familiar with warfare and a good horseman. More than that, he knew his men and had their confidence and respect. He returned with a record for devotion to duty that is worthy of him and his company.

Lieutenant McKay of Troop I was an old scout and frontiersman. He had arrested the Indian murderer of the sheepherder Hoover, in eastern Montana, when the reds had threatened death to any man who attempted to take this brave. Joe Brown, afterward his captain, on this occasion led a party to his relief.

Lieutenant McEnterf was a Western cowboy. He could ride anything and was an artist with the six-shooter. He had fought the Comanches in Texas and had all the qualities that make a good soldier and officer.

Lieutenant Leavens of M troop had been on the plains most of his life. He had been at the battle of Wounded Knee and knew what war meant.

Lieutenant Bailey, whose services as Regimental Quartermaster accomplished so much for the comfort of the boys, was a man who knew what to do and how to do it. All the cowboys have a good word for him.

Lieutenant Wedekind of Butte was an Annapolis man, a classmate of Hobson of kissing fame. He did not possess the osculatory predilections of his classmate, but was every whit as brave.

Lieutenant Haskins of Butte was born in the West and had grown from boyhood in Utah and Montana. He knew what was meant by hardships, but he bore his share uncomplainingly.

One of the most pleasant incidents in camp was the visit of Senator Carter, on which occasion he presented the squadron with a squadron flag, the gift of loving friends at home. Although that standard was never riddled with bullets, nor dropped into the dust by its slain bearer, it is safe to predict that in the keeping of those Montana boys, although it might have been torn into shreds and stained with blood and discolored with the rains and the mud, not one star upon the blue field of that emblem would have been dimmed by the dishonorable or cowardly act of any man who marched under its folds.

The squadron was always ready and willing for any duty and when the war was finally at an end and apparently all further prospects of active service gone, they desired to be mustered out and returned to their homes and occupations with the proud knowledge that although they did not get into an engagement, they were in active service in everything the term implies, and performed their duty as become patriotic citizens.

In October, 1899, the state of Montana presented each soldier from that state with a medal of honor, and both the squadron of cowboys and the gallant First Montana Infantry well deserved this honor heaped upon them by a grateful and patriotic commonwealth.

MAJOR JAMES H. MONTEATH.

James H. Monteath was born in New York in 1853, where he received his education in the public schools. In 1877 he took the advice of Horace Greeley and went West to grow up with the country, settling that same year at Butte, Mont., of which city he has been an honored resident ever since. For eighteen years he was the business manager of the *Butte Inter-Mountain*, the leading Republican newspaper of Montana, and has occupied other positions of trust. He served five terms in the legislative assembly of the state and has many friends of all political complexions in Montana. Major Monteath was among the organizers of the Montana National Guard, in which he served a number of years, and was retired shortly before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. As soon as hostilities were declared he again joined the National Guard and was made Sergeant Major of the First Montana Volunteer Infantry, being actively engaged in the muster-in of that regiment, which has made such an enviable record for itself in the incident war in the Philip-

pires. On May 21, 1898, Major Monteath was commissioned Major, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and at once left for Chickamauga Park, Ga., to report for duty. Upon arrival he was assigned to command of the Third Squadron and commanded the same until muster-out September 8, 1898. Major Monteath has been largely engaged in mining, and since his muster-out has been secretary of the American Sanitary Ventilating Company of Chicago. He is at present United States Indian Agent at the Blackfoot Indian Agency, Montana.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF TROOP F, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

Ever since its location the town of Missoula has been known as the "Garden City" of Montana and has well sustained its name. There is perhaps no fairer city in the entire Northwest; in addition to this title, Missoula has now the distinction of being the first city in the entire United States to recruit a company of soldiers for the Spanish-American war. Ever since the "Maine" had been blown up the question of a probable war with Spain had been discussed at the clubs, the hotels, on the street corners and in the old, familiar meeting place—the lobby of the postoffice—and the opinion was unanimous that the "Dons" should be licked, and licked right well. Will Cave, one of the old settlers of the city and an energetic hustler, who had just mastered the hardships in Alaska, and who thought he would like to meet those of the south and the tropics, struck the keynote of the public pulse when on March 30, 1898, he circulated his papers for the purpose of getting a list of men who were ready to go to the front and by force of arms establish the doctrine that the United States had been advocating through diplomatic circles—that the Cubans by right and title should be a free and independent people. The whole of Missoula was aroused, and in a few hours he had the signatures of over fifty of the best citizens, and could have found five hundred more had they been needed. Old veterans told of the first days of the civil war, merchants and fathers of families who owed their first duty to those depending upon them bewailed the fate that prevented them from closing up their establishments and preparing for war, and altogether the war fever was intense. Mr. Cave at once notified Governor Smith that he had a company ready for the war, and within a few days received word from his excellency that he would consider Missoula in case troops were needed. This was the prevailing condition at Missoula as one event led to another until finally the news was flashed over the wires on April 21 that war had actually been declared. Missoula was jubilant. The hardships, the privations, the dangers and the results of war were temporarily forgotten in the joy that was felt at the opportunity to fight for the principles of right and justice and for the emancipation of a race that had long been held

in what could be termed nothing less than involuntary slavery. The same wave of patriotism that animated the inhabitants of Boston in the early days of the revolutionary war swept over Missoula and did not spare a single citizen. Old and young, rich and poor, all were affected alike. Then came Dewey's magnificent victory of the first of May that fairly set the people wild, and on May 5th came a commission to Frank Higgins as Captain Third United States Cavalry, with authority to organize a troop of cavalry at Missoula for that regiment. The arrival of Captain Ahern, Twenty-fifth Infantry, hastened the preliminaries, and on May 13, in the Union Opera House, to standing room only, the troop was mustered into the United States service. The troop at once went into camp at Fort Missoula, Mont., where they were drilled almost night and day in the elementary drills. While at Fort Missoula they were uniformed and supplied with the necessary camp outfit by the quartermaster's department. At the same time their horses were being purchased by the board of army officers selected for that purpose. They worked hard, and by the time they left the state they were quite proficient in the simpler maneuvers.

May 22 was an important day in Missoula. On that day, by order of the war department, Troop F left its temporary camp at Fort Missoula and started for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. At Silver Bow, Mont., Troop F was joined by Troop L, and a warm friendship sprung up between the membership of these two troops that will last as long as any member of either organization shall survive. At Camp Thomas the troop occupied the right of the Montana squadron by reason of the rank of its captain and was noted for its efficiency in readiness for every military duty. The hot summer months were spent in Camp Thomas uncomplainingly, so long as there appeared the slightest chance for active duty at the front; but as soon as it was definitely decided that peace must ensue, every effort was bent towards securing a mustering out of the regiment. In this movement the Montana squadron, and especially Troop F, took the lead. Senators Lee Mantle and Thomas R. Carter had used their best endeavors to secure the enlistment of the squadron, and in obedience to the expressed wish of the men, they now strenuously insisted upon the regiment being disbanded. The troop did not care to do garrison duty in the new possessions; they had enlisted for the war with Spain, had done their full duty as patriotic American citizens, and as that war was over the same sense of duty that had called

them to enlist now called them home to again build up their neglected business. Though the record of the troop is not embellished with victories achieved in a score or more of battles, what greater service can a man render his country than to do his duty in whatever position he may be placed? The promptness with which this troop was organized, the record made by the troop in camp as competent, obedient soldiers, will redound to the everlasting credit of each member and to the fair city of Missoula.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN FRANK G. HIGGINS.

Frank G. Higgins was born December 28, 1863, at Hell Gate, near the present site of the city of Missoula, Mont. His father, Captain C. P. Higgins, was one of the earliest settlers in Montana, and at an early age young Frank learned to ride, hunt and shoot, and the bracing air and free life of the plains developed him into a physical giant. He was always fond of manly sport and is an expert athlete. He was educated at Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minn., and graduated at the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., class of 1884, and from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, class of 1886. He was admitted to the bar in Montana the same year and was the first native Montanan to be admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. He was elected to the first legislative assembly in 1889 and again in 1890; elected mayor of Missoula in 1890 and was tendered the democratic caucus nomination for governor of the state in 1892, but was compelled to decline on account of being under the constitutional age; was a member of the delegation from Montana to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1892. He was very actively engaged in the organization of Troop F, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, with which troop he was mustered into the United States service May 13, 1898, being the ranking captain in the Montana squadron and the second ranking captain in the regiment. He served with his troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., until muster-out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Missoula, Mont., where he is now extensively engaged in stock raising.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILL CAVE.

Will Cave was born in the Ruby Valley, near Virginia City, Mont., December 8, 1863. The first ten years of his life were spent in the various towns, valleys and mining camps of western Montana. In 1873 he removed with his parents to Missoula, Mont., where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools of Missoula and finished his education by a two years' course in the "Institute," which is now known as the College of Montana, at Deer Lodge. Much of his youth was spent in the saddle chasing cattle over the Montana hills, on which occasion he always carried his rifle and soon became an expert both in the saddle and with his gun. In 1884 he became identified with the Missoula Mercantile Company, one of the largest mercantile establishments in the Northwest, which he left in 1891 to become auditor of Missoula county. Since that time he has served the county in various capacities. In August, 1897, he went to the "Klondike" and put in seven weeks on the much-advertised Skaguay trail. He returned that same year to make a report to some parties at Kansas City whom he was representing, and in January, 1898, left Seattle, again headed for the Yukon. The steamship "Corona," upon which he was sailing, was wrecked off Lewis Island on the British Columbian coast, and on account of the losses occasioned by that wreck he was compelled to return to Montana. While he was arranging for another trip north, the war with Spain became so evident that he abandoned his Alaskan intentions and directed his attention to raising a company for the war. He has the distinction of being the first volunteer in the entire United States for the Spanish-American war, beginning to organize his company on March 30, 1898, or twenty-two days before the declaration of war. He was mustered in as First Lieutenant Troop F, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 13, 1898, and served with his troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., until muster-out September 8, 1898.

SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. HALL.

Charles H. Hall was born at Blondville, Ky., August 12, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Paducah, Ky., and at Clinton College. He moved to Missoula, Mont., in 1886 and followed civil engineering in the Rocky Mountains for a number of years. In 1893 he was appointed deputy clerk of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District and in May, 1895, was admitted to the bar by the

Supreme Court of Montana. In 1895 he went to Kentucky and took a special course in law, returning to Missoula in March, 1896, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. When the call came for volunteers for the Spanish-American war he closed his law office, took down his shingle and took an active part in the organization of Troop F, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in as Second Lieutenant May 13, 1898. He served at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, with his troop and was among the few who did not succumb to typhoid fever. He was mustered out with his troop September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Missoula, where he is now engaged in the practice of law.

ROSTER OF TROOP F, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
*Frank G. Higgins.....	Stockman	Missoula, Mont.
First Lieutenant:		
*Will Cave.....	Clerk	Missoula, Mont.
Second Lieutenant:		
*Charles H. Hall.....	Lawyer	Missoula, Mont.
First Sergeant:		
Daniel Heyfron, Jr....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
Rich Guffy.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Sergeants:		
Robert B. Hill.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Clyde Hatch.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Duncan McDonnell....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Charles T. Dodge.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
William H. Burns.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Benjamin Searight....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Corporals:		
F. Owen.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Roy. L. Francis.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Lewis E. Kennedy.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Harry Dorman.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Frederick W. Poe.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
George B. Wilds.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Percy Jordan.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
H. D. Vence.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Farrier:		
F. D. Campbell.....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Blacksmith:		
Frank M. Cronkrite....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Trumpeter:		
William Mannahan....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Saddler:		
James E. Naughton....	.....	Missoula, Mont.
Wagoner:		
Joseph G. Kennedy....	.....	Missoula, Mont.

*See Biographies, this troop.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
Ackerlund, G. S.....	Missoula, Mont.
Adams, H.....	Missoula, Mont.
Baker, Edwin.....	Missoula, Mont.
Burton, W. F.....	Missoula, Mont.
Brandon, G. B.....	Missoula, Mont.
Benton, E. W.....	Missoula, Mont.
Birdsley, G. O.....	Missoula, Mont.
Barton, Thomas.....	Missoula, Mont.
Balch, Howard.....	Missoula, Mont.
Crowley, J. P.....	Missoula, Mont.
Chandler, G. W.....	Missoula, Mont.
Cormier, William.....	Missoula, Mont.
Calhoun, William.....	Missoula, Mont.
Davis, C. E.....	Missoula, Mont.
Dickey, L. L.....	Missoula, Mont.
Dobbins, Robert.....	Missoula, Mont.
Fossler, John A.....	Missoula, Mont.
Femrite, P. J.....	Missoula, Mont.
Glaus, M.....	Missoula, Mont.
Garnett, George.....	Missoula, Mont.
Hartley, H.....	Missoula, Mont.
Haight, James.....	Missoula, Mont.
Hartwick, F.....	Missoula, Mont.
Harris, G. N.....	Missoula, Mont.
Hammond, H. H.....	Missoula, Mont.
Hughes, Charles.....	Missoula, Mont.
Hicks, M.....	Missoula, Mont.
Johnson, C. E.....	Missoula, Mont.
Johns, E.....	Missoula, Mont.
Koopman, F.....	Missoula, Mont.
Little, F. A.....	Missoula, Mont.
Morris, L. C.....	Missoula, Mont.
Morris, William.....	Missoula, Mont.
Morris, Richard.....	Missoula, Mont.
Marshall, J.....	Missoula, Mont.
McKinney, D. F.....	Missoula, Mont.
Munn, Merton.....	Missoula, Mont.
Murphy, James.....	Missoula, Mont.
Newman, D. A.....	Missoula, Mont.
Olquist, J. S.....	Missoula, Mont.
O'Mara, J. M.....	Missoula, Mont.
O'Neill, D.....	Missoula, Mont.
Parent, Joseph.....	Missoula, Mont.
Patterson, E.....	Missoula, Mont.
Perry, Bert.....	Missoula, Mont.
Peterson, C. E.....	Missoula, Mont.
Powers, G. L.....	Missoula, Mont.
Sanders, C.....	Missoula, Mont.
Scott, Clinton C.....	Missoula, Mont.
Slocum, George E.....	Missoula, Mont.
Storey, F. A.....	Missoula, Mont.
Thurman, L. C.....	Missoula, Mont.
Tracy, J. S.....	Missoula, Mont.
Vaughn, W. W.....	Missoula, Mont.
Vaughn, John.....	Missoula, Mont.
Wilcox, C. L.....	Missoula, Mont.
Willson, H. B.....	Missoula, Mont.
Woodward, R.....	Missoula, Mont.

Note of Explanation.—For the benefit of the relatives and friends of the members of Troop F, especially those who have died, and the members themselves who are yet alive, we deem it our duty to state that we have failed, after repeated efforts by mail and a personal interview in our behalf, to secure the data from the captain that would enable us to give this troop the proper space and attention it is entitled to. For this reason we are compelled to omit the occupations of the men, the changes, alterations and corrections since muster-in and the information about the dead members that is given in Chapter XXVI of all the other troops. We are also compelled to omit the sketches about the individuals among the enlisted men, furnished by all other troop commanders. There are only two sets of records of these troops in existence, one in the War Department and one in the hands of the various troop commanders. The first cannot be obtained at all on account of the policy of the War Department, and the second we failed to obtain through the refusal of the captain to co-operate with us in this matter. As we have no late addresses of the membership of this troop, we give place of enlistment. THE AUTHOR.



Captain D. Gay Stivers.—Commanding Troop L.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF TROOP L, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

If Butte, Mont., prides herself on anything in particular, it is upon her patriotism, and takes second place to no city in the West or anywhere else on that score. When the news was flashed over the wires that the "Maine" had been destroyed, thinking men could see that it was bound to end in a clash of arms between the two nations that had been fighting a diplomatic battle for years over the conditions existing in colonial Cuba and the war that was being waged against an almost defenseless people. The "Maine" had entered Havana harbor on a peaceful mission, had been piloted to her moorings by a Spanish official and was blown up at that same mooring. We will not discuss the question here as to the responsibility of Spain for that dastard act; suffice it to say that every thinking American, especially in the West, arrived at the conclusion, and without the slightest trouble, that the time had come when the world must be taught that there is such a country as the United States, and that every city, every county and every state held hundreds of Paul Joneses, hundreds of Washingtons, Grants, Jacksons, Lees, and thousands upon thousands of men who would desert everything and fight to pin the stars and stripes where they rightfully belonged—in the highest notch among national standards. Nor was that all. There was a humanitarian question that appealed to every lover of liberty—the struggling, starving Cubans—and the country was ablaze with a patriotism and devotion to the principles of equal rights and freedom to all men that did not spare Butte. It was but a short time after it was seen how the tangled affairs from February to April, 1898, were going to culminate before actual steps were taken to organize a company for the war. At that time the nature of the organization was rather vague, but that mattered not. Men would be needed, and Butte had them in plenty.

D. Gay Stivers, himself born and reared in a military atmosphere and well acquainted with army ways, took the initiatory, and with him were associated George Wedekind, who had received his training at Annapolis, and Frank Has-

kins, a man who could adapt himself as readily to the details of a military life as he had to a legal one, and the nucleus of the troop was formed. Miners, cowboys, professional men, men of all political shades and previous conditions flocked into Butte to join the army. On one side the infantry was recruiting to a war footing, while the organization of which Mr. Stivers was the head was intended for the cavalry. On May 5 a commission was received by Mr. Stivers, appointing him Captain in the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry and authorizing him to recruit a troop for Grigsby's Cowboy Regiment. When it became definitely known that Butte was to furnish a troop for the much-talked-of Rough Rider organization, there was great rejoicing and at the same time much weeding out among the recruits to retain only those who would be sure to fill all the requirements of them. After the preliminary examinations, the troop was mustered in at Butte, May 15, 1898, as Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. The troop left Butte May 23, 1898, and at Silver Bow, Mont., joined Troop F, from Missoula, and together they journeyed on to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. In camp the troop was conspicuous by its attention to duty and general military efficiency. To date it has lost more men than any other troop in the regiment, with a total of five. Three members of the troop died in hospitals in camp, while two have died since the troop returned to Butte, through the instrumentality of exposure to fever in Camp Thomas. Twenty members of the troop were unable, on account of sickness, to be present at muster-out on September 8, 1898, and five men have re-enlisted in the regular army after discharge from the volunteer service. Troop L was the first troop to be mustered out and Captain Stivers the first officer who severed his official connection with the regiment by muster-out. The personnel of Troop L was far above the average, the men willing, intelligent and capable, and altogether was an organization, which, although it did not have the opportunity to demonstrate in actual battle the same grit, the same endurance and the same military efficiency that made the First Montana Infantry conspicuous in the Philippines, it did what duty it was called upon to perform, willingly and well, bowed submissively to the decree that gave the honors of the war to many less capable and worthy organizations, returned to civil life and took up the occupations that had been temporarily laid aside for a military life, and on the whole was a military body of which Butte and the entire state of Montana can well be proud.



Lieutenant Frank W. Haskins.—Troop L.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN D. GAY STIVERS.

D. Gay Stivers was born at Fort Davis, Texas, in 1869, where his father was serving as Captain, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, at the time. He received his preliminary education at the post schools in the army, from the old-time soldier school teacher, and was early taught the value of military discipline and attention to details. Life at the frontier army posts made him an excellent horseman and an expert rifle shot, qualifying him as a sharpshooter. He soon took a fancy to ranch life and stock raising, and has had considerable experience in the cattle business in Texas, Montana and Wyoming, in which latter state he now owns a cattle ranch in the famous district known as "Jackson's Hole Country." He saw service against the Apache and Commanche Indians in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, and also served one year in the Texas Rangers. After studying the higher branches of education, he was graduated in law and has followed the legal profession for a number of years, together with his stock business. He is an ardent hunter after big game, and not finding enough excitement in that sport after many hunts in the United States, extended his trips to British and South America. He was chiefly instrumental in the organization of Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in as captain May 15, 1898, after the declaration of war between the United States and Spain. He served with his troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., and was mustered out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to his home in Butte, Mont., where he holds the position of junior counsel of the "Anaconda Copper Mining Company," spending his vacations in Wyoming looking after his cattle interests.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE WEDEKIND.

George Wedekind was born in Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1872, and when quite small removed with his parents to New York City, where young George attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, at which time he was appointed a cadet to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., class of 1892. He remained at Annapolis for a term of three years, and then returned to New York and attended the New York University, and in December of that year removed with his family

to San Diego, Cal. After a short stay in San Diego, he removed to Trail, British Columbia, in the employ of the British Columbia Smelting and Refining Company, and in 1896 removed to Butte, Mont., where he was engaged as chief clerk for F. A. Heinze, president and general manager of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, one of the greatest mining and smelting companies in the world, in which position he was serving when elected First Lieutenant of Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 15, 1898. He served as First Lieutenant with his troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., during his entire service, and after muster-out returned to Butte and to his former position.

SECOND LIEUTENANT FRANK W. HASKINS.

Frank W. Haskins was born at Woodstock, Ill., in 1870, and when but eight months old he removed with his parents to Pueblo, Col. His parents died before he reached the age of six years, and with the assistance of friends he maintained himself at school, graduating in 1885 from the Colorado public schools, subsequently attending the State University at Boulder, Col. In 1890 he commenced the study of law under Judge William M. Stewart. During this period he was Deputy County Treasurer and Deputy County Clerk and Recorder. He was admitted to the practice of law August 10, 1893, in all the courts of Colorado. He practiced law with L. I. Henry until March, 1894, when he removed to Butte, Mont., where he has since been associated in business with his uncle, Senator Lee Mantle of Montana. At the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, he promptly identified himself with the organization of Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 15, 1898, as Second Lieutenant. He served with the troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., until August 27, 1898, when he was taken sick and was on sick leave at the time the regiment was mustered out.

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM J. RANKIN, JR.

Although Sergeant Rankin was brought up and lived on a farm for the best part of his life, he did not neglect his studies and found lots of time to become proficient both as a horseman and rifle-shot. These accomplishments stood him in good stead when Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, was organized at Butte, Mont., for the Spanish-

American war, and Rankin was made First Sergeant, the most important non-commissioned officer in the regiment. He was mustered in with his troop May 15, 1898, and after muster-out on September 8 he re-enlisted in the Fourth United States Cavalry and is now serving in the Philippine Islands with his regiment.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT J. CHARLES SULLIVAN.

J. Charles Sullivan was a newspaper man before the opening of hostilities between the United States and Spain, but when the country needed men he did not hesitate, but laid aside his pencil and pad and donned a uniform, willing to serve in any capacity in which he could be most useful. Being a good business man, keen and alert, he was given the important post of Quartermaster Sergeant in the troop and filled his position in a most acceptable manner. He was mustered in with the troop May 15, 1898, served at Camp Thomas, Ga., and after muster-out returned to Butte, where he is now engaged looking after "scoops" and "exclusive items."

SERGEANT JOHN P. MITCHELL.

Sergeant Mitchell, by reason of his profession, would have proved a valuable member of the regiment had it been the good fortune of the "Cowboys" to get to the front. A civil engineer is always most handy to military men when there are such obstructions as mined roads, barbed wire breastworks and swollen streams to overcome. Added to his professional knowledge, Sergeant Mitchell had an experience that was varied and of considerable benefit to him. He was taken sick during the last month in camp and was sent home on sick furlough. During the time he was away on furlough, the regiment was mustered out, Sergeant Mitchell being discharged later.

SERGEANT RALPH G. RICHARDS.

Ralph G. Richards is a typical Western man, and had resided in Butte for a number of years before the breaking out of hostilities. His home is in Spokane, Wash., but he has traveled extensively over the West. He has been in almost every kind of business from cowboy to running a laundry and has acquitted himself well in whatever he undertook. He was appointed Third Duty Sergeant of Troop L,



Sergeant Edward J. Dierks.—Troop L.

Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and mustered in with that organization May 15, 1898. He was present and ready for duty during his entire service. After muster-out he returned to Spokane, where he now lives.

SERGEANT EDWARD J. DIERKS.

Edward J. Dierks is a native of Reedsburg, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he was born December 12, 1873. In 1882 he removed with his parents to Bloomer, Wis. He was educated in the public schools of Reedsburg and Bloomer, and in the Catholic Parochial School at Bloomer, and the University of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1892 he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and in June, 1894, graduated at the age of twenty, with the degree of LL. B. In October, 1894, he formed a co-partnership with W. F. Collins at Stevens Point, Wis. This firm was dissolved when Mr. Dierks accepted a position with the law firm of Cate, Jones & Sanborn of that city in May, 1895. He remained with that firm until its dissolution in January, 1896, and then went to Butte, Mont., where he engaged in the practice of the legal profession. In February, 1897, he formed a co-partnership with Stephen DeWolfe, justice of the Montana Supreme Court, and F. W. Bacorn, the firm being DeWolfe, Bacorn & Dierks. In May of the same year he was appointed Assistant City Attorney of Butte, which position he held until a short time before his enlistment in the United States Volunteer Army.

In May, 1898, he enlisted as a private in Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, but was soon appointed a Sergeant. He was not discharged until October 26, 1898. After discharge he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and entered the law office of Senator Julius E. Roehr, and on April 1, 1899, formed a partnership with Senator Roehr, under the firm name of Roehr & Dierks.

CORPORAL ROBERT W. BAKER.

Robert W. Baker enlisted in Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 10, 1898, and was mustered in with that organization on May 15, 1898, as private. His attention to duty soon made him conspicuous among his comrades, and on July 27, 1898, he was promoted to Corporal, which rank he held until he was mustered out. After leaving the service, Corporal Baker determined to see more of military life and re-enlisted in the Fourth United States Volunteer Cavalry, in which organization he is now serving.

CORPORAL RICHARD H. POST.

Corporal Richard H. Post is an old Butte boy, having been in the photographic business at Butte for a number of years. On May 9, 1898, he exchanged the camera for the saber and took the oath of allegiance as a soldier, being mustered in as a Corporal of Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 15, 1898. Corporal Post was a good non-commissioned officer and made many friends in the regiment.

PRIVATE ROBERT CARLTON.

Robert Carlton has had a varied experience in the saddle on the great cattle ranges of Montana, and was a fine horseman and good rifle-shot. He enlisted in Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 15, 1898. He was taken sick at Camp Thomas, Ga., and was on sick furlough at the time the regiment was mustered out, after which he returned to Butte, Mont.

PRIVATE WILLIAM F. JOHNSON.

William F. Johnson is well known in Butte, where he has been a cowboy, miner and clerk. He enlisted in Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, among the very first, and rendered valuable assistance in making out rolls, etc. Soon after muster-in he was appointed Troop Clerk and served in the position during his entire service, and no more important position can be found among the enlisted men of a troop than that of Troop Clerk, which Mr. Johnson filled to the perfect satisfaction of his officers and comrades alike.

CORPORAL THOMAS MATTHEWS.

Thomas Matthews was a cowboy, prior to the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, but as soon as he heard there "was a scrap on," he hastened into Butte and enlisted in Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He was promoted to Corporal July 27, 1898, and shortly thereafter fell a victim to the prevailing camp diseases. He was sent to the hospital and later to Butte on furlough, but did not recover in time to be mustered out with the command. He was discharged later, but having had his run of fever, he knew he was in good condition to stand the hot climates and re-enlisted in the Fourth United States Cavalry and was soon on his way to Manila to join his new regiment.

GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS.

PRIVATE HENRY M. REYNOLDS.

Henry M. Reynolds is a bookkeeper by occupation, but he has resided in the West a great many years and is quite as handy with both the rifle and revolver as he is proficient as a horseman. He enlisted in Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, when that troop was being organized, and was mustered in May 15, 1898. In camp he was always ready for duty and willing to perform any service he might be called upon to do. He was mustered out with the troop, after which he returned to Butte, where he is now engaged at his former occupation.

SERGEANT EDWARD S. McROBERT.

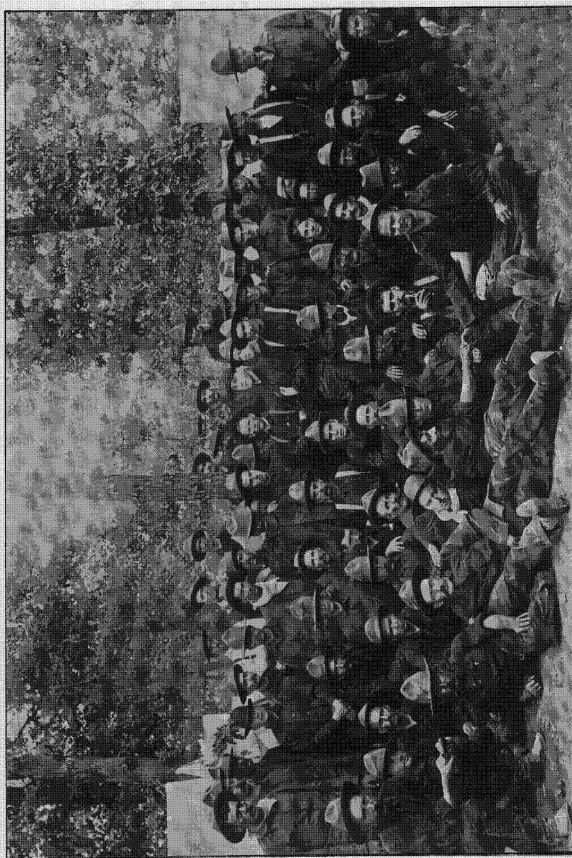
Edward S. McRobert lives at Tacoma, Wash., but his occupation as telegraph operator has taken him all over the Northwest, and in 1897 took him to Butte, Mont., where he was engaged at his business when the Spanish war broke out. He at once bade farewell to the "key and sounder" and enlisted in Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, of which organization he was made the Junior Sergeant and mustered in with the troop May 15, 1898. Sergeant McRobert was one of those lucky ones who escaped the fever at Camp Thomas, Ga.

TRUMPETER JOHN M. TOBIN.

John M. Tobin is an old Butte boy. He is an engineer by profession and has sounded many a signal on the steam whistle. His friends say that was his cause for espousing the trumpet, so that he could continue to blow the signals. However that may be, Tobin was always on duty and willing to answer any call that was made upon him. He is a good horseman and a fine shot and would have made a mark for himself in a longer or more exciting service.

PRIVATE JESSE E. KARN.

Jesse E. Karn enlisted at Butte, Mont., when Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, was organized, and was mustered in with the troop May 15, 1898. It was soon realized when the command struck Camp Thomas that a good cook was as much a military necessity as a strategist and Karn was put into the kitchen. With the army methods entirely new to him, he acquitted himself in good shape while so serving the troop.



Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.—The Pride of Butte, Montana.

PRIVATE EDWARD J. KENNEDY.

Private Edward J. Kennedy, after receiving the usual public school education, tried various occupations—among which was that of a cowboy—that gave him experience and added to his knowledge. When Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, was organized at Butte, Mont., he was among the first to enlist. Although he was somewhat disappointed with his life in camp, he realizes that the experience was of value to him and will aid him to appreciate the good things he meets in life. After service Private Kennedy returned to Butte, where he is now engaged in the real estate business.

CORPORAL HARRY C. BRYANT.

Harry C. Bryant enlisted among the very first in Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered in as corporal. For a short time he stood the climate very well, but it proved too much for him and he soon succumbed to the heat. He was honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability on August 20, 1898. His comrades regretted very much to see him leave, but there was no alternative—he could not successfully combat the miasmatic enemies that were attacking him.

PRIVATE WILLIAM J. WEEKS.

William J. Weeks is a prospector by occupation, one of that great army that has been bringing to light the mineral wealth of the West since 1848. When the Spanish war broke out he saw what he thought was "a rich prospect" for a fight with the Spaniards, and he dropped his pick and hastened to Butte to enlist in Troop L, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He was on duty with the troop during its entire service, after which he returned to Butte, Mont., where he now resides.

ROSTER OF TROOP I, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
*D. Gay Stivers.....	Lawyer	Butte, Mont.
First Lieutenant:		
*George Wedekind.....	Clerk	Butte, Mont.
Second Lieutenant:		
†Frank W. Haskins....	Lawyer	Butte, Mont.
First Sergeant:		
†*William J. Rankin, Jr.	Soldier	War Department.

*†See foot note on Page 314.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
*Charles J. Sullivan....	Reporter	Butte, Mont.
Sergeants:		
†Wilbur L. Boyce.....	Cowboy	See remarks.
*John P. Mitchell.....	Civil Engineer...	Butte, Mont.
*Ralph G. Richards.....	Laundryman	Butte, Mont.
†James C. Collins.....	Laundryman	Spokane, Wash.
†*Edward J. Dierks.....	Lawyer	Milwaukee, Wis.
*Edward S. McRobert...	Telegr. Operator.	Tacoma, Wash.
Corporals:		
†*Harry C. Bryant.....	Civil Engineer...	Butte, Mont.
Thomas J. Walker.....	Clerk	Butte, Mont.
Paul A. Hudtluft.....	Clerk	Butte, Mont.
*Richard H. Post.....	Photographer ...	Butte, Mont.
John Wraith.....	Clerk	Butte, Mont.
Robert Ellis, Jr.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
†Thomas Judson Brown.	Soldier	War Department.
John C. Gillespie.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Trumpeters:		
†*John M. Tobin.....	Engineer	Butte, Mont.
Carl Goertz.....	Cowboy	Anaconda, Mont.
Farrier:		
Andrew F. Gray.....	Blacksmith	Butte, Mont.
Blacksmith:		
John Cameron.....	Blacksmith	Butte, Mont.
Saddler:		
John A. Osborn.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Wagoner:		
†Charles F. Dooley....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Privates:		
†Allen, Joseph.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Alley, Edgar N.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Amsden, Hiram, Jr....	Cowboy	Ravenswood, W. Va.
Anschutz, Harry P....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
†*Baker, Robert W.....	Soldier	War Department.
†Belliveau, Wilfred....	Tailor	Butte, Mont.
Callan, Peter.....	Miner	Butte, Mont.
*Carlton, Robert.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
†Caylor, Edgar J.....	Butcher	Olathe, Kan.
†Chennette, John.....	Cowboy	Anaconda, Mont.
†Christianson, Emil....	Clerk	Racine, Wis.
†Connors, Charles S....	Cowboy	See remarks.
Cunningham, Alonzo C.	Cowboy	New Matamoras, O.
Darlington, Richard B.	Woodman	Chicago, Ill.
Deloughery, Patrick F.	Miner	Butte, Mont.
†Dempsey, John.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
†Des Jardin, Louis M...	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
†Diamond, Miles K.....	Cowboy	See remarks.
Evans, Charles D.....	Brakeman	Butte, Mont.
Ferguson, Frank J....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Gillespie, William S...	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
†Gillette, William F...	Cowboy	Gaines, N. Y.
Haldeman, Delbert J...	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Fisher, Joseph.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
†Hanson, Lawrence F...	Cowboy	Brigham City, Utah.
Harley, Daniel L.....	Line Repairer...	Butte, Mont.
Hill, Jackson J.....	Carpenter	Butte, Mont.
†Hunt, Thomas.....	Cowboy	Gibbonsville, Idaho.

*†See foot note on Page 314.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
†*Johnson, William F....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
†*Karn, Jesse E.....	Cook	Butte, Mont.
Kerr, Clinton H.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
*Kennedy, Edward J...	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Kobloth, Alphonse.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Lane, James.....	Soldier	War Department.
†Langley, Clarence S...	Dentist	See remarks.
†Lewis, George V.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Lloyd, John R.....	Smelterman	Butte, Mont.
†McDougall, Angus D...	Cowboy	War Department.
†Martin, Fred.....	Teamster	Butte, Mont.
Matheson, William B...	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
*†Matthews, Thomas.....	Soldier	War Department.
Newman, Charles A....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
O'Malley, Edward V...	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Pearson, Nels W.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
†Philbrick, Henry.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Price, Vincent.....	Carpenter	Butte, Mont.
Ragan, Mack W.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
*Reynolds, Henry H....	Bookkeeper	Butte, Mont.
Roach, Joseph.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Shay, Edward.....	Blacksmith	Butte, Mont.
†Sweet, William S.....	Blacksmith	See remarks.
Simpson, Robert W....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Taylor, Cass W.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.
Turnbull, Samuel.....	Tinsmith	Butte, Mont.
Van Gordon, Harry....	Blacksmith	Butte, Mont.
Walker, Arthur C.....	Machinist	Butte, Mont.
*Weeks, William J.....	Prospector	Butte, Mont.
Wright, William I....	Operator	Butte, Mont.
†Wycoff, James R.....	Cowboy	Butte, Mont.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN, AND REMARKS.

Second Lieutenant Frank W. Haskins; absent on sick leave from August 27, 1898; not mustered out with the troop September 8, 1898.

First Sergeant William J. Rankin; re-enlisted in the Fourth United States Cavalry after muster-out of the volunteer service, and is now serving with that regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Sergeant Wilbur L. Boyce; died at Butte, Mont., June 14, 1899. (See Chapter XIV.)

Sergeant John P. Mitchell; on sick furlough per General Orders No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.

Sergeant James C. Collins; on sick furlough at Butte, Montana, from August 20, 1898, in pursuance with G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; was not mustered out with the troop.

Sergeant Edward J. Dierks; sick in hospital with malarial fever at the time of muster out; was not mustered out with the troop.

Corporal Harry C. Bryant; honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, August 20, 1898, on account of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty.

- Corporal Thomas Judson Brown; re-enlisted in the Fourth United States Cavalry, after muster out of the volunteer service, and is now serving with that regiment in the Philippines.
- Corporal Thomas Hunt; originally enrolled and mustered in as private, promoted to Corporal July 27, 1898, and served as such until muster-out.
- Corporal Thomas Matthews; originally enlisted and mustered in as private, promoted to Corporal July 27, 1898, and served as such until muster-out; on sick furlough at Butte, Mont., at the time of muster-out of the regiment, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; re-enlisted in the Fourth United States Cavalry, after discharge from the volunteer service, with which regiment he is now serving in the Philippines.
- Corporal Robert W. Baker; originally enrolled and mustered in as private, promoted to Corporal July 27, 1898, and served as such until muster-out; re-enlisted in Fourth United States Cavalry after muster-out of volunteer service, with which regiment he is now serving in the Philippines.
- Corporal Angus D. McDougall; originally enrolled and mustered in as private, promoted to Corporal July 27, 1898, and served as such until muster-out; re-enlisted in Fourth United States Cavalry, after muster-out, with which regiment he is now serving in the Philippines.
- Wagoner Charles F. Dooley; originally enrolled and mustered in as troop wagoner; absent on sick furlough at the time regiment was mustered out; not mustered out with the troop.
- Trumpeter John M. Tobin; on detail in regimental band from August 1 to September 8, 1898.
- Private Joseph Allen; on detail as troop cook.
- Private Wilfred Belliveau; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Robert Caylor; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Edward J. Caylor; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private John Chennette; on detail as troop wagoner; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Emil Christianson; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Charles S. Connors; died in First Division hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., of typhoid fever contracted in the service and line of duty, July 25, 1898; place of interment not known. (See Chapter XIV.)
- Private John Dempsey; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Miles K. Diamond; died at Butte, Mont., March 10, 1899; place of interment not known. (See Chapter XIV.)
- Private Louis M. Des Jarden; on detail as troop cook.
- Private William F. Gillette; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private William F. Johnson; on detail as troop clerk from enrollment to muster-out September 8, 1898.

- Private Jesse Karn; on detail as troop cook.
 Private Clarence S. Langley; died of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, August 20, 1898, in First Division hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga.; place of interment not known. (See Chapter XIV.)
 Private George V. Lewis; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
 Private Fred Martin; on detail as troop wagoner.
 Private Henry Philbrick; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
 Private Lawrence Hanson; appointed lance Corporal July 27, 1898, and so served until muster-out, September 8, 1898.
 Private William S. Sweet; died in Sternberg general hospital, September 10, 1898, of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty; place of interment not known. (See Chapter XIV.)
 Private James R. Wycoff; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out, under G. O. No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.

RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.

Lawyers	3	Woodmen	1
Clerks	5	Brakemen	1
Professional soldiers	5	Line repairers.....	1
Reporters	1	Carpenters	2
Cowboys	40	Cooks	1
Civil engineers.....	2	Dentists	1
Laundrymen	2	Smelters	1
Telegraph operators.....	2	Teamsters	1
Photographers	1	Bookkeepers	1
Engineers	1	Tinsmiths	1
Blacksmiths	5	Machinists	1
Tailors	1	Prospectors	1
Miners	2		
Butchers	1	Total	84

RESIDENCES.

Butte, Mont.....	60	Chicago, Ill.....	1
War Department.....	6	Gaines, N. Y.....	1
Spokane, Wash.....	1	Brigham City, Utah.....	1
Tacoma, Wash.....	1	Gibbonsville, Idaho.....	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1		
Anaconda, Mont.....	2	Total	79
Ravenswood, W. Va.....	1	Dead	5
Olathe, Kan.....	1		
Racine, Wis.....	1	Aggregate	84
New Matamoras, Ohio.....	1		

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF TROOP M, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

The hustling town of Billings, Mont., was among the very first to organize a company for the Montana National Guard, which was later transferred to the cavalry branch of the state service and largely maintained from the private funds of the membership. John C. Bond, who had served in the Pennsylvania National Guard and in the regular service as a scout and guide on the frontier during numerous Indian troubles, was the prime mover in the organization of this troop, of which he has been its head. Herbert V. Bailey, a graduate from the Military Academy at Chester, Pa., was the second officer in this troop and his practical experience and technical knowledge soon placed the command among the very best drilled organizations in the state. In their work of building up this troop of cavalry the senior officers were ably assisted by Second Lieutenant Robert Leavans and First Sergeant William H. Morse, both most capable and efficient military men. When the first rumors of war reached Billings preparations were at once made to recruit the troop to a full war footing, authority for which action was sent Captain Bond by the governor soon after the declaration of war on April 21, 1898. Rumors began to fly thick and fast after that date, and every day the status of the troop would be changed. One day they were to be dismounted and become a part of the infantry regiment; the next day there was to be nothing but cavalry from the Northwest, and the day following the chances for getting into service looked exceedingly slim. On May 5 all doubts were dispelled, as Captain Bond then received his commission as Captain, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and authority to recruit a troop, to be known as Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, for Grigsby's regiment of Cowboys. It took but a short time to complete the organization on a war footing, and Troop M would have been the first troop to be mustered into the United States service, had the mustering officer been on hand when the troop was ready for muster, and had had authority to go ahead with the

preparation of the muster-in rolls and the medical examinations. The officers and men spent their spare time in making preparations to go to the front and in straightening up their business affairs. Patriotic enthusiasm ran high. Almost every male citizen of Billings and the country for miles around wanted to join the troop, while the patriotic women of the town were making preparations to give their soldier boys a rousing send-off. Finally the mustering officer arrived, the rolls were rapidly prepared and the medical examinations gone through with. This preliminary work was completed on the morning of May 13, 1898, and the troop was mustered into the service that same day. For seven days there was drill and preparation, and preparation and drill, until finally the morning of May 24 dawned, which had been designated as the day upon which the troop was to start for the front. The enthusiastic farewell the boys received, the many admonitions to "do the Spaniards up right," caused every individual in that command to firmly resolve that his record would be such that he could point to it with pride, and Billings would feel that it had been creditably represented in the Spanish-American war. The trip to Chickamauga was made without particular incident. All along the line the men were received with enthusiasm, and wherever there was a scheduled stop of the train hot coffee and lunches awaited the boys, who always managed to muster up a sufficient appetite to do the occasion justice. The command arrived at Camp Thomas May 28, and was at once assigned to the Third or Montana squadron after reporting for duty. On account of his previous military training, Lieutenant Bailey was made the Squadron Adjutant by Major Monteath immediately after arriving in camp. However, he was not long to be allowed to remain thus only occupied with the duties in the troop and squadron, but on June 2 was made the Regimental Quartermaster in place of Captain Parlman, who had been promoted to the Quartermaster's position in the First Cavalry Brigade. It took every hour of the day and a greater part of the night for Lieutenant Bailey to attend to the duties of his new positions, and as though that were not enough, he was also made the Regimental Ordnance Officer. However, in the latter position he served but a short time, when he was relieved by Lieutenant Sunderhauf of Troop H. Lieutenant Bailey continued in the position of Regimental Quartermaster until he was taken sick and was compelled to go to Chattanooga on sick leave.

Lieutenant Haskins of Troop L relieved him as Squadron Adjutant. Lieutenant Bailey made many friends in the regiment by the efficient manner in which he conducted the affairs of the Quartermaster's office. Troop M was especially noted for its excellent discipline and proficiency in drill, and its First Sergeant, although he had never served in the regular establishment, compared very favorably with the First Sergeants who had from ten to fifteen years' service in the regular army to their credit. The troop was mustered out September 8, 1898, after which the membership returned to Billings, where they were enthusiastically received, and soon settled down to their vocations in private life.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. BOND.

John C. Bond was born at Tamaqua, Pa., March 8, 1855, and received the ordinary public school education, and at an early age enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard as a musician and served five years. In the spring of 1874 he went to Texas and the following year went north "over the trail" to Colorado. He was present at the birth of Colorado as a full state in 1876, and that same year was appointed a scout and guide for the United States government on the frontier and served as such throughout the great Northwest until 1879. In 1880 he went to Fort Custer, Mont., as Post Blacksmith, where he remained until 1882, when he removed to Billings, Mont., and engaged in a general blacksmithing business and also in the stock business, however devoting most of his time to the wool-growing industry. He served three years in the Montana National Guard as a musician, and was appointed Captain of Troop A, National Guard of Montana, in 1896, which position he held when he was mustered into the United States service May 17, 1898, as Captain Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. Captain Bond was with his troop during his entire service, and after muster-out returned to Billings, Mont., where he now resides.

FIRST LIEUTENANT HERBERT V. BAILEY.

Herbert V. Bailey was born at Ottumwa, Iowa, August 10, 1870. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the Military Academy at Chester, Pa., from which he was graduated, with the rank of Captain, June, 1890. He engaged in civil en-

gineering in Pennsylvania until 1891, when he removed to Montana and located at Billings, where he engaged in the hardware business. At the organization of Troop A, Montana National Guard, he was made its First Lieutenant and served with credit and distinction with his troop until May 17, 1898, when he was mustered in as First Lieutenant, Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He was made Regimental Quartermaster June 2, 1898, and served as such until July 2, 1898, when he was taken sick with fever and sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., for treatment. His sickness practically incapacitated him for active duty during the rest of his service, until muster-out September 8, 1898. His previous military experience and his experience in business came very handy to him as Quartermaster and redounded to the benefit of the regiment. He was also on detail as Adjutant, Third Squadron, from May 28 until July 2, 1898. After muster-out Lieutenant Bailey returned to Billings, Mont., where he is now engaged in business.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT LEAVENS.

Robert Leavens was born at Beverly, N. J., August 24, 1869. At the age of three years his parents moved to England, where young Robert spent his boyhood days and received his education. In 1881 he decided to return to his native country, and emigrated to Montana, settling in Fergus county, where he engaged in the stock business. In 1894 he moved to Billings, Yellowstone county, having a stage line in operation at that time between Lewistown and Billings, Mont. After removing to Billings he engaged in a general mail contracting business, and at the same time continued in the stock business. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Troop A, Montana National Guard, in 1896, and served with that organization until he was mustered in May 17, 1898, as Second Lieutenant, Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. Lieutenant Leavens was a very capable and energetic officer and was always on hand for duty. He was among the few who escaped the typhoid fever at Camp Thomas, Ga. After muster-out September 8, 1898, he returned to Billings, where he now resides.

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM H. MORSE.

William H. Morse was born at Gilmer, Ill., and when quite young removed with his parents to Chippewa Falls, Wis., where young Morse received his first taste at school. In



Hospital Steward William B. Calhoun.

1879 his parents removed to Montana, where he completed his education. He became identified with Troop A, Montana National Guard, almost from its organization and served faithfully in the ranks until promoted to First Sergeant, in which capacity he was serving when mustered in as First Sergeant Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 17, 1898. First Sergeant Morse was a conscientious, painstaking, efficient non-commissioned officer, and would no doubt have won promotion had opportunity offered. After muster-out September 8, 1898, he returned to Billings, Mont., where he is now serving as Deputy Clerk and Recorder of Yellowstone county, Montana.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT JOHN B. HERFORD.

John B. Herford is an old resident of Billings, Mont., and is a lawyer by profession. He enlisted in Troop A, Montana National Guard, in 1896, and soon worked his way up to Sergeant in the troop. He was mustered in as Quartermaster Sergeant Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 17, 1898, and served with credit until the troop was mustered out September 8, 1898. The position of Quartermaster Sergeant of a troop is one that requires tact, diplomacy and considerable good common sense to successfully fill. However, Sergeant Herford was equal to the occasion, as will be testified to by all of his officers and comrades. After discharge from the volunteer service he returned to Billings, where he is now engaged in the no less exciting occupation of fighting for the rights of his clients.

SERGEANT ELMER B. CARTER.

Sergeant Elmer B. Carter was also a member of Troop A, Montana National Guard, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, in which organization he had steadily advanced to the position of Sergeant, being the First Duty Sergeant of the troop, when he was mustered into the United States service with a like rank in Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 17, 1898. He was mustered out with the troop September 8, 1898. Sergeant Carter has been all over the great ranges of Montana in the various capacities of stockman and cowboy and has an extensive acquaintance among the Montana stock growers. He is an excellent horseman, a good rifle-shot and an efficient soldier. He now resides at Billings, Mont., where he conducts a live-stock brokerage business.



Brigade Commissary Sergeant Frank A. Morse.

GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS.

SERGEANT WILLIAM H. McCORMICK.

William H. McCormick has resided in Billings, Mont., for a number of years, and when Troop A, Montana National Guard, was organized it was not long ere he determined to become a citizen-soldier and accordingly joined the organization. He was mustered into the United States service May 17, 1898, as Second Duty Sergeant of Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and served with his regiment at Camp Thomas, Ga., until muster-out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Billings, where he now resides.

SERGEANT STANLEY GUY.

Stanley Guy is somewhat of an itinerant. He has traveled all over Montana, especially the northeastern section, where he is well and favorably known. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was at Billings, Mont., and at once enlisted in Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, of which organization he was made Sergeant and mustered in with the troop May 17, 1898. He was mustered out with the troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Glendive, Mont., where he now resides.

SERGEANT JAMES H. JOHNSTON.

Sergeant James H. Johnston was mustered in as Fourth Duty Sergeant of Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 17, 1898, and was probably as well posted a non-commissioned officer as there was in the regiment. Sergeant Johnston, being a practicing attorney, was naturally observant and easily adapted himself to his new surroundings as a soldier. He conducted himself in such a manner as not to come into conflict either with the justice court (the Captain), the county court (the Major), the circuit court (the Colonel), or the supreme court (the Brigade Commander), as he was wont to dub his various superiors. After muster-out September 8, 1898, he returned to his law practice at Miles City, Mont.

SERGEANT ABRAHAM B. NEWMAN.

Abraham B. Newman joined Troop A, Montana National Guard, when it was organized and served in the ranks for several years. When the troop was being prepared for muster into the United States service he was an active participant. He was mustered in with the troop May 17, 1898,

as Sergeant, and served at Camp Thomas during the entire time the troop was in service. After muster-out he returned to Billings, where he is now engaged at his previous occupation of bookkeeper.

SERGEANT JOHN E. HUGHES.

John E. Hughes has been engaged in the stock business and interested in stage routes of northeastern Montana for a number of years. He removed to Billings some years ago and joined Troop A, Montana National Guard. On May 17, 1898, he was mustered in as Junior Sergeant, Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, in which organization he served until muster-out of the troop. He is at present engaged as a mail contractor at Billings, Mont.

CORPORAL JOHN W. SELVIDGE.

John W. Selvidge resides at Carbonado, Mont., where he is engaged as a tinsmith. Corporal Selvidge has traveled considerably, especially over Montana, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he hastened to Billings to enlist in Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in as First Corporal May 17, 1898, and mustered out September 8, 1898.

CORPORAL OTTO W. EASTMAN.

Corporal Otto W. Eastman, who was Second Corporal of Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 17, 1898, is a tinsmith by trade and has resided in Montana for a number of years, where he is well known. He served with his troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., until muster-out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Livingston, Mont., where he now resides.

CORPORAL EDWIN J. RANGER.

Edwin J. Ranger is a barber by trade and has worked in a number of towns and cities in Montana, especially in the eastern portion of the state. When the Spanish war broke out and recruiting commenced at Billings, he hastened there and enlisted in Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in as Corporal, as he had had previous military experience in the National Guard of Montana. He was mustered out with the troop September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Montana and is now located at Bridger.

CORPORAL LORRIN B. CLARK.

Lorrin B. Clark was mustered in as Corporal Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 17, 1898. He was actively interested in the organization of a company for the Spanish war at Bozeman after the declaration of hostilities between the United States and Spain. However, when it became certain that Bozeman would not be entitled to a company, Clark went to Billings and enlisted with the troop there, being made Corporal. He was mustered out with the troop September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Bozeman, where he is now engaged in the dray business.

CORPORAL LEVI H. STODDARD.

Levi H. Stoddard has been a resident of Billings, Mont., for a number of years, where he was actively interested in the National Guard of Montana. He is a printer by trade, and when actual hostilities commenced, he dropped the "stick" and buckled on the saber, being mustered in as Corporal Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 17 and mustered out September 8, 1898. After muster-out he returned to Billings, where he is now engaged at his trade.

CORPORAL WILLIAM C. KING.

William C. King, who was Junior Corporal of Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, was mustered in with the troop May 17, 1898, and mustered out September 8, 1898. After leaving the volunteer service he again enlisted and is now serving with his regiment in the Philippine Islands. His home is at Billings, Mont.

FARRIER AUGUST J. SCHEIBELHUT.

August J. Scheibelhut was born at Pottsville, Pa., where he was educated and where he learned the butcher's trade, which business he followed for fifteen years, afterward engaging in the hotel and liquor business. He has traveled extensively over the United States, having been in thirty-seven different states, and has also traveled abroad. He went to Billings, Mont., as soon as he heard that a troop of cavalry was being organized there, and was made Farrier of Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 17, 1898, and served at Camp Thomas, Ga., until muster-out September 8, 1898. After leaving the volunteer service he returned



Farrier Scheibelhut and Private Schiller Receiving Company I,
First Montana Volunteer Infantry, at Lewistown, Mont.,
October 27, 1899.

to Montana, and being an expert miner, is now engaged in prospecting in the Judith mountains of that state.

PRIVATE GUY H. DAVIS.

Guy H. Davis is perhaps one of the best known cowboys of eastern Montana. From early boyhood he has been in the saddle and is an expert horseman and excellent rifle-shot. He was a member of Troop A, Montana National Guard, with which organization he was mustered into the United States service May 17, 1898, when it became Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He served with his troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., after which he returned to the ranges in the vicinity of Billings, Mont.

PRIVATE BERT S. HARNER.

Bert S. Harner has been in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad company for a number of years and had become an engineer for the said company when the Spanish war broke out. Notwithstanding that he had a lucrative and responsible position with his company, he promptly gave it up to become a private soldier in Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 17, 1898, and mustered out September 8, 1898. In the military service, as in private life, he was attentive to duty and always ready to answer any emergency call that might be made upon him.

PRIVATE ARTHUR J. HART.

Arthur J. Hart is a printer by occupation and has been a member of Troop A, Montana National Guard, for a number of years. He was mustered in with Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 17, 1898, and served with the troop during its entire service at Camp Thomas, Ga. After muster-out he returned to Billings, Mont., and while he did not get an opportunity to stick any Spaniards, he gets even now by sticking type.

PRIVATE EDWIN C. McCADDEN.

Edwin C. McCadden hastened to Billings, Mont., when it became known that a troop of cavalry was being organized there for the regiment known as Grigsby's Cowboys, and being a good horseman and fine rifle-shot he concluded that he was entitled to a place therein. He was mustered in with the troop May 17, 1898, and was mustered out September 8, 1898. After muster-out he returned to Absarokee, Mont., where he is now teaching school.

PRIVATE AUGUST SCHILLER.

August Schiller was born at Erfurt, Kingdom of Germany, where he was educated and also taught the blacksmith's trade. In 1875 he emigrated to the United States and took up mining in the West, soon becoming an expert miner and prospector. Before coming to the United States, he traveled abroad a great deal as a "kandswerkbursche," and after coming to the United States, together with his partner, Scheibelhut, traveled in thirty-five different states. He has been engaged at lumbering and blacksmithing, mining and prospecting. He is at present prospecting in the Judith mountains, in Montana. He was mustered in with Troop M, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 17, 1898, and mustered out September 8, 1898. He was always ready for any duty he might be called upon to perform.

ROSTER OF TROOP M, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
†*John C. Bond.....	Wool Grower....	Billings, Mont.
First Lieutenant:		
†*Herbert V. Bailey.....	Bookkeeper	Billings, Mont.
Second Lieutenant:		
†*Robert Leavens.....	Mail Contractor.	Billings, Mont.
First Sergeant:		
†*William H. Morse.....	Clerk	Billings, Mont.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
*John B. Herford.....	Lawyer	Billings, Mont.
Sergeants:		
*Elmer B. Carter.....	Stockman	Billings, Mont.
William H. McCormick.	Clerk	Billings, Mont.
*Stanley Guy.....	Cowboy	Glendive, Mont.
*James F. Johnston....	Lawyer	Miles City, Mont.
*Abraham B. Newman..	Bookkeeper	Billings, Mont.
*John E. Hughes.....	Mail Contractor..	Billings, Mont.
Corporals:		
*John W. Selvidge.....	Tinsmith	Carbonado, Mont.
Otto W. Eastman.....	Tinsmith	Livingston, Mont.
*Edwin J. Ranger.....	Barber	Bridger, Mont.
George Carpenter.....	Stockman	Argo, Ill.
*Lorrin B. Clark.....	Cowboy	Bozeman, Mont.
†William B. Calhoun....	Druggist	Billings, Mont.
†Levi H. Stoddard.....	Printer	Billings, Mont.
†*William C. King.....	Soldier	War Department.
Trumpeters:		
†James Brown.....	Soldier	War Department.
Herbert E. Sammons...	Cowboy	Joliet, Ill.
Farrier:		
*August J. Scheibelhut..	Miner	Lewistown, Mont.
Blacksmith:		
Charles N. Whipple....	Blacksmith	Absarokee, Mont.

**See foot note, Page 331.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Saddler:		
Sanford W. Johnson...	Saddler	Billings, Mont.
Wagoner:		
Fred E. Hortop.....	Miner	Lewistown, Mont.
Privates:		
Belez, Charles.....	Stockman	Billings, Mont.
Bradley, George.....	Miner	Athens, Ohio.
Brooks, Charles D....	Stockman	Billings, Mont.
†Carper, Leo.....	Clerk	Billings, Mont.
Caswell, Frank.....	Cowboy	Torkiln, R. I.
Collins, Richard.....	Stockman	Fargo, N. D.
Costello, Edward.....	Tailor	Livingston, Mont.
Daniels, John W.....	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
Darrow, George L....	Plasterer	Summerfield, Ill.
*Davis, Guy H.....	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
Davis, Le Roy E....	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
Dodd, Guy M.....	Cowboy	Waverly, Kan.
†Egan, Patrick J....	Cowboy	See remarks.
Edwards, George D...	Cowboy	Lewistown, Mont.
Gilmore, Harry.....	Teamster	Billings, Mont.
Gilray, Robert.....	Cowboy	Livingston, Mont.
Griffin, Archibald...	Cowboy	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Gunn, John M.....	Cowboy	Livingston, Mont.
Hall, John W.....	Teamster	Billings, Mont.
†Hamilton, James...	Cowboy	Prescot, Wash.
†Hanson, John C....	Photographer ...	Billings, Mont.
*Harner, Bert S.....	R. R. Engineer...	Livingston, Mont.
*Hart, Arthur J.....	Printer	Billings, Mont.
Hedger, Walter.....	Sailor	Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Hochstatter, Philip...	Stockman	Billings, Mont.
Holmlund, Oscar.....	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
Hortop, Almon S....	Miner	Lewistown, Mont.
Johnston, George F...	Cowboy	Chattanooga, Tenn.
†Julian, John W.....	Stockman	Evansville, Ind.
Lockard, Charles H...	Cook	Billings, Mont.
Lumsden, Andrew S...	Cook	Shelton, Wash.
Lyons, Edward.....	Sailor	Cleveland, Ohio.
Meyers, Fred G.....	Stockman	Halbert, Mont.
Meyer, Moses M.....	Clerk	Butte, Mont.
Moore, James.....	Clerk	Junction, Mont.
Magoon, William G...	Barber	Midland, Mich.
Mill, Frank.....	Stockman	Absarokee, Mont.
Morehouse, Bert.....	Stockman	Billings, Mont.
Morgan, Merton.....	Cook	Billings, Mont.
†Morse, Frank A.....	Clerk	Billings, Mont.
Mount, James E.....	Carpenter	Junction, Mont.
*McCadden, Edwin C...	Teacher	Absarokee, Mont.
McCormick, Wilber...	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
McGarry, John.....	Stockman	East St. Louis, Ill.
O'Brien, Patrick...	Seaman	Billings, Mont.
Rea, Thomas J.....	Clerk	Billings, Mont.
Richards, James.....	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
*Schiller, August...	Blacksmith	Lewistown, Mont.
Schule, Julius.....	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
Smith, John A.....	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
Smith, Lynd.....	Cowboy	West Superior, Wis.
Sorenson, Chris.....	Weaver	Chicago, Ill.
Steinbrueck, Anthony J	Trainman	Billings, Mont.

*†See foot note on Page 331.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
Thompson, Mark.....	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
Todd, George.....	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
Williamson, Walli W...	Operator	Omaha, Neb.
Wright, John R.....	Machinist	Augusta, Ga.
Ziminski, Joseph.....	Cowboy	Billings, Mont.
Yockey, A. L.....	Clerk	Billings, Mont.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN, AND REMARKS.

- Captain John C. Bond; previous service as Captain Troop A, Montana National Guard, from 1890 to 1898.
- First Lieutenant Herbert V. Bailey; previous service as First Lieutenant Troop A, Montana National Guard; appointed Regimental Quartermaster Third United States Volunteer Cavalry June 2, 1898, and Regimental Ordnance Officer same date; appointed Adjutant Second Squadron May 28, 1898; on sick leave from July 2 to September 1, 1898, on account of fever contracted in service and line of duty.
- Second Lieutenant Robert Leavans; previous service in Troop A, Montana National Guard, as Second Lieutenant.
- First Sergeant William H. Morse; previous service in Troop A, Montana National Guard as First Sergeant.
- Sergeant William B. Calhoun; appointed Regimental Hospital Steward, per General Orders No. 10, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, June 15, 1898.
- Trumpeter James Brown; appointed Chief Trumpeter per General Orders No. 27, Headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, July 20, 1898. (See Chapter VII.)
- Private Leo Carper; on detail as Chief Clerk Regimental Quartermaster's Department from June 12, 1898, to muster-out.
- Private Patrick J. Egan; died in Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., August 24, 1898, of typhoid fever; interred in grave No. 13,252, National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Private James Hamilton; on detail as Special Mounted Messenger for the Adjutant General First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, from June 1, 1898, to muster-out.
- Private John W. Julian; deserted at Camp Thomas, Ga., August 14, 1898. Enlisted as of Evansville, Ind.
- Corporal William C. King; re-enlisted in the regular army after muster out of volunteer service, and is now serving with his regiment in the Philippines.
- Private Frank A. Morse; on detail as Chief Clerk at Headquarters First Cavalry Brigade, First Corps, from June, 1898, to September 3, 1898; appointed Commissary Sergeant First Cavalry Brigade, First Army Corps, September 3, 1898. (For biography, See Chapter VII.)
- Private John C. Hanson; on detail in regimental hospital as Hospital Nurse.

GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS.

RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.

Wool growers.....	1	Tailors	1
Bookkeepers	2	Plasterers	1
Mail contractors.....	2	Teamsters	2
Clerks	8	Photographers	1
Lawyers	2	Railroad engineers.....	1
Stockmen	11	Sailors	3
Cowboys	24	Cooks	3
Tinsmiths	2	Carpenters	1
Barbers	2	Teachers	1
Druggists	1	Weavers	1
Printers	2	Trainmen	1
Professional soldiers.....	2	Operators	1
Miners	4	Machinists	1
Blacksmiths	2		
Saddlers	1	Total	84

RESIDENCES.

Billings, Mont.....	39	Evansville, Ind.....	1
Glendive, Mont.....	1	Shelton, Wash.....	1
Miles City, Mont.....	1	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1
Bridger, Mont.....	1	Halbert, Mont.....	1
Argo, Ill.....	1	Butte, Mont.....	1
Bozeman, Mont.....	1	Junction, Mont.....	2
War Department.....	2	Midland, Mich.....	1
Joliet, Ill.....	1	East St. Louis, Ill.....	1
Lewistown, Mont.....	5	West Superior, Wis.....	1
Absarokee, Mont.....	3	Chicago, Ill.....	1
Athens, Ohio.....	1	Omaha, Neb.....	1
Torkin, R. I.....	1	Augusta, Ga.....	1
Fargo, N. D.....	1	Livingston, Mont.....	5
Summerfield, Ill.....	1	Carbonado, Mont.....	1
Waverly, Kan.....	1		
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	1	Total	83
Prescot, Wash.....	1	Dead	1
Sag Harbor, N. Y.....	1		
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	Aggregate	84

CHAPTER XXV.

HISTORY OF TROOP I, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER
CAVALRY.

From 1880 to 1887 there sprung up quite a settlement of whites on the Tongue River, Montana, about 100 miles south of Miles City, in Custer county. These families had just succeeded in building themselves modest little homes and had made other improvements about their ranches, when the Secretary of the Interior included that part of the country in a reservation for the Northern Cheyenne Indians, and some twenty white families were made homeless. Although these families had as yet acquired no title to the land upon which they had been living, they had taken the preliminary steps, had built up what there was of a settlement and had braved the dangers and hardships of the early pioneers and thought they should be entitled to retain the homes they had worked so hard for and braved so many dangers to obtain, or at least be recompensed by the government for vacating. They were neither allowed to retain their homes nor were they paid to leave. This state of affairs naturally brought about considerable bad blood between the Indians and the whites, which was augmented not a little by the frequent losses of stock and other property by the whites, which was charged against the Indians. During the ten years that followed three whites were murdered at different times in the neighborhood, until the strained relations finally culminated in an open rupture in 1897, following the murder of the crippled and defenseless sheep herder, John Hoover. For their own protection the settlers petitioned the governor of Montana to allow the organization of a company of the National Guard, which was accomplished in 1897, and of which Joseph T. Brown, who had been a settler in the country for eleven years, was made captain. This organization, augmented by hundreds of white settlers from the surrounding country, rendered valuable service in the threatened Indian war of that year. The prompt action on the part of the whites, together with the display of force, caused the Indians to surrender the murderers of Hoover, and thus were open hostilities avoided. Both Captain Brown and Lieutenant McKay played an important part in these happenings.

When war was declared in April, 1898, the Governor of Montana, on account of this organization being composed of expert horsemen, fine shots and old frontiersmen, transferred the company to the cavalry branch of the state guard, and when authority was granted to organize four troops of rough riders for Grigsby's Cowboy Regiment, Brown's company of rangers was made Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and assigned to the Montana squadron. A number of the original members were rejected on physical examination and the ranks filled by the flower of Custer county and neighborhood. The military ability of Captain Brown was well known, to which was added that of John McKay, a veteran stockman and Indian fighter of Lee, Custer county, as First Lieutenant, and Edward McEnterf, a typical cowboy and ex-Texas ranger, from Glendive, Mont., as Second Lieutenant. With these officers the success of the troop was assured.

On May 16, Lieutenant G. P. Ahern, Twenty-fifth Infantry, reported at Miles City as mustering officer, and under his direction the preliminaries of muster-in were hastily concluded and the troop mustered in on May 19, 1898. Immediately after muster-in the troop was ordered to Fort Keogh, Mont., where they were given preliminary military instructions until the 23d, when the troop, under command of Captain Brown, left for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where they arrived and reported for duty May 28.

The troop remained at Camp Thomas during its entire service, doing routine camp duty, and was conspicuous for prompt attention to duty and military efficiency. The troop was mustered out with the regiment September 3, 1898.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH T. BROWN.

Joseph Taliaferro Brown was born in Copiah county, Mississippi, January 26, 1849. On his father's side he comes from the Scotch-Irish stock that settled in the Carolinas prior to the Revolutionary war, and were of that band of patriots who formulated the Mechlenberg Declaration of Independence in 1775, one year prior to the great Declaration of Independence penned by Thomas Jefferson. On his mother's side he is a descendent of the Taliaferro family who settled



Captain Joseph T. Brown.—Commanding Troop I.

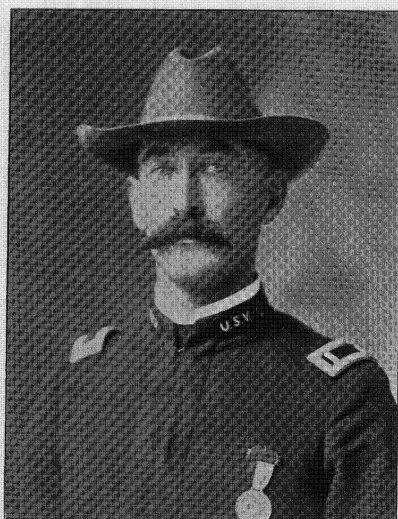
in Virginia in 1640, and were followers of William the Norman at Hastings against the ill-fated Harold. Both families were prominent in the Revolutionary war.

When the civil war commenced Captain Brown was a boy of twelve, residing at his home in Mississippi, and naturally his sympathies were with the South. He remained at home for two years, but when fourteen years of age he shouldered a gun and took his place in line to assist in repelling the famous Grierson Cavalry raid in May, 1863. On that occasion he was really captured by some federal soldiers, but his youth and the plausible excuse he made about being out squirrel-hunting saved him, not only from being taken into custody, but his gun as well. When but fifteen years of age, he participated in the battle of Coleman's Lane, with the command of General Wirt Adams, against four regiments of United States colored troops and a regular battery, for which action he was highly mentioned in the dispatches of Lieutenant Colonel Calvit Roberts, under whose immediate command he served. In February, 1865, he was regularly enlisted and mustered into the Confederate army in the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry, under command of General N. B. Forrest, in which command he served until the declaration of peace.

In 1866 Captain Brown entered the Kentucky Military Institute, graduating as Senior Captain of his class in 1870. He next entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1879, being one of thirty who won the degree of Bachelor of Law out of a class of eighty-six. Immediately after leaving the university he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company as attorney and civil engineer, and remained with this corporation twelve years. In 1886 he settled on the Tongue River in Custer county, Montana, where he was engaged in the cattle business until mustered into the United States volunteer service as Captain of Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 19, 1898. He served with his troop at Chickamauga Park, Ga., until muster-out September 8, 1898. After leaving the volunteer service, Captain Brown returned to Montana, where he is now engaged in looking after his cattle interests on the Tongue River.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN McKAY.

John McKay was born in Amherst township, Fillmore county, August 15, 1865, where he was educated and worked



Lieutenant John McKay.—Troop 1.

on a farm until 1891, when he concluded to "go West and grow up with the country," and found himself in Custer county, Montana, where he engaged in the cattle business in the fall of 1894. McKay has been very active in the cattle business in eastern Montana, and when Company C, First Montana National Guard, was organized in 1897 as a protection against the attitude of the Northern Cheyennes, he was elected and commissioned Second Lieutenant of the company and served with the same until May 19, 1898, when he was mustered into the United States Volunteer Cavalry, under which name his former company was mustered into the service. Lieutenant McKay is known over entire eastern Montana as an excellent horseman, good rifle-shot and firm friend. He served with his troop at Camp Thomas until muster-out September 8, after which he returned to Lee, Mont., where he is now living on his Custer county stock ranch.

SECOND LIEUTENANT EDWARD McENTERF.

Edward McEnterf was born in Fannin county, Texas, January 22, 1860, and was practically raised in the saddle of the "Pan Handle" country, where he became a cowboy at an early age. When but sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Texas Rangers under Captain Lee Hare, at that time one of the most daring leaders in the Southwest, and under his command young McEnterf served nearly three years. During the eighties he drifted north with some of the large cattle herds and finally went to Montana and located at Ekalaka, where he resided at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. By reason of his experience he was appointed Second Lieutenant Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered in with his troop May 19, 1898. He remained with the troop at Camp Thomas during its entire service, and was mustered out September 8, 1898, after which he returned to Montana, where he is now on the great cattle range in the eastern part of the state.

FIRST SERGEANT FREDERICK H. OTTO.

Frederick H. Otto is an Iowa boy, his home being at Bryan in that state, but his occupation of telegraph operator has taken him over a greater portion of the Western country and endowed him with a valuable experience. At the outbreak of the war he was living at Glendive, Mont., engaged as a telegraph operator, and at once hastened to Miles City,

where he was enrolled and mustered in as First Sergeant of Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, which position he filled in a most acceptable manner. After muster-out at Camp Thomas, September 8, 1898, he returned to Bryan, Iowa, where he now resides.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT THOMAS A. MAPES.

Thomas A. Mapes is a clerk in the railway mail service and was stationed at Helena, Mont., at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He at once hung up the mail sacks and started for the recruiting office at Miles City, where he was enrolled and mustered in as Quartermaster Sergeant of Troop I, and so served until muster-out September 8, 1898. Sergeant Mapes was an efficient, conscientious and painstaking non-commissioned officer, and what errors he did make were due to his unfamiliarity with the army regulations and not intentional.

SERGEANT JUDD P. HEDGES.

Judd P. Hedges was born in New York in 1857, where he attended the public schools and graduated in dentistry and came West in the seventies. He is an accomplished sportsman and has owned many a "crack trotter" in his day. He comes from a military family, his father and two brothers having been in the civil war, while his mother was a volunteer nurse. Judd is beloved by all his comrades and is rated as game as any that ever came down the trail. It is said of him that he was never known to "take water." When Captain Brown called for volunteers for Troop I, Hedges hastened to Miles City from Ekalaka and was made Third Duty Sergeant of Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 19, 1898. He served with the troop at Camp Thomas until muster-out, after which he returned to Ekalaka, Mont., where he now resides. Sergeant Hedges has the reputation of being the best forager in the regiment, and was always on the skirmish for good things for his "mess."

SERGEANT JULIUS SCHANDEL.

Julius Schandel is an old Montana stockman, in experience at least. He has ranched and worked on the range at Lee, Lame Deer and various other places in eastern Montana, is a fine horseman and a splendid shot. At the outbreak of

the Spanish-American war Schandel went to Miles City and enlisted in the troop being organized by Captain Brown, and was mustered in as Fourth Duty Sergeant May 19, 1898. He was with the troop during its entire service at Camp Thomas, Ga., was always ready and willing for duty, and never missed a day. After muster-out Sergeant Schandel returned to Lame Deer, where he now resides.

SERGEANT WIRT H. NEWCOM.

Wirt H. Newcom, "The Long Sergeant," was born in Pennsylvania, and when quite young came West and settled in eastern Montana. He went into the stock business and was soon as expert a cowboy as there was in the country. He later embarked in the livery business, and when the war broke out he was chief clerk for King Brothers & Co., in Miles City, which position he vacated to become a Sergeant in Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in May 19, 1898. Sergeant Newcom was another of those fortunate ones who weathered the typhoid epidemic without getting the disease, and never missed a day from duty. He was one of the best-natured men in the command and made many friends by his general good humor. After service he returned to Miles City, where he now lives.

SERGEANT ISAAC FRASER.

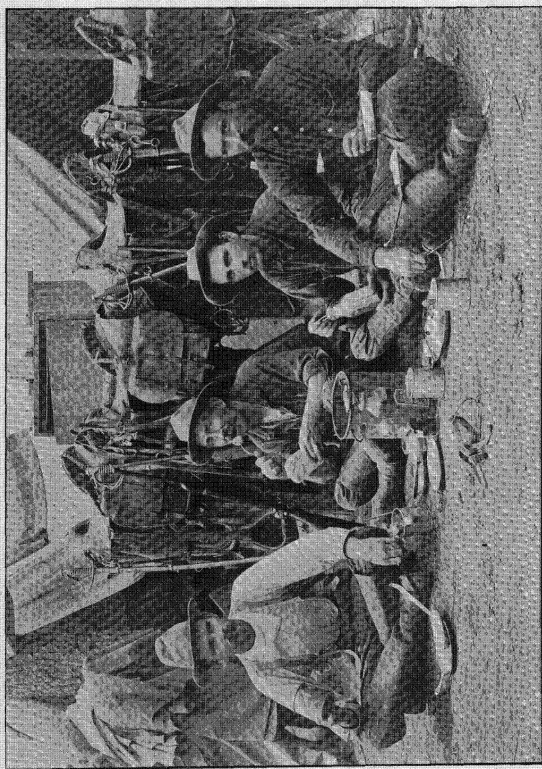
(For Sketch of Sergeant Fraser, see Chapter 14.)

CORPORAL WILLIAM C. HENDERSON.

William C. Henderson, or "Billy the Sport," as he is more familiarly known among his associates, is a thorough-going cowboy from Ekalaka, Mont. He and Sergeant Hedges were "pards," and when they heard that a troop of cavalry was being organized for the cowboy regiment at Miles City, they saddled up and covered the distance between Ekalaka and Miles, 100 miles, in one and one-half days. Corporal Henderson was the best shot in the troop, as he demonstrated several times at target practice, and was an all-round good soldier. After muster-out he returned to Montana and is now living at Ekalaka.

CORPORAL WALTER L. BONNEY.

Walter L. Bonney is a cowboy from Glendive, Mont., in the neighborhood of which city he has been on the ranges



"The Parads" of Troop I.
Sergeant Wirt Newcom, Sergeant J. P. Hedges, Corporal W. C. Henderson, Veterinary George Parlin.

for a number of years. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he went to Miles City, Mont., and enlisted in Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which organization he was mustered in as Fourth Corporal May 19, 1898. He was taken sick July 31, after which he was practically unfitted for duty during the rest of his service, and in August was sent to Glendive, Mont., on sick furlough, where he was discharged some time after the muster-out of the regiment.

CORPORAL CHAUNCEY NICHOLSON.

Corporal Chauncey Nicholson was another Glendive boy who fell a victim to the miasmatic influences of Camp Thomas, and was sent to the hospital on August 13, 1898, after which he was not fit for duty with his troop, nor was he able to be present at muster-out. He did not recover from the fever until long after the regiment was mustered out, after which he returned to Glendive, Mont., and to his occupation as cowboy; however, it was a long time before he was able to do any riding or stand the hardships incident to range life.

CORPORAL FRANK DUNNIGAN.

Corporal Frank Dunnigan of Miles City, Mont., is probably one of the best known young men among the list of excellent non-commissioned officers Troop I could well be proud of. He has been a resident of Miles City for a number of years, where he has filled an important clerical position. On June 4, 1898, he was detailed into the office of the Regimental Adjutant as clerk, and filled the position with great credit until he was mustered out with his troop, after which he returned to Miles City and resumed his clerical labors there. Corporal Dunnigan's long residence in the West has made him an excellent horseman and a good rifle-shot, which easily entitled him to a front rank in the troop of good shots.

FARRIER GEORGE F. PARLIN.

George F. Parlin came West in early days when buffalo hunting was still the order of the day, and located at Deadwood, Dakota. On account of his proficiency with the six-shooter and undeniable courage, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Deadwood under Captain Night and filled that position for a number of years. He afterward drifted "up the west coast of Dakota" to Ekalaka, Mont., where he went

into the stock business and general range work, and was so engaged when he enlisted in Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which troop he was mustered in as farrier May 19, 1898. While at Camp Thomas, Ga., owing to his general knowledge of horses and their ailments, he was appointed Assistant Regimental Veterinarian and so served for quite a time. He was mustered out with his troop and returned to Ekalaka.

PRIVATE HARRY H. BARLAGE.

Harry H. Barlage, one of Miles City's cowboys, was among the first in the regiment to be taken down with the fever, and was sent to the hospital July 15. Only a strong constitution and a determined will kept him alive until August 20, when he was able to travel, and was promptly sent North on sick furlough, after which he did not rejoin the regiment. He was discharged at Fort Keogh, Mont., some time after the regiment was mustered out. He was a good soldier, and no one regrets more than he does his inability to perform more active duty than he was able to do.

PRIVATE ROBERT C. BROWN.

Robert C. Brown was born in Iowa and went to Montana some years ago, where he became a cowboy on the ranges of eastern Montana. He was located near Miles City when the war broke out and promptly enlisted in Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He could not stand the Georgia climate and was taken sick with fever. He was sent north to Miles City, August 20, 1898, and did not rejoin his troop, being mustered out at Fort Keogh, subsequent to the muster-out of the troop. After he completely recovered he returned to Iowa and is now living at Glencoe, in that state.

PRIVATE JOHN CAYWOOD.

John Caywood is a resident of Ann Arbor, Mich., where he was educated in the public schools. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and went south with that regiment. Being a good horseman and a fine rifle-shot, he arranged with Private Frank Gardner of Troop I for a transfer, Caywood coming to the Cowboy regiment and Gardner going to the Thirty-first Michigan. Shortly after transfer Caywood was taken sick at Camp Thomas, Ga., and on

August 26, 1898, was sent to Ann Arbor, Mich., on sick furlough, after which he did not rejoin the regiment, being mustered out at Ann Arbor some time in September, 1898, and where he now resides.

PRIVATE WILLIAM GOODMAN.

Private William Goodman resides at Fargo, N. D. However, he was in Montana at the beginning of hostilities between the United States and Spain and he promptly enlisted in Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at Miles City. Like a great many others of the regiment, he was also taken sick with fever and was sent north to Fargo August 26, 1898, where he now resides and where he was discharged some time subsequent to the muster-out of the troop.

PRIVATE GEORGE A. HORKAN.

George A. Horkan resides in Washington, D. C., where he belonged to the First Regiment of Infantry some time before it was sent south. At Chickamauga Park he became acquainted with the Cowboys, and being a good horseman himself he made application for a transfer to the regiment, which was granted June 25, 1898, and he became a member of Troop I, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. He served with the troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., where he was mustered out, after which he returned to Washington, D. C., where he now resides.

PRIVATE FINLEY McSWEYN.

(For Sketch, see Chapter XIV.)

ROSTER OF TROOP I, THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Captain:		
*Joseph T. Brown.....	Stockman	Miles City, Mont.
First Lieutenant:		
†*John McKay.....	Stockman	Lee, Mont.
Second Lieutenant:		
†*Edward McEnterf.....	Cowboy	Ekalaka, Mont.
First Sergeant:		
†*Frederick H. Otto.....	Telegr. Operator.	Bryan, Iowa.
Quartermaster Sergeant:		
†*Thomas A. Mapes.....	R. M. S.....	Miles City, Mont.

*†See foot note, Page 346.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Sergeants:		
†Thomas Butler.....	Clerk	Miles City, Mont.
Florian Ford.....	Stockman	Lame Deer, Mont.
*Judd P. Hedges.....	Cowboy	Glendive, Mont.
†*Julius Schandel.....	Stockman	Lame Deer, Mont.
*Wirt H. Newcomb.....	Clerk	Miles City, Mont.
†Isaac Fraser.....	Cowboy	See remarks.
Corporals:		
†Frederick S. Shaw.....	Cowboy	Jamestown, N. Y.
*William C. Henderson.	Cowboy	Ekalaka, Mont.
†*Chauncey Nicholson...	Cowboy	Glendive, Mont.
†Walter L. Bonney.....	Cowboy	Glendive, Mont.
†Alvin M. Young.....	Cowboy	Kirby, Mont.
†Cornelius Elliott.....	Cowboy	Seattle, Wash.
†*Frank Dunnigan.....	Clerk	Miles City, Mont.
†Harry G. Wright.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Trumpeters:		
George F. Clark.....	Electrician	Miles City, Mont.
Venrley H. Beeman....	Clerk	Miles City, Mont.
Farrier:		
*George F. Parlin.....	Cowboy	Ekalaka, Mont.
Blacksmith:		
John A. Fraser.....	Blacksmith	Miles City, Mont.
Saddler:		
Wilson Owens.....	Saddler	Miles City, Mont.
Wagoner:		
Andrew J. Ritchie.....	Cowboy	Ekalaka, Mont.
Privates:		
Anderson, August W..	Stockman	Miles City, Mont.
†Aston, Thomas.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
†*Barlage, Harry H.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Boyle, Daniel J.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Bruce, H. S.....	Clerk	Miles City, Mont.
†*Brown, Robert C.....	Cowboy	Glencoe, Iowa.
†Bullard, John W.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Cantlin, Thomas H....	Saddler	Miles City, Mont.
†*Caywood, John.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
†Coffen, Eugene.....	Cowboy	Ekalaka, Mont.
Connor, Thomas.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
†Cornue, Melvin.....	Stockman	Miles City, Mont.
†Dutrow, Walter C.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Elder, Donald M.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Faessler, Adolph.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Fletcher, Christian D..	Cowboy	Lee, Mont.
†Forseth, Stephen.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
†Foster, Herbert B.....	Cowboy	See remarks.
Friebel, Henry.....	U. S. Army.....	War Department.
†Gardner, Frank G.....	Cowboy	See remarks.
Glenn, James.....	Cowboy	Chelsea, I. T.
†*Goodman, William.....	Cowboy	Fargo, N. D.
†Hawn, Howard F.....	Stockman	Ekalaka, Mont.
Hayes, John.....	Sailor	Miles City, Mont.
Hill, Clarence N.....	Photographer ...	Miles City, Mont.
Hollingsworth Leon H.	Cowboy	Jacksboro, Tenn.
†Hollenbeck, Adolph W.	Cowboy	Lee, Mont.
†*Horkan, George A.....	Cowboy	Washington, D. C.
Howard, Edward L.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
†Huff, George W.....	Stockman	Ekalaka, Mont.
Huffey, Edward T.....	Farrier	Miles City, Mont.

*†See foot note on Page 346.

Name and Rank.	Occupation.	Address.
Privates:		
†Hussy, Harvey S.....	Printer	Miles City, Mont.
†James, Bert.....	Cowboy	Ekalaka, Mont.
Jenks, Eland.....	Stockman	Miles City, Mont.
Keenan, Albert W.....	Printer	Miles City, Mont.
†Kennedy, George A....	Butcher	Miles City, Mont.
Larson, Robert T.....	Cowboy	Birney, Mont.
McDonald, William H..	Barber	Miles City, Mont.
McElhaney, James.....	Lather	Logansport, Ind.
McRobie, Charles.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
†McSweyn, Finley.....	Cowboy	See remarks.
†Michels, Otto.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
..†Miller, Gustave.....	Cowboy	Beebe, Mont.
Morrison, Elijah.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Renton, George H.....	Cowboy	Omaha, Neb.
†Reese, Raymond E....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Rhinehart, J. C.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
†Samlin, John.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
†Salveson, Tobias.....	Stockman	Birney, Mont.
Schryner, Charles E...	Cowboy	Glendive, Mont.
Schmidt, John F.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Seiders, Harry L.....	Blacksmith	Miles City, Mont.
†Smiley, George.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Smith, Thomas B.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Sprague, George A.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Squires, Daniel.....	Miner	Miles City, Mont.
Tangale, Robert M.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
†Taylor, Hamilton G....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
Thompson, Joseph.....	Cowboy	Miles City, Mont.
†Tolan, Edward.....	Cowboy	Ekalaka, Mont.
†Warner, Edward.....	Cowboy	Santa Rita, N. M.

*See Biographies, this troop.

†See Changes, Alterations and Remarks, this troop.

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS SINCE MUSTER-IN, AND REMARKS.

First Lieutenant John McKay; absent on eighteen days' leave, from August 10 to August 27, 1898, per Special Orders No. 65, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.

Second Lieutenant Edward McEnterf; on detached service, in charge of horses at Fort Keogh, Mont., from May 25 to June 20, 1898; absent without leave August 23, 1898.

First Sergeant Frederick H. Otto; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 24 to muster-out September 8, 1898.

Sergeant Thomas A. Mapes; on detached service at Fort Keogh, Mont., from May 25 to June 20, 1898.

Sergeant Thomas Butler; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 7 to August 19, 1898; on sick furlough at Miles City, Mont., from August 20 to muster-out, per General Orders No. 114, c. s. Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; was not mustered out with troop.

Sergeant Julius Schandel; on detached service at Fort Keogh, Mont., from May 25 to June 20, 1898.

Sergeant Isaac Fraser; died at Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., September 10, 1898, of typhoid fever contracted in the service and line of duty; interred in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn. (See Chapter XIV.)

- Corporal Frederick S. Shaw; absent without leave four days from August 23, 1898.
- Corporal Chauncey Nicholson; on detached service at Fort Keogh, Mont., from May 25 to June 20, 1898; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 13 to August 18, and absent in First Division Hospital from August 19 to muster-out September 8, 1898.
- Corporal Walter L. Bonney; absent sick in regimental hospital from July 31 to August 15, 1898; on sick furlough at Glendive, Mont., from August 20, 1898, to discharge, per General Orders No. 114, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Corporal Alvin M. Young; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 13 to 24, 1898.
- Corporal Cornelius Elliott; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 16 to August 18, and in First Division Hospital from August 19 to August 30, 1898.
- Corporal Frank Dunnigan; on detail as clerk in the office of the Regimental Adjutant from June 4 to September 8, 1898, per regimental order.
- Corporal Harry G. Wright; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 23 to August 31, 1898.
- Private Thomas Aston; on detached duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., from May 25 to June 20, 1898.
- Private Harry H. Barlage; absent sick in regimental hospital from July 15 to August 19, and on sick furlough at Miles City, Mont., from August 20 to discharge, per General Orders No. 114, Headquarters Camp Thomas Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Robert C. Brown; on sick furlough at Miles City, Mont., from August 20 to discharge, per General Orders No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private John W. Bullard; absent sick in regimental hospital from June 22 to July 5, 1898.
- Private John Caywood; joined troop August 18, 1898, by transfer from Company A, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, per Special Orders No. 120, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, August 8, 1898; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 18 to August 25, 1898; on sick furlough at An Arbor, Mich., from August 26 to discharge, per General Orders No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Eugene Coffen; on detached service at Fort Keogh, Mont., from May 25 to June 20, 1898.
- Private Melvin Cornue; absent sick in Sternberg Hospital from August 30 until after muster-out; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Walter C. Dutrow; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 8 to August 10, and in First Division Hospital from August 11 until after muster-out; not mustered out with troop.
- Private Stephen Forseth; absent sick in regimental hospital from September 1 to 3, and in Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Herbert B. Foster; died in Leiter Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., August 19, 1898, of typhoid fever and spinal meningitis, contracted in the service and line of duty; is interred in the National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn. (See Chapter XIV.)

- Private Frank G. Gardner; transferred to Company A, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, August 8, 1898, per Special Orders No. 120, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, U. S. A.
- Private William Goodman; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 19 to 25, 1898; on sick furlough at Fargo, N. D., from August 26 to discharge, per General Orders No. 114, series of 1898, Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private George A. Horkan; joined troop at Camp Thomas, Ga., by transfer from Company A, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, June 25, 1898, per Special Orders No. 149, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, U. S. A.
- Private Howard F. Hawn; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 7 to August 19, 1898; on sick furlough at Rockford, Ill., from August 20 to discharge, per General Orders No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Adolph W. Hollenbeck; on detached service at Fort Keogh, Mont., from May 25 to June 20, 1898.
- Private George W. Huff; on detached service at Fort Keogh, Mont., from May 25 to June 20, 1898.
- Private Harvey S. Hussy; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 5 to August 10, 1898; in First Division Hospital from August 11 to 25, 1898, and on sick furlough at Miles City, Mont., from August 20, 1898, to discharge; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Bert James; on detached service at Fort Keogh, Mont., May 25 to June 20, 1898; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 20 to 31, 1898, and in Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., from September 1, 1898, to after muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private George A. Kennedy; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 25 to August 31, 1898; in Sternberg General Hospital from September 1, 1898, to after muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.
- Private Gustave Miller; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 6 to August 7, 1898; in Leiter General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., from August 8 to 25, 1898; on sick furlough at Miles City, Mont., from August 26, 1898, to discharge; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Finley McSweyn; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 1 to 7, 1898; in Leiter General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., from August 8, 1898, until after muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop; drowned in Tongue river, Montana, June, 1899; place of interment not known.
- Private Otto Michels; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 25 to 31, 1898; in Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., from September 1, 1898, to after muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Raymond E. Reese; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, July 22, 1898; honorable discharge and final statements furnished.
- Private John Samlen; absent sick in First Division Hospital from August 19 to September 3, 1898.
- Private Tobias Salverson; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 8 to 25, 1898; on sick furlough at Muddy, Mont., from August 26, 1898, to discharge, per General Orders No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with troop.

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- Private George Smiley; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 6 to 10; in First Division Hospital from August 11 to 25, 1898; on sick furlough at Miles City, Mont., from August 26, 1898, to discharge, per General Orders No. 114, series of 1898, Headquarters Camp Thomas, Ga.; not mustered out with the troop.
- Private Hamilton G. Taylor; on detached service at Fort Keogh, Mont., from May 25 to June 20, 1898.
- Private Edward Tolan; on detached service at Fort Keogh, Mont., from May 25 to June 20, 1898.
- Private Edward Warner; absent sick in regimental hospital from August 11 to 18, 1898; in First Division Hospital from August 19, 1898, to after muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.

Barbers	1	Printers	2
Blacksmiths	2	Professional soldiers.....	1
Butchers	1	Railway mail service.....	1
Clerks	5	Saddlers	2
Cowboys	54	Sailors	1
Electricians	1	Stockmen	10
Farriers	1	Telegraph operators.....	1
Lathers	1		
Miners	1	Total	86
Photographers	1		

RESIDENCES.

Beebe, Mont.....	1	Santa Rita, N. M.....	1
Birney, Mont.....	2	Seattle, Wash.....	1
Bryan, Iowa.....	1	Jacksboro, Tenn.....	1
Fargo, N. D.....	1	War Department.....	1
Glencoe, Iowa.....	1	Washington, D. C.....	1
Glendive, Mont.....	4	Chelsea, I. T.....	1
Jamestown, N. Y.....	1	Ekalaka, Mont	9
Kirby, Mont.....	1		
Lame Deer, Mont.....	2	Total	82
Lee, Mont.....	3	Transferred	1
Logansport, Ind.....	1	Dead	3
Miles City, Mont.....	48		
Omaha, Neb.....	1	Aggregate	86

CHAPTER XXVI.

OUR HONORED DEAD.

When the regiment was assembled at Camp Thomas, in Chickamauga Park, during the closing days of May, 1898, it was indeed a pleasure to note the hale, hearty, healthy aggregation of physical manhood. Those strong, hardy, muscular sons of the plains seemed capable of enduring any hardship or successfully coping with any privation. They were the cream of the Northwest, the flower of the pioneer states. However, the climatical change from the high altitude and pure air of the Northwest to the sultry, heated, humid atmosphere of the South at the very beginning of the hot season, proved as fatal, and probably more so, than would have the bullets and shells of the enemy.

How glorious it is to die upon the field of battle, in the midst of the strife of the soul-stirring charge. The messenger of death has no terrors for the dying one, who closes his eyes for the last time, realizing that his life has been a part payment for the victory achieved, and amid the triumphant shout of his comrades, as they carry their objective point, he dies happy. What soldier would not court death in that glorious way! What nobler sacrifice can man make than to lay down his life upon the altar of his country in a war that is being waged for the freedom, the enlightenment, the betterment, the civilization and Christianization of mankind? Even the bereaved widow or mother takes consolation for her loss in the glorious memory of the loved one's death; the nation applauds and the memory of the hero lives. Is it less noble, less manly, less glorious to answer the call of duty and while in the discharge of that duty, be it ever so humble, be it ever so commonplace, to have met the deadly and pestilential foes that swarmed in the air at Chickamauga? Has the soldier on the battlefield given more to his country than his life? Isn't the soldier who met his death in the fever-stricken camps of the South, while at his post of duty, just as brave and as justly entitled to credit and to commendation as though he had had a thousand lives and each had been

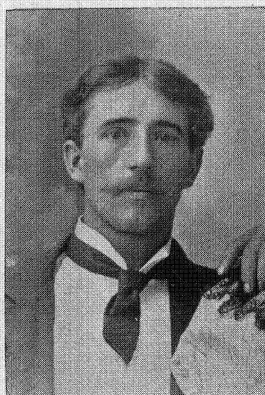
sacrificed upon the field of battle? Doesn't the "God of battles" give the same credit mark for a life spent in the cause of right and justice, whether that life was sacrificed upon the field of battle or the hospital cot? Does the weeping widow feel less the pangs of bereavement, or is the wail of the orphan any less heartrending if the husband and father dies as the victim of the fever germ or the bullet?

Chickamauga Park is apparently an ideal health resort—high and dry—and would be selected by almost any authority as a perfect summer camp. That the atmosphere teemed with the deadly typhus microbe and other miasmatic germs, no one conversant with the history of that camp will deny. The cause we will not discuss herein; the effect is what we have to deal with.

Twenty-seven members of our regiment laid down their lives either in camp or as a direct result of disabilities contracted there, but one troop (C) did not lose a man—the others lost from one to four each.

No more sorrowful or impressive scene has ever been witnessed than a soldier's burial—a military funeral. There is no weeping widow, no crying children, no sympathetic relatives. Solemnly and slowly the men march, in reversed order, to the tap of the funeral drum; each man, erect and brave, but with the full knowledge that he might be the next one to answer "here" when Death calls the roll. When the grave is reached and the chaplain has read the simple service and invoked Divine blessing, the coffin is lowered, and the firing squad steps up and fires the parting salute; the bugler sounds the beautiful and impressive "taps" (lights out) and the ceremony is over. And when the departed one has reached that far shore and has joined the vast armies that have gone before, there will be one more soul to answer "here" upon that great inspection day when the Master inspects his legions and one more soldier to receive that glorious commendation: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Nor must it be imagined that because the soldiers do not parade their feelings at the burial of a comrade, that their hearts have not been touched as they pay this last tribute to their departed comrade. If you are a close observer you can readily note the silent tear as it trickles down the bronzed cheek. The feelings of these cowboys can be best illustrated by the following extract from "The Cowboy's Tribute to Captain 'Buckey' O'Neill," who was killed at San Juan Hill:



First Sergeant William D. Smith.—Troop K.

"I ain't much shakes at bawlin',
 I reckon I don't know how;
 But tear-drops fell on Buckey's face
 Es I covered his pallid brow.
 He warn't no better then most of us,
 In religion 'way behind,
 But he gev his life—'twas all he hed—
 Fer the freedom of mankind.
 An' ef Saint Pete is half the man
 I've reckoned that he be,
 He's opened his ranch ter Captin Buck
 Fer all eternity."

For the men of our regiment who laid down their lives for the flag, we drop tears of sympathy; not alone for them and the sad fate that has taken them to an early grave, but for those at home who loved them, whose lives were entwined with theirs, who built their hopes and their ambitions upon the success of those who have passed away, and who have felt the bitter pangs of bereavement. Their consolation is found in the proud reflection that their loved ones died at the post of duty and for the honor, glory and welfare of their country.

On June 13, 1898, Herbert F. Lawrence of Troop E died at Leiter general hospital of typhoid fever, in spite of the strenuous efforts made to save him. He was buried on June 15. In a driving rain storm the funeral cortege left camp for Lytle, Ga., to embark on the train for the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. Chaplain Clevenger was in charge of the funeral. The pall-bearers were Sergeants Murphy, DeWitt Stafford and Privates Clouse, Parkhurst, Porter and Rhoder, all of Troop E. Trumpeter Carl McCoy of Troop E officiated as trumpeter, and sounded "taps" over the grave. Captain Binder, Lieutenants Laughlin, Stowers and Fuller and many members of the troop attended the funeral. Lawrence was buried as No. 13,141.

As the death of Lawrence was the first in the regiment, it created more attention than did those that followed it, as the others were attended usually only by the officers of the troop, the pall-bearers, the trumpeter and the firing squad. The faithful chaplain not only attended the last moments of all of those who died, but personally conducted every funeral. On account of the distance of the cemetery from camp, it was not deemed advisable by headquarters at Camp Thomas to allow any more men to leave camp, even for the purpose of attending a funeral, than was designated by army regulations as the proper escort on such occasions.



Private Algernon J. Beach.—Troop B.



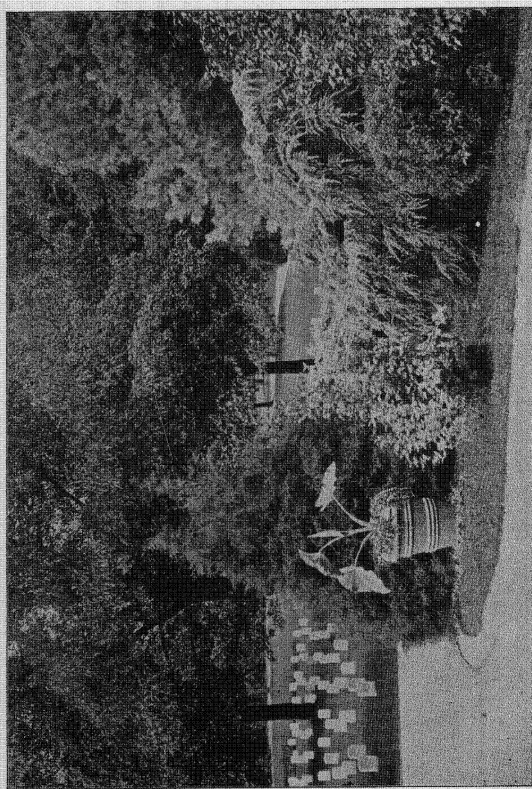
Private Herbert F. Lawrence.—Troop E.

There is perhaps no more beautiful place in the entire United States than the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn., where a number of the regiment are buried. The handsome trees, shrubberies, lawns, walks and monuments are excelled nowhere. In addition to the regular care given the graves by the authorities, each soldier's grave is marked with an appropriate headstone, giving his company and regiment and the time and place of his death, when known. On Decoration Day each year these graves are decorated by the military orders at Chattanooga and vicinity.

BIOGRAPHIES.

FIRST SERGEANT WILLIAM D. SMITH.

William Dennon Smith, the ranking member of the regiment, who has died, was born in Madison County, Iowa, December 25, 1875; residing there ten years, he moved to Milford, Neb., where he was educated and married to Miss Fannie J. Warner. One year he successfully published the *Burt County News*, of Craig, Neb. He arose to be the very cream of the young men of Milford—honored, respected and loved. Being a lover of matters military he early enlisted in Troop A, Nebraska National Guard, of which organization he rose to be the First Sergeant, in which capacity he was serving when he was mustered into the United States service as First Sergeant Troop K, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. Although Sergeant Smith was blessed with a happy home and the fond love of a devoted wife, and although there were many single men willing to take his place in the ranks, he regarded it his duty to answer his country's call, and as a result has offered up his life as an example of unselfish devotion to country and the duty of patriotic citizenship. It was plainly apparent to those who were at all observant that the climate at Camp Thomas did not agree with Sergeant Smith, and that he was in reality a sick man who should have been in the hospital rather than at the post of duty, from which no one could move him. His was an arduous task to which he stuck manfully and uncomplainingly. Shortly after arriving at home in Milford, he was taken very sick and died September 27, 1898, aged twenty-two years, nine months and two days. He was given a military funeral from the Congregational church at Milford, many of his comrades attending to do him the last honor.



Entrance to National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Where a Number of the Regiment are Buried.

He was mustered in with his troop May 14, 1898, and mustered out September 11, 1898, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

PRIVATE ALGERNON J. BEACH.

Algernon Johnston Beach, the youngest of three brothers, was born at Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wis., November 30, 1869. He received a high school education, after which he learned the tinsmith's trade. He came to Sioux Falls, S. D., in November, 1889, with his parents, and followed the vocation of tinner. He entered the employ of the Great Northern railroad soon after coming to Sioux Falls, and after one year's service with that company he entered the service of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway, where he remained until he enlisted in Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, being mustered in with the troop May 12, 1898. He was taken sick with dysentery at Camp Thomas July 8, and gradually grew worse until he was sent into the country to recuperate. He came back to camp in an emaciated condition, and on August 23 was granted a sick furlough and went north to the home of his brother, Dr. George D. Beach, at Champion, Mich. It was hoped that with good nursing and treatment and change of climate he would be materially benefited, but notwithstanding the efforts made to save him, he died on September 21, 1898. When he was informed that he could not live, he faced death as a soldier should, bravely and cheerfully, realizing that although his life may not have been needed, he had not lived in vain, but had paid the highest debt that can be exacted from the patriot and the soldier.

He was interred at Sioux Falls, S. D., September 24, 1898, many comrades and friends assembling to do him the last honor. The funeral was in charge of Cyrenne Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; besides there were many members of Masonic bodies, Woodmen and Hose Company No. 1, all of whom had claimed his membership when living.

PRIVATE GEORGE MACLAREN.

George Maclaren was the oldest son of Mrs. Elizabeth Maclaren of Humphreys, Neb. He was only twenty-one years of age when he left Humphreys for Deadwood, in March, 1898. Shortly after arriving at Deadwood, war between the United States and Spain was declared, and young Maclaren was among the very first to enlist in Troop A, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, with which troop

he went south to Camp Thomas, Ga. He was taken sick some time in August and sent to the First Division hospital, where his symptoms rapidly developed into typhoid fever. His comrades, the nurses and physicians did everything they could to save him, without avail. He died September 5, 1898. His body was escorted by his former comrades to the railroad station at Lytle, Ga., and from there shipped to Humphreys, Neb., where the body was received by the local lodge of Woodmen, who had charge of his funeral. Almost the entire town attended the funeral and services in the church, despite the heavy downpour of rain. The church was handsomely decorated with the United States and Cuban flags.

PRIVATE HERBERT F. LAWRENCE.

Herbert F. Lawrence was born in Carroll, Carroll County, Iowa, March 8, 1880. When about four years of age he moved to Miller, S. D., with his parents—James K. Lawrence, a civil war veteran, and Irene Lawrence—where he was educated. He was an expert horseman, a good rifle-shot, and an all-round pleasant young man to meet. To know him was to love him. He was taken sick shortly after arriving at Camp Thomas, Ga., with Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, in which organization he enlisted May 7, 1898. He was sent to Leiter General Hospital, where he died of typhoid fever, June 14, 1898. He is interred in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

PRIVATE HERBERT B. FOSTER.

Herbert B. Foster, who died in Leiter Hospital August 19, 1898, of typhoid fever, contracted while in the line of duty, was a splendid soldier, cheerful and attentive to and faithful in the performance of his duties. His death, being the first in the troop, was sorrowfully mourned by the officers and companions of his troop. In sorrow and sadness he was followed by them to his soldier's grave in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn., which is the resting place of nearly fourteen thousand Union soldiers.

It is a singular coincidence that the death of young Foster occurred on the thirty-fifth anniversary of the wounding of his father in the great battle of Chickamauga, whose wounds, though severe and permanent, were as naught in comparison to the heart wounds received by him at the death of his only son.

The Roll of the Dead.

TROOP A.

Farrier Martin Gilligan; died at Deadwood, S. D., shortly after muster out of service, from typhoid fever contracted at Camp Thomas, Ga., in the service and line of duty. He is interred at Tecumseh, Neb.

Private George Maclaren; died of typhoid fever, at First Division Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., September 5, 1898. He is interred at Humphreys, Neb.

Private William R. Williams; died of typhoid fever, at Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., contracted in service and line of duty, shortly after muster-out of regiment. He is interred at Oshkosh, Wis.

TROOP B.

Private Algernon J. Beach; died at Champion, Mich., September 21, 1898, of dysentery contracted in service and line of duty at Camp Thomas, Ga. He is interred at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Private William F. Copelin; died at Hot Springs, Ark., September 23, 1898. He is interred at Sioux Falls, S. D.

TROOP D.

Sergeant George Cassells; drowned in British Columbia, July, 1899. Place of interment not known.

Private George Bahler; died at Leiter General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., July 11, 1898, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, contracted in the service and line of duty. Interred in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Private Charles W. Yates; died of accidental gunshot wound, while serving in First United States Cavalry, October 10, 1898. He is interred at Long Pine, Neb.

TROOP E.

Private Herbert F. Lawrence; died at Leiter General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., June 13, 1898, of typhoid fever contracted in the service and line of duty. He is interred in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn. Number of grave, 13,141.

TROOP G.

- Quartermaster Frank E. Parker; accidentally killed in Montana since muster-out. Particulars as to death and place of interment not known.
- Sergeant John F. Sinclair; died at Camp Thomas, Ga., after muster-out of regiment, of typhoid fever contracted in service and line of duty. Place of interment not known.
- Private Charles J. May; died at Camp Thomas, Ga., of typhoid fever contracted in service and line of duty. Interred in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn. Number of grave not known.

TROOP H.

- Sergeant Sid O. Morgan, Jr.; died at Hot Springs, Ark., September, 1898, of disabilities contracted in service and line of duty. Place of interment not known.
- Private August Eckdol; killed in Chicago, Ill., September 13, 1898, by being run over by a trolley car while on his way from Camp Thomas, Ga., to his home in North Dakota.

TROOP I.

- Sergeant Isaac Fraser; died at Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., September 10, 1898, of typhoid fever contracted in service and line of duty. Interred in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn. Number of grave not known.
- Private Herbert B. Foster; died at Leiter General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., August 19, 1898, of typhoid fever and spinal meningitis contracted in the service and line of duty. Is interred in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn. Number of grave not known.
- Private Finley McSweyn; accidentally drowned in the Tongue River, Mont., June, 1899. Place of interment not known.

TROOP K.

- First Sergeant William D. Smith; died at Milford, Neb., September 27, 1898, of typhoid fever contracted in service and line of duty at Camp Thomas, Ga. Is interred at Milford, Neb.
- Private Thomas R. Cowden; died at Lincoln, Neb., shortly after muster-out, of typhoid fever contracted in service and line of duty at Camp Thomas, Ga. Place of interment not known.
- Private Claude D. McNichols; died at Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., of typhoid fever, August 20, 1898. Is interred in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Private Willis M. Powell; died at Leiter General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Ga., of typhoid fever contracted in the service and line of duty, August 6, 1898. Is interred in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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